Court Blocks Job Safety Shift to States

Labor Dept. Directed to Enforce Act

By John R. Oravec

The Labor Dept. has been blocked by a federal court in its efforts to turn back job safety enforcement to substandard state programs.

U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker ruled in Washington, D.C., that the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act's standards must preempt the safety programs of all but three states whose plans were approved before a Dec. 28 deadline set by Congress.

The Labor Dept. had issued a six-month extension for states to develop safety programs to meet guidelines laid down by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

But Parker granted a preliminary injunction on a suit filed by the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers to bar the extension. He refused to stay the order at the request of the Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept. immediately announced it would appeal. A full hearing on the case is expected to be scheduled by Parker for Jan. 26.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and George C. Guenther, assistant secretary for occupational safety and health, were named as defendants in the suit by the federation and the USWA.

In his findings, Parker said the Secretary of Labor was without authority to extend the deadline on state jurisdiction for unapproved safety programs. He noted that any "temporary orders" allowing the states to continue their programs after Dec. 28 would circumvent the intent of the federal act.

The Labor Secretary's "temporary orders" would in effect preserve the authority of states over occupational safety and health standards until their plans are approved by OSHA.

Organized labor has repeatedly contended that most of the state plans under study are based largely on promises that state legislatures would approve the necessary funds and standards to meet the OSHA guidelines.

Montana, South Carolina and Oregon are the only three states to have plans approved by the Dec. 28 deadline.

Labor Dept. officials said 47 other states and territories submitted plans before Dec. 28. Nine other jurisdictions had not. They are Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska,

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Meany Outlines '73 Goals On Contracts, Legislation

NEW SHIPMENT of clothing for children of Clothing Workers on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. in Texas and New Mexico is packaged by Ladies' Garment Workers Local 105 in New York City. The local earlier had sent 40 cartons of clothing, "and more will be sent," said Local 105 manager Martin L. Cohen, center. He is shown with members of the local's staff.

Calls United Action Key To Success

The unified action of the labor movement in collective bargaining and legislative programs is the key to improving the well-being of workers in America, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a New Year's statement.

Workers are determined to resolve the problems they face through the American system, Meany said, because their problems are those of all America.

"Workers are not blind to the imperfections and injustices of the system," he stressed. "But they are deaf to the cries of those who would wreck the best system of government yet devised by man in the vain hope that something better might replace it."

America's workers want to eliminate the imperfections in the system, Meany said.

"That goal, workers believe, can be achieved by substituting justice for injustice, equity for inequity, compassion for neglect, fairness for unfairness, and reason for irrationality.

"Workers know that the single best mechanism they have for building a better life for themselves and their families is through united, collective action—at the collective bargaining table through strong unions and in the legislative arena through a strong, united voice."

Meany said that 1973 will be a year for the nearly 5 million workers, whose unions will be negotiating new contracts, to regain their lost purchasing power.

Only through collective bargaining do workers have a voice in their economic destiny and an opportunity to receive a fair share of the wealth they produce, he stressed.

(Continued on Page 8)

Clash With Nixon:

Congress Renews Battle Over Funds

By David L. Perlman

A renewed clash over control of the government's purse strings overshadowed the formalities of the opening of the 93rd Congress.

The first round was fought last October when Congress refused to give Pres. Nixon the free hand he had requested to cut government spending—and to decide what programs should be slashed. It also, on the final day of the session, decisively overrode the President's veto of a bill authorizing vastly increased funds to eliminate water pollution.

But after Congress adjourned, the President acted on his own to slash allocations of water pollution funds to the states and to freeze or hold back billions of dollars from other government programs.

The constitutional argument as to whether the legislative or executive branch of government holds the purse strings has already reached the courts. New York City sued for its full allocation of water pollution funds.

And a group of senior Democratic senators, including Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and 15 committee chairmen, have joined Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.) in filing a friend of the court brief supporting a suit brought by the Missouri State Highway Commission to free $80 million in highway trust funds frozen by the President.

Ervin, who is chairman of the

(Continued on Page 8)

American Oil Pact Viewed As Pacesetter

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have reached an agreement for a new two-year contract with the American Oil Co. affecting 1,145 employes at the firm's Texas City, Tex., refinery.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said that in view of the settlement negotiations with other plants of American Oil and with other oil companies will continue without any work stoppages. The union's contracts with the oil industry expired at midnight, Dec. 31.

OCAW has no industry-wide contract. Settlements are reached with the oil companies involved

(Continued on Page 6)

Tax Boost Finances Social Security Gains

The social security payroll tax went up this month to pay for a substantially increased package of retirement, survivorship and disability benefits enacted by Congress last year.

For workers at all pay levels, according to AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, the added protection is well worth the extra cost.

Improvements financed by the added tax on workers and their employers include a 20 percent across-the-board increase in benefits, higher payments to elderly widows, Medicare coverage for most disabled workers under 65 and substantially higher minimum benefits for persons with 30 years of employment in jobs covered by the social security program.

Even before the 1972 improvements, payroll taxes had been scheduled to rise this year to pay for earlier benefit increases. But a more realistic method of computing future costs made it possible to absorb a large part of the expense of the latest benefit improvements.

There are two parts to the 1973 payroll tax increase.

(Continued on Page 3)

Family Poverty Level Tops $2 Hourly Wage

It will take more than a $2 minimum wage for a family of four to rise out of poverty.

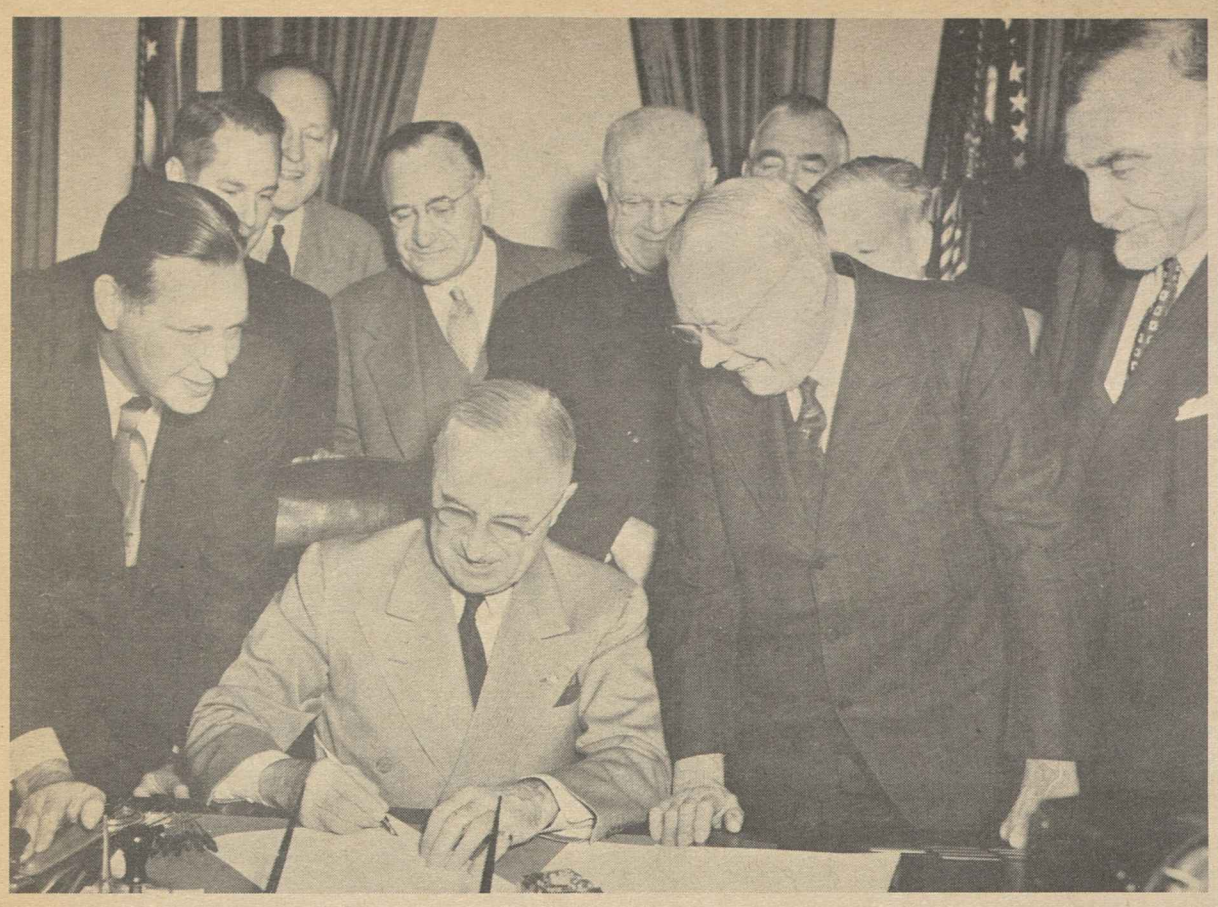
Minimum wage legislation to raise the present floor of $1.60 an hour—$1.30 for farm workers—died in the last session of Congress. But the cost of living kept rising, and the Labor Dept. announced that the poverty line used to help determine eligibility for various manpower programs has been moved up since last year.

The government now considers as "poor" any nonfarm family of four in the continental United States with an income under $4,200 a year.

Last year's comparable figure was $4,000.

At the present minimum wage, a

(Continued on Page 2)



DURING AND AFTER his presidency, Harry S. Truman was identified with labor's goals. In the 1949 picture, above, he signs the bill raising the minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour. Among those crowded around his White House desk are then Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, left, and AFL Pres. William Green, right. Below, two and one-half years after leaving office, Truman addresses 110,000 union members who took part in Detroit's Labor Day parade. The official AFL and CIO merger didn't take place until later that year. But the AFL & CIO emblem, only slightly different from the final version, served notice that labor unity had been achieved.

Too Often Ignored:

Child Needs Held Welfare's Key Goal

Toronto—"Welfare should concern itself primarily with the needs of the children dependent on it and not on the work or non-work of their mothers," declared Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, at the 25th annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association here.

"If welfare reform were to focus first and foremost on the needs of the children, it would not begin with the work problem," Seidman said. "Yet, both conservative and liberal critics of the existing system have mainly concentrated on the relationship of welfare to work.

"They have paid scanty, if any, attention to whether their solutions benefit the hordes of children mired, through no fault of their own, in the welfare trap."

In a paper examining "The Work Ethic and Welfare Reform" from labor's point of view, Seidman noted virtually all persons in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program are mothers and children in poverty.

"What is most striking about all the discussion about welfare reform, 'workfare', and the work ethic is that this fundamental fact is virtually completely ignored," he went on. "The prime purpose of AFDC, as it was originally conceived, was exactly what its name specifies: to provide assistance to dependent children.

"Our whole approach to welfare reform ought to be, therefore: what is best for these millions of disadvantaged and underprivileged children?"

Seidman was highly critical of the so-called "workfare" approach of getting the needy off welfare and into the work programs. The plan, pushed by Sen. Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, would force welfare recipients over the age of 16 into unspecified jobs in the public sector. If they refused employment, welfare payments for themselves and their families would be cut off.

Seidman said that under the Long plan "there would be no labor standards or guarantees as to suitable employment of the kind we have in unemployment insurance. Wages in most cases would be far below the statutory minimum."

He noted that "this is by no means an untried approach, and whenever it has been tried, it has failed."

Seidman told the IRRA members that it is wrong to depend on welfare to provide either work or the incentive to work.

"Instead," he said, "we need an effective full employment policy, including a large-scale public-service employment program, to provide suitable jobs at decent wages for everyone, not just welfare recipients.

"A commitment to this approach would reduce the number of those needing welfare assistance, and tend to assure that those receiving welfare are among the least employable.

"In summary," said Seidman, any genuine welfare reform must, first and foremost, emphasize the children's welfare. It should rely primarily on non-welfare programs to develop and assure suitable jobs at decent wages supplemented by improved social insurance, health security and other programs aimed at eliminating poverty.

"With this multi-faceted approach, welfare, whatever it is called, could become a residual program providing a decent level of living to people who can't work at all or ought not to be required to work if they wish to devote themselves to their children's care."

Equity Names Weston To Executive Post

New York — Edward Weston, assistant executive secretary and western regional representative of Actors' Equity, has been named interim executive secretary of the union.

Weston replaces Angus Duncan, who retired at the end of the year. Weston has agreed to serve as executive secretary until Apr. 1, when he will resume his duties in the union's western region.

$2 Hourly Pay Below Family Poverty Level

(Continued from Page 1)

full-time, year-round worker would earn only $3,328. And even at a $2 figure, total earnings would be only $4,160—still below the poverty cutoff.

For a farm family, this year's poverty level was set at $3,575 compared with $3,400 the previous year. The present $1.30 farm minimum wage, for those workers covered, comes to only $2,704 for a full year.

In other changes, the poverty line for an unmarried person was put at $2,100, up $100 over last year. For a family of seven, the 1973 poverty level is $6,200 a year, up $300 from 1972.

The amount a family needs to escape the poverty definition is highest of all in Alaska and Hawaii.

In Hawaii, the cutoff for a family of four is $4,850—up from $4,400 the previous year. And in Alaska the comparable poverty line is $5,250, compared with the $5,000 level of 1972.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Labor Joins with Nation In Tributes to Truman

Harry S. Truman was "one of America's greatest presidents," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said as labor and the nation expressed sorrow at his death and gratitude for his accomplishments.

Truman became the 33rd President of the United States in 1945, after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He led the nation from war to peace—and forged a bipartisan coalition that successfully averted a retreat to isolationism. On the domestic front, he advocated civil rights legislation that was not to be enacted until more than a decade after he left office and advanced proposals for national health insurance that were forerunners of the continuing campaign for the National Health Security bill.

In 1947, he vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act as an anti-labor bill. Congress overrode the veto, but a year later America's workers overwhelmingly helped Truman win his upset election victory for a full term in the White House.

"Harry Truman was a great liberal, a great progressive, a truly courageous man," Meany declared. "Above all else, he was a great American."

The AFL-CIO closed its headquarters on the day of Truman's funeral. But the federation's tribute to the former President didn't await his death.

In 1959, the AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously chose Truman to receive the Murray-Green award for community service "for his outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of all Americans and people everywhere during his years in the White House as well as during the years of his active retirement."

At Truman's request, the $5,000 check that accompanied the award was earmarked for educational purposes at the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo.

Goldfinger is IRRA President-Elect

Toronto — Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is the new president-elect of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Goldfinger was chosen at the association's 25th annual winter meeting here. He will serve a one-year term, then move into the presidency next year.

Founded in 1947 to enable professionals in the field to become better acquainted and keep up with industrial relations developments, IRRA has a membership of 3,700.

Members include representatives of management, unions, government, educators, and practitioners in consulting, arbitration and law.

Plumbers Name Walsh As Secretary-Treasurer

Joseph A. Walsh, who has been executive vice president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters since 1969, has been named secretary-treasurer of the union to succeed William T. Dodd.

Dodd, along with Vice Pres. Charles J. Simonin, retired under the age ceiling provision written into the union's constitution at its 1971 convention.

The selection of Walsh, along with other measures to reorganize the union's headquarters, was recommended by Pres. Martin J. Ward and approved by the executive board.

Walsh became a member of Plumbers Local 78 in Los Angeles in 1946, served as business manager of his local and later as a special representative and general organizer for the international union.

Dodd, a union member since 1920 and former business manager of a New York local, had been secretary-treasurer since 1969 and executive vice president before then.

To succeed Simonin, the executive board named William Goubil, business agent of a Mobile, Ala., local as the new sixth vice president.

The office of executive vice president will be left vacant, and Ward said the next convention will be asked to formally eliminate the post. In its place, Ward proposed the appointment of two administrative assistants in the office of the president. The board approved the appointment of Dominic Carnevale, an international representative originally from a Salem, Mass., local, as one of the administrative assistants.

Under the constitutional changes adopted at the last convention, officers elected at the convention who were 70 or older at the time were obligated to retire on Jan. 1, 1973. Those who will become 70 before the next convention must retire by Dec. 31 of the year they reach that age. Starting with the 1976 convention, no one 65 or older will be eligible to run for an international office.

Social Security Package:

Payroll Tax Hike Funds Key Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

All workers are affected by the rise in the tax rate from last year's 5.2 percent to the new rate of 5.85 percent.

Only those workers earning over $9,000 a year will also be affected by the increase in the taxable wage base—the amount of annual earnings subject to tax—from $9,000 to $10,800 this year and to $12,000 in 1974.

About three-fourths of all workers currently earn less than $9,000 a year, and their tax increase will be the smallest.

A worker who made $8,000 last year, for example, had $416 deducted in social security and Medicare taxes. At the 1973 rate, with the same income he will be paying $468—$1 a week more.

At the $9,000 level, the tax paid by the worker — matched by the employer—was $468 last year and will rise to $526.50 for 1973.

The increase in the payroll tax is higher for those who are above the $9,000 level. For persons making $10,800 a year or more, deductions for social security and Medicare jump from the 1972 level of $468 to $631.80. In 1974, when the ceiling on wages subject to the social security tax rises to $12,000, persons earning that amount or more will have $702 deducted from their pay and matched by their employer.

In return, those earning and paying more will be entitled to higher benefits on retirement or disability and to greater protection for their families if they die. Under the wage-related benefit formula, the higher the pay base on which taxes are paid, the higher the benefit entitlement.

Both benefits and the taxable wage base will rise over the years under new escalator provisions, but no increase in the tax rate is scheduled before 1978.

Over the past five years, the average benefit for a retired worker and his wife, both over 62, has risen from $144 to $273 a month; for a widowed mother with two minor or in-school children, from $224 to $387 a month, and for a disabled worker with a wife under 65 and one or more children, from $213 to $355 a month.

As of the start of this year, also, workers over 65 will be able to earn up to $2,100 a year before their benefits are reduced $1 for every $2 of earnings. The previous cutoff was $1,680. Also, those who work after 65 at incomes high enough to disqualify them for benefits will be entitled to higher benefits when they do retire.

Men who retire before age 65 or have reduced earnings in the years between 62 and 65 will be able to take advantage of an optional method of computing benefits that previously had been allowed only for women workers.

Because workers pay only half the cost of social security—the employer matching-tax finances the balance — the program provides protection that the vast majority of families otherwise couldn't afford.

But for continued, needed improvements in the program, the AFL-CIO and other groups have urged that a portion of social security benefits be financed from general federal revenues—a concept included in the original social security legislation submitted to Congress in 1935 but never adopted by Congress.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last year urged an immediate general revenue contribution gradually raised to one-third of the total cost. That would replace the 50-50 employer-worker tax with a three-way division in which the worker, his employer and the government would put an equal amount into the program.

Jobless Rate Remains High For 45 Areas

The Labor Dept. removed Grand Rapids, Mich., from the list of major labor areas with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more in December. But 45 of the nation's 150 major job centers still remained on the "substantial" unemployment list.

The department attributed the improvement in the Grand Rapids area to employment advances in durable goods industries and in trade and local government.

Six smaller areas were deleted from the substantial unemployment list while three were added, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Labor Dept. defines substantial unemployment as a rate of 6 percent or more with that rate expected to continue for at least two more months.

Of the 150 major labor areas surveyed each month by the department, 88 were listed in the "moderate" unemployment category (jobless rates between 3 and 5.9 percent).

Three major areas shifted from moderate to "low" unemployment during the month: Des Moines, Iowa; Lancaster, Pa., and Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark. Low unemployment is defined by the Labor Dept. as a rate between 1.5 and 2.9 percent.

The total of smaller areas with either substantial or "persistent" unemployment in December was 830, the department said. The comparable figure in December 1971 was 808. Areas in the persistent unemployment category are those with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more for the past year and a rate at least 50 percent above the national average for the several years.

Ann Arbor City Fathers Support Farah Strikers

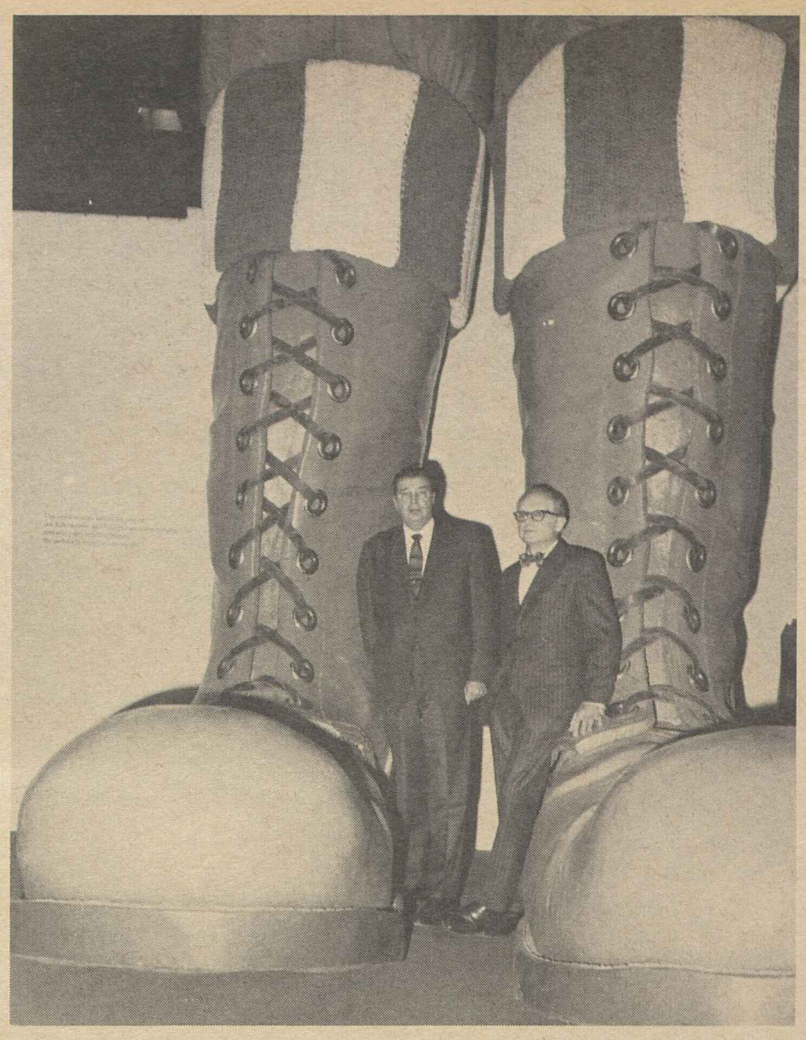
Ann Arbor, Mich.—A resolution supporting the Clothing Workers' strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. and backing the worldwide boycott of Farah pants and slacks has been passed by the Ann Arbor city council.

The resolution puts the council "on record in support of the 'don't buy Farah' campaign and urges all citizens to refuse to buy Farah products wherever they are sold."

Noting that "Mexican-Americans employed in the Farah plants are being exploited in the worst possible way by the company," the resolution declares that "the company's interference with the workers' efforts to establish a union are deliberate steps to prevent these Mexican-Americans from achieving a better way of life with dignity and security."

The measure also notes that the company has used sentry dogs to parade around the plants and details examples of Farah's unfair labor practices. It calls these actions "a blatant effort to intimidate the pickets and to discourage people inside the plants from joining the strike."

ACWA Pres. Murray H. Finley, in letters to Ann Arbor Mayor Robert J. Harris and the city council, expressed the union's thanks "for your sympathetic understanding of the struggle of the Farah workers for dignity and justice."



MASSIVE BOOTS of the mythical folk hero Paul Bunyan are one of the focal points at the Smithsonian Institution's exhibition on productivity in the nation's capital. Dwarfed by the footwear at the opening of the exhibition are Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and Daniel J. Boorstin, right, director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of History & Technology.

CBS Technicians Okay Strike Settlement Terms

New York—Striking members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have returned to their jobs with the Columbia Broadcasting System here and in six other cities following ratification of a new three-year contract. The nationwide vote to accept the settlement was 561 to 509.

The agreement ended an eight-week-old strike that began on Nov. 3, when some 1,200 CBS television cameramen, technicians and engineers walked off the job after union and management negotiators failed to agree on a new contract to replace one that expired Nov. 1.

The new contract provides pay increases of 5.5 percent in each of three years and improved fringe benefits, including two new paid holidays and better opportunities to participate in a company investment program.

The issues involved in the dispute centered mainly on automation and jurisdiction the union sought over new technological areas at CBS, including a new videotape editing process.

The IBEW, in a statement from its Washington, D.C., headquarters, said:

"Provision for limited operation of certain parts of new and sophisticated equipment is recognized in the agreement, with several safeguards against personnel displacement.

"The parties also agreed to meet on a regular quarterly basis to review their progress in resolving problems of any kind that may arise."

About 750 of the technicians covered by the new contract are members of Local 1212 in New York City. The remaining 450 members belong to Los Angeles Local 45, Boston Local 1228, San Francisco Local 202, Washington, D.C., Local 1200, Chicago Local 1220, and St. Louis Local 4.

During the strike, CBS supervisory personnel manned the cameras, audio consoles and other television equipment.

Other members of the labor movement expressed their support of the striking IBEW members, demonstrating outside CBS headquarters here at one point.

One of the trade unions supporting the strike was the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA), whose newsmen-members at CBS were enjoined by the New York State Appellate Division from honoring the technicians' picket lines.

Although the strike has ended, lawyers for AFTRA have filed for a formal hearing on the injunction.

IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard, on behalf of his union's membership, expressed "sincere appreciation for the moral, financial and other expressions of assistance rendered by organized labor" during the walkout.

Nixon Blocks Trans Hudson Rail Walkout

New York—Pres. Nixon invoked provisions of the Railway Labor Act to delay for 60 days a planned strike against a commuter railroad connecting New Jersey and New York City.

The strike by some 220 Railway Carmen employed by the Port Authority-Trans Hudson Corp. (PATH) was to have started on Jan. 3. PATH moves an estimated 145,000 commuters under the Hudson River between Manhattan and Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken in New Jersey.

The presidential order sets up a three-member factfinding board which is given 30 days to study the issues. The executive order prohibits a strike for another 30 days after the investigative board makes its report.

The Carmen's local is seeking a substantial wage increase as well as significant improvements in working conditions and fringe benefits. Wages now run from $153 a week for coach cleaners to $209 for mechanics.

The railroad, an operating subsidiary of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, had offered a raise of 11.5 percent over two years.

Another rail dispute in the New York area, this one involving the Long Island Rail Road, continued with both sides far apart and no settlement in sight.

Members of 12 unions representing 5,000 carmen, clerks, electrical workers, sheet metal workers and other non-operating employes went into the sixth week of their strike for higher wages. The walkout is the longest in the line's history, exceeding the road's previously longest strike of 26 days in the summer of 1960.

The striking workers want raises comparable to those given to the trainmen, who received a 36.5 percent increase over a three-year period in return for changes in certain work rules.

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which owns and operates the Long Island Rail Road, has offered the unions a 6 percent wage increase in each year of a two-year contract.

BLS Updates Directory of Unions in U.S.

The latest issue of the biennial Directory of National Unions & Employe Associations, released by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows union membership is on the rise.

The new directory reports that membership in 185 national unions headquartered in the United States reached a record high of 20.7 million in 1970, compared with 20.2 million in 1968, the date of the previous survey.

Only associations that have sought to represent their members for collective bargaining and related activities are included in the extensive survey which provides trend data, describes the structure of the labor movement, and lists all 114 AFL-CIO national and international unions plus 61 unions not affiliated with the AFL-CIO, among other information.

The 147-page directory also lists state AFL-CIO central bodies and AFL-CIO departments.

Available from any BLS regional office, the publication may also be obtained at $2 per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Schools and Relevancy

ARE SCHOOLS RELEVANT? Is education, as traditionally structured, a legitimate means for the exploited to escape their deprivation or an institution which the establishment manipulates to control the masses? Is our faith in education justified, or are schools reinforcing a rigid status quo in which blacks exist as a permanent underclass?

Criticism of American education has reached an intensity never perhaps equalled since society accepted the notion that all children—regardless of class—had the right to attend school.

And certainly much of what is being said is warranted. Our schools have failed to cope with the changes brought about by the technological revolution: thousands of students graduate from ghetto schools unable to read and write and are thus condemned to lifetimes of monotony and impoverishment.

Unfortunately, much recent criticism has not been directed at such substantive problems as the reading deficiencies of black youngsters. Instead, we have a new group of critics who seem intent on proving that educational reforms initiated during the past 15 years have failed to produce positive improvement.

Some of this criticism comes from conservatives, who are suspicious of innovation and hostile to spending public money for the schools. But serious misgivings have also been voiced by those who call themselves liberals, or even radicals.

Thus we are told that programs like Head Start are ineffectual and a waste of the taxpayer's money. Integration has been ineffective and not worth the social dislocation, no matter how temporary, it produces. Some go further, attacking the whole concept of compulsory education.

THE CRITICS have had their effect. An administration which is ideologically opposed to spending the money necessary to overhaul the schools has justified much of its inaction by citing studies which downgrade innovative programs, integration and other reforms. It has also affected a public which has demonstrated an increasing reluctance to pay for better schools.

I have never believed that education was the only, or even the most essential, means of bringing blacks into a regular place in society. But it is crucial in a society which values credentials and exacts harsh penalties from the spirits of the uneducated.

One of the important functions of the civil rights movement was to simply raise the issue of equality. The struggle to attain this ideal, which has continued ever since, has proved much more painful than ever anticipated. Now we find that the very institutions which can make equality a reality are under attack by people who call themselves our friends.

We can see this most clearly in the proposals to abolish compulsory education. No matter how fervently they deny it, those who make such proposals have in fact abandoned the goal of a racially and socially equal society.

Our advancement will only come through reform of these institutions, reform sometimes radical in nature, but reform that still has as its basic premise the ideal of equality. Those who, in the guise of progress, would cripple these institutions—be it government, labor, or education—are only destroying our chances to enter society in a complete and uncomplicated way.

From our point of view, we may soon find that it is not the schools, but their misguided critics who are irrelevant.

—From a column by Bayard Rustin, executive director, A. Philip Randolph Institute, in the New York Times, Dec. 31, 1972.

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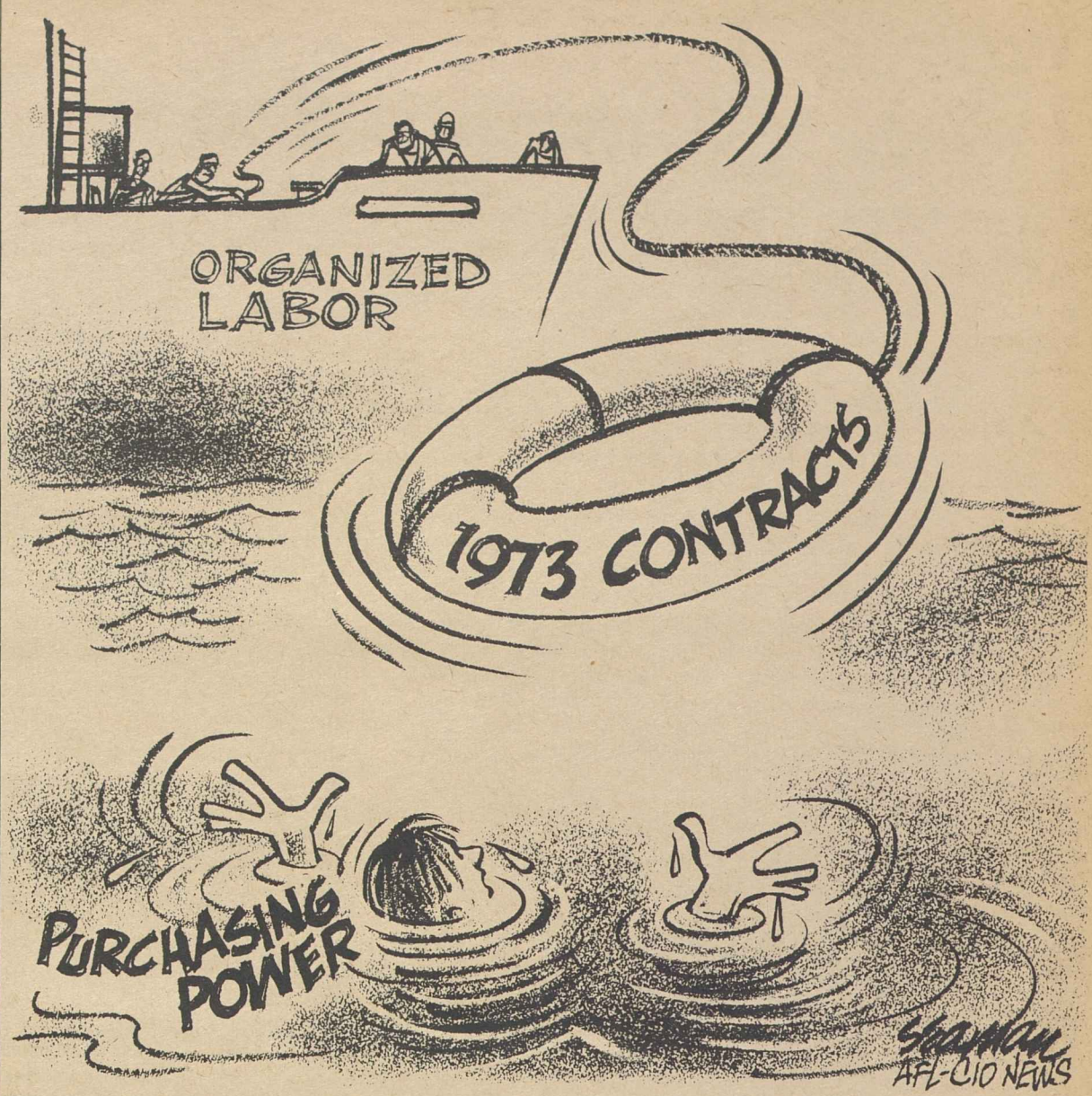


A Word Edgewise:

Congressional Probes Pose Problem in Civil Liberties

By John P. Roche

FOR A GOOD QUARTER of a century we liberals have been working to limit the scope of congressional investigations. Not because we denied Congress's right to be adequately informed about matters of possible statutory action, but because we believed that congressional inquests had been abused, had become in many cases simple fishing expeditions.

Our particular area of concern was, of course, the great hunt for "subversives" where it seemed apparent that the function of, say, the House Committee on Un-American Activities was not to prepare legislation but to wander around the country collecting headlines.

You can understand my amazement last summer when various influential liberals began a desperate search for a House or Senate committee that would investigate the Watergate affair. No one could argue that such a safari was designed to shape legislation—the alleged offenses were all amply covered by the criminal and civil laws.

Its purpose was purely political: to find a forum where the Democrats could ventilate their accusations without all the clumsy rigmarole that accompanies due process of law.

In fairness, one distinguished liberal—my old sparring partner, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., the Washington lawyer who holds the first mortgage on Americans for Democratic Action—made precisely this point in a letter to the Washington Post. Rauh, who dedicated himself to the defense of those in the 1950s who were smeared by irresponsible charges, has a sense of history.

Now we are again confronted with politics in a vacuum in connection with the three-way dispute between Sen. William Proxmire, Roy L. Ash and Gordon W. Rule. To recapitulate the bidding, Pres. Nixon appointed Ash as director of the Office of Management & Budget.

Rule, who was director of the procurement control and clearance section of the Navy's Materiel Command, informed a Senate subcommittee headed by Proxmire that Ash was a bad bet, that Litton Industries (which Ash formerly headed) had a terrible track record with the Navy on cost overruns.

One can assume that this testimony unsettled the President. In any event, two days after his performance before the Proxmire subcommittee, Rule was cordially invited to retire. He refused and was then exiled to a minor position. Understandably, Proxmire—who has been a vigilant searcher after Pentagon truth—went through the roof, denouncing the Administration for silencing criticism.

By the time this column appears, the Rule case will doubtless have been adduced as evidence of our proximity to a police state.

But wait a minute. Without for a minute trying to evaluate the merits of the dispute, I have a curious feeling that I have been here before. Only there was a somewhat different cast of characters. Without pinpointing any one episode, let's take a composite.

ON ONE SIDE of the dais sit the mighty barons of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Before them a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is explaining his budget. A good soldier, he sticks to his brief as cleared by SecDef, though he displays no great enthusiasm.

Then comes the question period and the senators pull out little slips of paper (some queries a friendly colonel provided in case things got boresome) and start working on the witness. "General, do you believe that we should permit the Communists to operate out of sanctuaries in Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam?"

"Sir, I'd just as soon not comment on that—it's a political matter."

"Just a minute, General. We are asking you a military question. We don't want the military in politics any more than you do. But in military terms is our policy sound?"

"Senator, when you put it that way I feel free to say that in my military judgment our sanctuary policy is completely unsound."

The President reads it on the ticker and has a fit (he knows he has been set up), but what can he do? Impose censorship? Fire a general for being "honest" with the Senate? Complain to his wife?

The last is probably the most sensible course of action since First Ladies know better than to accuse their husbands of violating their constitutional rights.

Meany Outlines Goals:

Workers Press for Progress Through Democratic System

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following New Year's statement:

AMERICAN WORKERS approach the New Year in a determined mood. They are well aware of the many, grave problems they face as wage earners, as heads of families, as citizens—for their problems are those of all America.

But working people are convinced none of these problems is insurmountable, and they are determined to resolve each of them through the American system.

Workers are not blind to the imperfections and injustices of the system, but they are deaf to the cries of those who would wreck the best system of government yet devised by man in the vain hope that something better might replace it.

Workers want to eliminate the imperfections in the system. Their goal, of course, is to have the government function for the benefit of all its citizens, not just a privileged few. That goal, workers believe, can be achieved by substituting justice for injustice, equity for inequity, compassion for neglect, fairness for unfairness, and reason for irrationality.

Workers know that the single best mechanism they have for building a better life for themselves and their families is through united, collective action—at the collective bargaining table through strong unions and in the legislative arena through a strong, united voice.

For the nearly 5 million workers who will go to the bargaining table through their unions, 1973 will be a year to regain lost purchasing power, to better their lives today and in the future. It is only through collective bargaining that workers have a say in their own economic destiny and an opportunity to enjoy a fair portion of the wealth they produce.

During 1973, the AFL-CIO will be pursuing many legislation goals in the Congress. Paramount among these are:

● Increased job opportunities for unemployed workers through continuation of the public service employment program and enactment of an accelerated public works program.

● A just tax system based on ability to pay through closing tax loopholes which benefit only the most wealthy.

● A national health security program based on human needs, rather than individual pocketbooks.

● A Foreign Trade and Investment Act that will stop the export of U.S. jobs, capital and technology.

● Making the economic stabilization program equitable for all or abolishing controls altogether.

● Increasing the minimum wage above the poverty level and extending coverage to all workers.

● Mandatory federal minimum standards for unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

In addition, the AFL-CIO will seek: establishment of an independent Consumer Protection Agency; a federally funded, community-controlled system of comprehensive day care centers; welfare reform; protections for workers' pensions; collective bargaining rights for state and local government employes; repeal of the Hatch Act and enactment of a Federal Workers' Bill of Rights; protection for workers' jobs against environmental blackmail by employers seeking to avoid compliance with pollution abatement orders; full funding of education, health, job safety and environmental protection programs; enforcement of existing civil rights laws; increased low- and middle-income housing; and a national voters registration law.

All of these legislative goals have one thing in common — they will help all Americans. None will benefit workers at the expense of their fellow citizens. All are designed to strengthen the fabric of America and to improve the American system.

So American workers face 1973 in the unshaken belief that trade unionism will serve them as well in the future as it has in the past. They pay no heed to the editorialists, wrong so often in the past, who claim unions are weaker, divided, unprepared for the battles that lie ahead.

These purveyors of gloom couldn't be more wrong—and the events of 1973 will prove that prediction.

Report on 1972:

Expanded Volunteer Force Steps Up Community Services

AN UPSURGE in organized labor's volunteer efforts was noted during 1972 in a report by AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis.

Appearing on network radio Labor News Conference, Perlis said the federation's nationwide price monitoring program drew some 30,000 union members and others to a new "voluntary action" effort, many of whom were first-time participants in community service.

He said that in addition to price-watching to assure compliance with Phase 2 price controls, union-sponsored registration and get-out-the-vote drives, fund-raising for United Way and other voluntary health and welfare agencies, and disaster relief and rescue efforts involved record numbers of union members and their families in community service.

"The tensions, anxieties and supposed alienation that so many people are reported to feel" failed to dim "the spirit of volunteerism," Perlis declared. "In times of stress—in times of social crisis—more and more volunteers are ready to give their time and energy in support of their convictions," he added.

Perlis said the price monitoring program was successful, both as a deterrent to control violations and resultant higher living costs and as an opportunity for union members to help build better communities and lives for themselves and their fellow citizens.

He renewed labor's charge that the Administration's Phase 2 program of a hard freeze on wages and loose controls on the prices of items workers must buy to maintain their living standards is unfair and inequitable, and called for "controls across-the-board or no controls at all."

"It's unjust to ask workers to live with controls and, at the same time, force them to pay sky-high prices for food and all the other things they need," said Perlis.

Voluntary citizen efforts "are not enough to do the kind of job needed," he stressed. But Perlis said he was convinced the wage-price squeeze would have been "even more terrible if we hadn't been there." He said the union-sponsored price monitoring program will continue in 1973, and that many of the volunteers are now enrolled in the AFL-CIO consumer counselling program established in 1959.

Perlis said the counselling program would be revised "so that the price monitors can be part and parcel of the total consumer counselling program.

"That doesn't mean we're not going to continue price monitoring," he said. "We're going to step up price monitoring."

Perlis said he expected the consumer program to produce more and more counsellors. The program teaches union members about products, how to shop, how to detect fraudulent deals, how to report them to law enforcement agencies, and how to follow through, he said.

"We are trying hard to make our members aware of their role as consumers as well as producers," said Perlis.

Reporters questioning Perlis were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT'LL BE A DIFFERENT WORLD, especially for workers, if Census Bureau estimates on the future population of the United States come true.

These foresee a dramatic drop in the American birthrate which will keep the country from growing as fast as previous forecasts had held.

Previous predictions by the bureau had foretold a population of between 271 million and 322 million by the year 2000 which really isn't too far away. Now, the bureau has revised its figures downward to a low of 251 million and a top of 300 million by the end of the century.

Even the lower projections represent a considerable growth over today's population of 210 million so that there is no immediate danger of a falling population. Nevertheless, the 20 million reduction in projected population within the next 28 years can have profound effects on the future American work force, the hours that it works and the standard of living that it will have.

Population experts see a number of changes in American life:

● Jobs may be relatively fewer, but we can expect a decrease in working hours and an increase in vacations. Even today, unions are pressing for a shorter workweek—from the current 40 hours to 35 without a cut in pay.

● With smaller families, more women will be free to get jobs outside of the household. Today women make up about 38 percent of the work force; by the year 2000, the percentage is certain to be larger.

● A slowdown in the birthrate means that eventually the average age of the population will increase. As of today, about 53 percent of the population is under 30 years of age; if the birthrate drops, only 44 percent will be under 30 by the year 2000.

● Instead of workers retiring earlier, they may, in fact, be pressed to put off retirement. Sweden, for example, is pushing for a retirement age of 70, rather than the current 65.

● While it is expected that national production of goods and services may go down somewhat, economists see fewer people sharing the economic pie, thus increasing the share of individual workers and especially the share of working families.

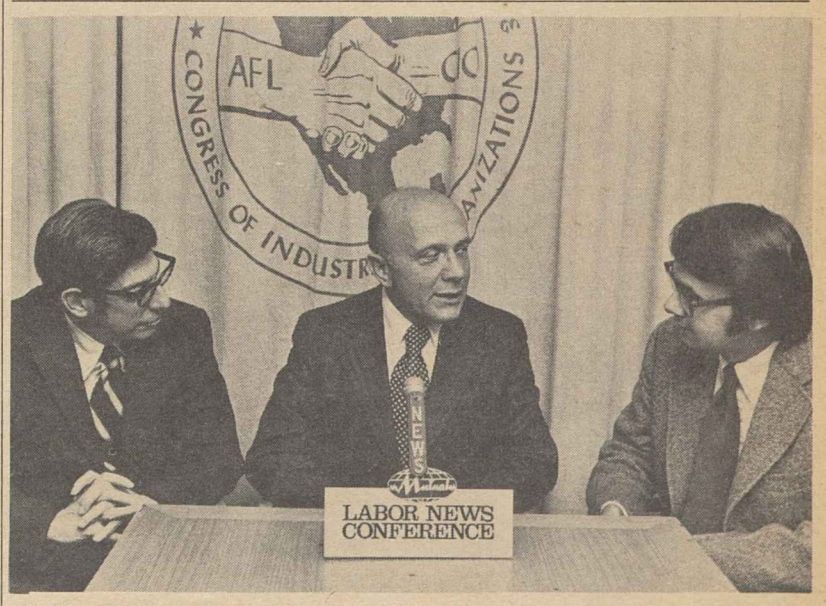
These startling predictions and the speculation that surrounds them grow out of Census Bureau statistics showing that we already have a declining birthrate coupled with the expressed intention of young women to have fewer children than their parents and a great deal fewer than their grandparents.

THE CENSUS BUREAU reports that the birthrate has dropped since the postwar baby boom in 1957 when the fertility rate was 3,770 children per thousand women. It has dropped currently to 2,040 at an annual rate. This is beginning to approach the so-called "zero population growth"—that is, enough children to keep the population steady.

Moreover, the latest survey made by the Census Bureau shows that young American women of the child-bearing age anticipate having children at a 2.3 rate as compared with 2.9 only five years ago. This is a long way from the eight and nine children families of the early days of this century and the later three or four children goal of mid-century families.

Demographers ascribe the projected drop in population growth to the advance of child-planning in the United States. It has long been axiomatic that increased prosperity brings a lowering of the fertility rate—that is, wealthy families as a rule have fewer children than poor families.

The Census Bureau statistics are not hypothetical meanderings around the social scene. For population, read "people," and for people, read "workers."



LABOR'S PERSON-TO-PERSON community-building efforts, ranging from disaster relief and rescue to price monitoring, saw an upsurge last year, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO-produced interview were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

LABOR EDITORS from national and international unions examined the shape of things to come in communications technology, science and society, economics and ecology at a recent four-day conference sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and the International Labor Press Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Engaged in a coffee-break discussion are, from left, Peter Terzick of the Carpenter, Pres. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers, Jane Van Sant of the Painters & Allied Trades Journal, and Max Steinbock of the RWDSU Record, published by the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Inflation, Unemployment:

Danger Signs Cited For Economy in '73

Although "outward signs" suggest that the state of the national economy improved in 1972, the AFL-CIO's top economist has warned that "serious economic problems" remain that could spell trouble in the next 12 months.

Research Director Nat Goldfinger noted particularly that "the pace of increase of the cost of living is moving ahead quite a bit faster than the Administration predicted at the beginning of 1972."

And while the level of unemployment has improved a bit, it is still higher at 5.2 percent than the Administration forecast, Goldfinger told reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Moreover, there remains "an awful lot of idle plants and idle equipment — idle capacity," he noted, citing Federal Reserve Board figures that show the American economy operating at only about 78 percent of productive capacity.

Goldfinger pointed out that the economy in 1972 moved ahead, to a great extent, because of increased consumer sales "based on a very sharp increase in installment buying."

"The average American consumer today is rather heavily in debt," he stressed, and "unless there's continued advance in the buying power of the average worker's wages . . . weaknesses could develop in the economy later in 1973—after the first momentum of the economic expansion begins to wear off."

During questioning by reporters —Tom Joyce of Newsweek and Frank Swoboda of Business Week —Goldfinger noted that the Nixon Administration's failure to bring the inflation rate down to its 2.5 percent goal can't be blamed on workers whose wage gains have been held to even less than the Pay Board's 5.5-percent lid while the "pace of productivity advance was . . . quite a bit faster than the long-term trend over the last 25 years."

But, he asserted, instead of easing "price pressures" and the cost-of-living spiral, these improvements were turned into wider profit margins and "a very, very high profit rate" by business.

"Profits have been doing fine," he said. "They've been soaring. Business clearly has not been sharing adequately the gains in productivity with the consumer.

"Workers' wage increases have been held down, but prices are moving up. That's one of the basic difficulties."

Goldfinger scored the Price Commission's "profit margin rule," which lets businesses raise prices to produce profit margins to the best level reached between 1969 and 1972. Most of them, he pointed out, have opted for 1969, "a year of very high profit margins for most businesses."

"Furthermore, many of us are convinced that the Price Commission's profit margin rule has not been adequately policed," he said. "The Price Commission does not have adequate machinery to police the profit margins.

"The companies also have corps of accountants and bookkeepers who can—rather effectively, I suspect—make the books show smaller profit margins than actually exist."

Rochester Teachers Hit School Voucher Plan

Rochester, N.Y.—The Rochester Teachers Association has warned the city's school board that a proposed voucher plan threatens to undermine the public education system in Rochester.

The union called on the board of education to reject the voucher experiment of the Office of Economic Opportunity and demand instead increased federal funds to improve educational services in the city.

Pres. David Glossner of the RTA said the proposed plan would polarize the races and would buttress private schools at the expense of public education.

The Rochester school board is now conducting a feasibility study on the voucher plan through a $145,000 OEO grant. The board will decide this month whether to proceed with the program and accept another grant for $5 million from the OEO.

The Rochester teachers group, an affiliate of the New York State United Teachers, called on the OEO to allocate the $5 million to the school district without the voucher restrictions so that existing educational programs can be improved.

The state teachers organization earlier had charged that the proposed voucher program would provide no federal funds for implementing additional education services and warned that existing special services for disadvantaged children may be cut back.

The Rochester plan could affect up to 10,000 of the system's 40,000 students by allowing parents to turn vouchers over to "alternative schools," the union noted.

A new bureaucracy of "community counselors" would be created, the teachers charged, that would act as "hucksters" in trying to convince parents to send their children to one school or another.

But when the OEO fails to renew funds after the initial two-year commitment, the state teachers group warned, "the school system would be left with duplicate personnel in many categories and the choice of firings, or a tremendous tax rise."

The Rochester teachers are working with the state group and the National Education Association in an anti-voucher campaign.

Recently, Vice Pres. Dan Sanders of the New York State United Teachers went with leaders of the Rochester Teachers Association to Alum Rock, Calif., for a firsthand study of the only voucher program now being carried out in the country.

Sanders, who is also a special assistant to Pres. Albert Shanker of the United Federation of Teachers, called the Alum Rock program "a monstrous fraud, proving that Rochester students, parents and teachers should not be straddled with voucherism."

The voucher plan has been turned down in Gary, Ind., and in other cities.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council referred to the voucher plan in its report to the 1971 federation convention as "one of the most bizarre proposals yet to emanate from within the Nixon Administration."

Noting that the federation had repeatedly cited the need for financial aid to non-public schools as well as public systems, the convention called for a carefully conceived program of public support for the private institutions. But it emphatically rejected the proposal for the voucher system.

Space Center Professionals Vote for Union

Huntsville, Ala. — Professional engineers and scientists at the Marshall Space Center here voted for union representation in what the American Federation of Technical Engineers described as the largest representation election for such a group.

In the face of aerospace layoffs in both government and private employment, professionals earning an average of $21,000 a year voted for the AFTE by a decisive margin in a bargaining unit of 1,600 persons.

Organizing Director Jack Dunne said the key issues in the election were job security and equitable promotion procedures. The scientists and engineers work on missile and space flight projects, including the new space shuttle program.

American Oil Pact Viewed As Pacesetter

(Continued from Page 1)

on a plant-by-plant basis, with the first settlement reached usually setting a pattern for the industry.

Under the union's national oil bargaining program, no local bargaining unit can accept a settlement of lesser value than that provided in the American Oil settlement.

The OCAW oil bargaining program involves nearly 60,000 workers represented by 415 bargaining units in the petroleum and petrochemical industry. The 60,000 workers represent about one-third of the union's total membership.

The settlement with American—the first agreement reached by the union in the current round of bargaining—calls for wage increases of 6 percent effective Jan. 1, 1973, and an additional 27 cents an hour, effective Jan. 1, 1974.

Company payments toward the cost of hospitalization insurance will be increased by $5 a month for family coverage as of Jan. 1, 1973, and an additional $5 a month effective Jan. 1, 1974. The company agreed to continue to pay the total cost of such insurance for unmarried employes.

Some pension improvements also were included in the settlement, and a joint top-level union-management committee will review application of the retirement plan.

Also, effective Jan. 1, 1974, premium pay for night work will be increased from 15 to 20 cents an hour on evening shifts, and from 30 to 40 cents an hour on graveyard shifts.

In addition, the company and the union agreed to a joint labor-management health and safety committee and to employ, at company cost but with union as well as company approval, industrial health consultants to measure health and safety conditions in the plant.

Under the agreement, the union may exercise its grievance and arbitration procedures if dissatisfied with company application of health and safety measures emanating from the joint committee.

The health and safety provision was a major item in the union's bargaining program.

UTU Warns of Strike Over Penn Central Rule

Cleveland—The Penn Central Railroad's notice that it intends to reduce unilaterally the size of its train crews has brought the warning of a strike by some 18,000 members of the United Transportation Union employed by the carrier.

UTU chairmen representing Penn Central conductors, brakemen and yardmen issued a joint statement saying they had been authorized to call a strike at 12:01 a.m., Jan. 12, when Penn Central plans to place its new train crew consist rule into effect.

The new rule would reduce train crews from a conductor and two brakemen to a conductor and one brakeman, ultimately slashing some 5,700 jobs.

The union, headed by Al H. Chesser, insists that the second brakeman in the crew is needed to assure safety and efficiency.

The dispute goes back to last March when the carrier, being run by court-appointed trustees in bankruptcy, first announced its intention to cut crews as of April 1. UTU protested that such action, taken unilaterally, violated the Railway Labor Act. Before the union could strike, Pres. Nixon stepped in, and appointed an emergency factfinding board to deal with the dispute.

While the union accepted the board's recommendations, Penn Central did not. Instead, the line's trustees posted new notices to cut crews, effective last July 26. Judge John P. Fullam of the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia approved the carrier's plan, and UTU authorized a strike. At that point the Labor Dept. stepped in, urged further talks, and an agreement resulted.

The agreement provided for the reduction of 285 jobs through attrition, and established a standing committee, chaired by Msgr. George G. Higgins of Washington, D.C., to seek a final solution.

Msgr. Higgins reported on Dec. 1 that it was up to the parties to resolve any further differences through negotiations. The carrier's trustees were unsatisfied with the finding, however, and returned to the Philadelphia federal court with a renewed request to cut the 5,700 jobs. Judge Fullam granted the request on condition that Penn Central give at least 14 days notice of its intent to reduce the crews.

Meanwhile, Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.) said he plans to reintroduce a bill to nationalize the carrier in the current session of Congress.

Service Award Given New Orleans Leader

New Orleans—A. P. Stoddard, who retired last year as president of the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO, is the recipient of the organization's annual Community Service Award.

During his 17 years as central body president and earlier as president of a Typographical Union local, Stoddard has been active in city, state and civic activities.

Federal Standards Essential:

State Job-Injury Payments Called Far Short of Need

Federal standards are the only solution to deficiencies in state workmen's compensation programs which have not kept pace with the nation's industrial and social progress, James R. O'Brien writes in the American Federationist.

States began developing the systems to compensate victims of on-the-job injuries more than 60 years ago. But in the last 30 years, workmen's compensation has slipped shamefully, O'Brien charges.

He points out that a national commission that studied and evaluated the programs found:

"The inescapable conclusion is that state workmen's compensation laws in general are inadequate and inequitable."

Substandard benefits are so common in a majority of the states that a disabling job injury could mean instant poverty for most workers, O'Brien observes.

A chart that accompanies his article in the December, 1972 issue of the AFL-CIO magazine shows that, in 31 states, the maximum benefit for a family of four is below the federal government's poverty income level.

These include states that have major industrial centers, such as Pennsylvania, Indiana, Texas and Maryland. The lowest is Mississippi, which pays only a maximum of $40 a week in benefits to workers injured on the job.

Over the years, O'Brien notes, injured workers and their families have had to rely on the vagaries of 50 different state workmen's compensation programs to maintain a living when the family breadwinner suffered a work injury.

"The deficiencies have become so glaring in those various state programs," he stresses, "that meaningful improvement in workmen's compensation will occur only through enactment of minimum federal workmen's compensation standards."

The National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws made more than 80 recommendations to correct the shortcomings of the programs, he points out.

"Unfortunately, a majority of the commission deliberately attempted to evade the issue of federal responsibility," O'Brien asserts, noting that the report suggested Congress wait three years before taking action.

When states first started developing workmen's compensation systems, injured workers were assured benefits of an honest two-thirds of weekly wages, he notes. Since the early programs were not designed to fully compensate highly paid supervisors and executives at the two-thirds level, limitations were set on the payments. Eventually, every state established limits on weekly benefits or on the duration of payments, and often on both.

He quotes from the commission's report which said: "It is distressing that as of Jan. 1, 1972, the maximum weekly benefit in more than half the states did not equal the national poverty level of income."

The report also confirms organized labor's contentions that the benefit structure of the state programs has been deteriorating for many years.

"During the 32-year period between 1940 and 1972," O'Brien notes, "workmen's compensation benefits as a percent of state average weekly benefits declined in 27 states."

"In 1940, the maximum weekly work injury benefit equalled or exceeded 60 percent of the state average weekly wage in 45 states, but in 1972, only 18 states had benefits at this level.

"The number of states whose benefits structure was considered substandard by the commission increased from four states to 32 states during this period."

The crazy-quilt patchwork of state benefits — ranging from a weekly high of $152 in Arizona to the Mississippi low of $40—also extends into other areas of compensation.

For example, the article notes that the top benefit to a worker for the loss of an eye in Minnesota is $11,680. But the maximum for this permanent disability injury in Texas is only $4,800.

However, under the Federal Employes' Compensation Act, the benefit for the loss of an eye is $76,800.

The federal compensation system was established by Congress in 1966 to provide U.S. government workers with outstanding benefits, O'Brien declares.

And the amended Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Act of 1972 provides the finest compensation available to any worker in private industry. It contains almost every workmen's compensation standard recommended by the AFL-CIO, O'Brien points out.

"This program is far superior to any existing state program, and it would provide a solid foundation for minimum federal workmen's compensation standards."

O'Brien declares that immediate federal participation is essential because of the continued laxity and unresponsiveness — particularly in the past 30 years—on the part of state administrators and legislators.

Deck Officers Reach Accord With 15 Firms

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots division of the Longshoremen has reached agreement with 15 shipping lines which represent the majority of the East Coast and Gulf shippers.

The union described the new three-year agreement as "basically identical" with the terms of the contract with the Pacific Maritime Association, five West Coast shipping firms which the union struck for 41 days before reaching a settlement on a new contract in early December.

The new agreements, together with the PMA pact, leave negotiations to be completed with only about one-fourth of the shippers which the union has under contract. Full details of the new package will not be released until agreement is reached with the remaining firms, the union said.

Workers' Buying Power Declines As Consumer Prices Continue Up

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a drop in real spendable earnings, or purchasing power, during November as consumer prices continued to climb.

While the Consumer Price Index went up three-tenths of 1 percent over the month, seasonally adjusted real average weekly take-home pay for a worker with three dependents declined from $97.27 in October to $96.78, BLS reported. The figures are in terms of 1967 dollars.

The latest CPI also showed inflation running at an annual rate of 3.5 percent since the Nixon Administration installed its wage and price controls program in November 1971. In the past three months, the rate has been 4.2 percent on a yearly basis, BLS said.

The Administration had set a target of reducing the rate of inflation to between 2 and 3 percent by the end of 1972. The rate had already slowed to 3.8 percent when the wage-price freeze, the first phase of the Nixon economic stabilization program, went into effect in August 1971.

The BLS earnings report showed that real hourly spendable earnings of production and other nonsupervisory employes with three dependents fell by two-tenths of 1 percent in November. The decline was five-tenths of 1 percent on a weekly basis because of a drop of two-tenths of an hour in the average workweek.

Rising food prices accounted for the biggest increase in the CPI for November. Prices of food bought in grocery stores rose 1.1 percent, the largest increase in 1972 except for February. Food prices usually register a large decline in November.

Grocery store prices were 5.7 percent higher than in November 1971, the month that Phase 2 of the wage and price controls program began.

Acknowledging that "inflation remains a national problem," Chairman Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said in a statement, "special attention has been given, and will be given, to checking the rise of food prices."

The BLS said almost two-thirds of the increase in the November Consumer Price Index was due to higher prices for food, clothing and home gas. Used automobiles, furniture and home maintenance and repairs also showed increases, while the index registered declines in gasoline and tire prices.

The cost of meals at restaurants increased four-tenths of 1 percent, compared with a rise of two-tenths of 1 percent in October.

The November price increases raised the Consumer Price Index to 126.9, meaning that it cost $126.90 in November to buy the same goods and services that cost $100 in 1967.

PEACE CORPS PLUMBER Ronald Temsik, who is setting up an apprenticeship training program in the pipe trades in Costa Rica, takes a stroll with his family near their home in San Jose. The group includes Temsik's wife, Yvonne, daughters Tamara, Taina and Tara, and the family pooch.

Union Plumber Brings His Skills to Costa Rica

San Jose, Costa Rica—A good plumber is hard to find in Costa Rica. Except for Ronald Temsik, a member of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 575, it's doubtful if one exists in the country.

Temsik hopes to change all that through his Peace Corps assignment by developing a curriculum in the pipe trades at the National Institute of Apprenticeship Training.

The modern trades school, located on the outskirts of the capital city in this Central American republic, offers a wide variety of courses in the general construction and mechanical trades — all, but plumbing.

Temsik transferred to Costa Rica with his family after completing a year and one-half tour of duty with the Peace Corps in Venezuela.

He made the switch in answer to an appeal by the wife of Costa Rican Pres. Jose Figueres to fill the plumbing consultant's post at the training institute.

Although lacking in the pipe trades, the institute impressed Temsik with its approach to apprenticeship training. He said he had seen nothing in the United States to equal its equipment and facilities.

Students, ranging in age from 14 to 18, are in classes during the first year of study from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The second year is spent on a job, supplemented by evening courses. The third year at the institute leads to a certificate and journeyman status.

Temsik, who was coordinator of his Local 575 apprenticeship and journeyman training program in Boulder, Colo., is now developing the course material for the institute.

This involves the preparation of training manuals, visual aids, instructors' guide and answer book and a curriculum. He is also adapting and translating into Spanish his union's five-year training program and adding innovations useful for Costa Rica.

He is also ordering tools and equipment needed in the training program. The final phase of development will be to qualify four instructors who, in turn, will each have 14 students.

Temsik feels his efforts are being well received.

"The people here are very competent and serious," he reported. "They take their education seriously. They are an independent people. They know what they want. They know where they are going."

During his Venezuelan tour, the 40-year-old American plumber served with a team of Peace Corps engineers in a hospital maintenance program in Valencia.

His wife Yvonne, 38, also a Peace Corps volunteer who had been a nursing supervisor at Boulder Memorial Hospital, divided her time between a nursery for premature infants and the children's section of the Valencia central hospital.

The Temsiks have three children of their own—all daughters, 11 to 14 years old, who are developing a fluent Spanish tongue while attending an English school.

They live in a comfortable home outside San Jose, where Mrs. Temsik has undertaken a personal project of caring for a poor family nearby. The Temsiks have provided the family with food and medical care and a church group from their hometown of Boulder had been shipping in clothing.

Temsik made the decision to join the Peace Corps several years ago. He informed his boss, a mechanical contractor, who declared: "You're crazy. You can't make this kind of money with the Peace Corps."

"I replied that I'm doing what I want to do. Money isn't that important," Temsik said.

William E. Clitheroe, Texas Unionist, Dies

Austin, Tex.—William E. Clitheroe, director of the Texas AFL-CIO program for retired union members, died of a heart attack in Houston Dec. 23 while visiting his family. He was 66.

Clitheroe also assisted in the state federation's education program since he joined the AFL-CIO staff last year after retiring from the Machinists as education director for the South. He had been a member of the IAM since 1937 and became an international representative of the union in 1951.

Health Security Only Solution:

Meany Scores Rise In Medicare Charge

A scheduled 8.5 percent increase in the charge for Medicare insurance points up the need for enactment of National Health Security legislation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany said the AFL-CIO "regrets the Administration decision" to increase the premium paid by millions of elderly Americans to $6.30 a month, starting in July.

That's a 50-cent raise, the latest in a series of increases that have more than doubled the $3 a month fee for the optional insurance when the program was initiated in 1966.

The "Part B" insurance pays doctor bills and a number of other costs not covered by the basic Medicare hospitalization program, which is financed through the social security system.

In announcing the latest increase, the Social Security Administration attributed it to higher hospital charges and doctor fees, along with greater use of medical services by the more than 20 million persons over 65 who subscribe to the program. The monthly premiums paid by the elderly finance half the cost of the insurance program; the government picks up the remainder of the cost through general revenues.

Meany noted that the higher premium is just one of the added costs being imposed on the insurance program. The amount of the annual deductible that patients must pay from their own pocket before the insurance benefits take over was raised this year from $50 to $60. The hospitalization deductible also has been raised.

"Because Medicare is primarily a payment mechanism which must operate through the existing health care system," Meany said, "it is severely hampered by all the defects of that system and, in particular, it has not controlled skyrocketing health care costs."

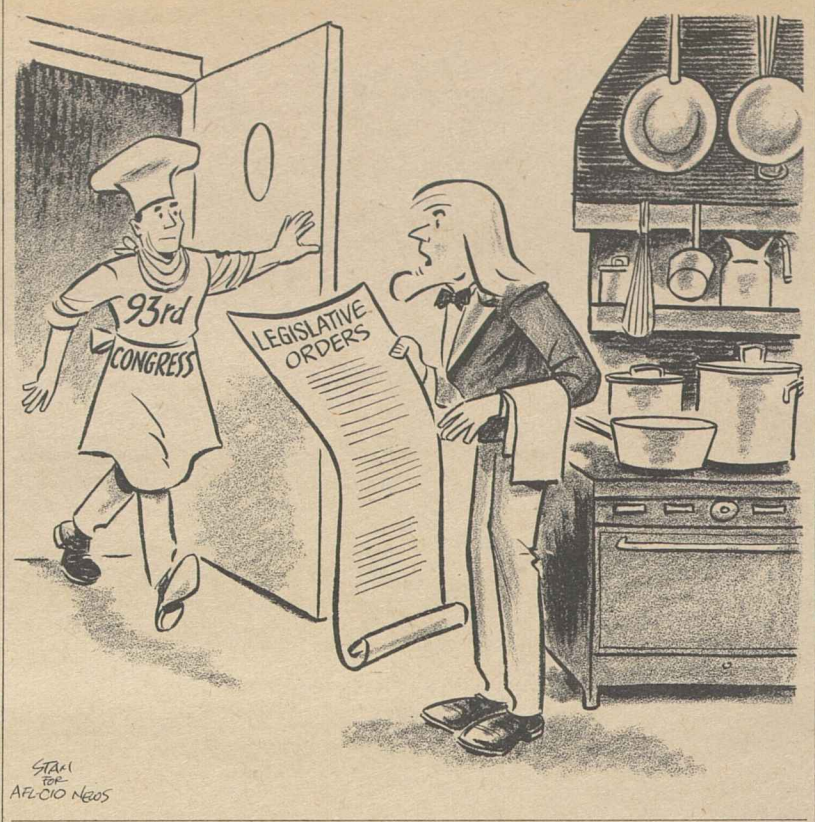
He stressed that the "only way" to bring medical costs under control is through the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill, "which will reorganize today's outmoded health care system and at the same time provide comprehensive health care for older people and all the American people."

The National Council of Senior Citizens warned that the increased premium cost and other out-of-pocket charges "are squeezing the low-income elderly out of the program."

Council Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank urged Congress to provide full federal financing for the medical insurance portion of the Medicare program.

The long-term solution, he stressed, is adoption "of a comprehensive national health program for Americans of all ages."

'Let's Start Cooking!'



House Democrats Elect O'Neill Party Leader

House Democrats have elected Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts as their new majority leader.

O'Neill, who represents the Cambridge and Boston area district that gave John F. Kennedy his political start, had a COPE record of 110 Right and 5 Wrong votes during 10 previous terms in Congress.

He succeeds Hale Boggs of Louisiana, the victim of a plane crash in Alaska last fall while campaigning for a fellow congressman. O'Neill was the Democratic whip or assistant majority leader in the last Congress.

O'Neill, 60, was elected without opposition and the caucus earlier overwhelmingly voted a new term as Speaker of the House to Carl B. Albert of Oklahoma. Albert was formally elected after Congress convened with the votes of all House Democrats, while Republicans cast their votes for Gerald R. Ford of Michigan who will continue as House minority leader.

O'Neill, with the concurrence of Albert, will select his party whip and deputy whips. A motion to make the post of assistant leader elective rather than appointive was defeated on a 123-114 vote. Its proponents had argued that the office was the first step on an "escalator" to the majority leader and House Speaker posts since both Albert and O'Neill had previously served as appointed whips.

Another caucus later this month will take up a package of congressional reform proposals, including the election of committee chairmen who are now designated strictly by seniority, elimination of closed-door committee meetings, and a curb on the use of "closed rules" that bar amendments to certain bills sent to the floor of the House.

There were no changes in the House Republican leadership ranks, but the Senate Republican caucus saw conservatives take over several vacancies in the second echelon of party leadership.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a moderate who had to beat back strong conservative challenges in 1969 and 1971, had no opposition for minority leader. And Robert P. Griffin of Michigan was unopposed for assistant leader.

By identical 22-19 votes, William Brock of Tennessee defeated liberal Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts as chairman of the fund-dispensing Senate Republican Campaign Committee, and John Tower of Texas defeated the less-conservative Robert A. Taft, Jr., of Ohio for chairman of the 11-member Republican Policy Committee. Sen. Norris H. Cotton, a New Hampshire conservative, was chosen to replace Margaret Chase Smith as chairman of the Republican conference or caucus.

Democrats re-elected Mike Mansfield of Montana as majority leader and Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia as assistant leader.

Labor Outlines Major Goals For New Year

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany also outlined the federation's prime legislative goals in Congress for 1973. Heading the list are:

- Increased job opportunities for the unemployed through continuation of the public service employment program and enactment of an accelerated public works program.
- A just tax system based on ability to pay by closing loopholes that benefit mostly the wealthy.
- A National Health Security program to meet the medical care needs of all the people.
- A foreign trade and investment law to halt the export of U.S. jobs, capital and technology.
- An equitable economic stabilization program for all, or complete abolition of controls.
- Increasing the minimum wage above the poverty level and extending coverage to all workers.
- Mandatory federal standards for unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

Meany cited a number of other legislative objectives for vital social programs and increased protection for workers and consumers.

Labor's legislative goals will benefit all Americans, he stressed.

He said workers face 1973 with the firm belief that trade unionism will continue to serve workers as in the past.

"They pay no heed to the editorialists, wrong so often in the past, who claim unions are weaker, divided and unprepared for the battles that lie ahead," Meany said.

Court Order Blocks Safety Shift to States

(Continued from Page 1)

New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, American Samoa, Guam and the Pacific Trust Territories.

Parker instructed the Labor Dept. in issuing the injunction that it "shall promptly advise each state in writing" that the states must give way to federal jurisdiction of the federal safety law standards.

But he also pointed out in his conclusion that "the issuance of an injunction would not seriously disrupt state enforcement of occupational safety and health programs over which they retain statutory jurisdiction."

Parker further noted that under a section of the act, "there exists an alternative method whereby the Secretary can utilize the services of state inspectors to supplement the federal compliance effort under federal standards.

"Pursuant to those provisions, the Secretary has already negotiated agreements with 14 states. By virtue of such agreements, 98 selected and trained state safety and health inspectors are already empowered to conduct inspections for and under the direction of the federal government, consistent with the provisions of OSHA."

Earlier, congressional leaders who played key roles in the writing of the safety law, warned the Labor Dept. it was ignoring the will of Congress in issuing the temporary orders.

They had reminded the Labor Dept. officials that the two-year period until Dec. 28—after passage of the act—was provided to allow the federal government to gear up for full enforcement of the program, and not for the development of state safety programs.

The government brief contended that Guenther had the authority under the general rulemaking section of the act to allow the extension of the deadline. It claimed the effect of temporary orders would be to provide maximum protection to workers by assuring continuity of state enforcement activity and by providing for both federal and state enforcement during the evaluation period of state plans.

Parker stressed in his conclusion, however, that workers "will suffer sufficient irreparable harm if a preliminary injunction is not issued" to block the continued jurisdiction of unapproved state programs.

"The issuance of a preliminary injunction will not cause substantial harm to the defendants," Parker said.

It has been "amply demonstrated that public interest lies in favor of granting this injunction," he concluded.

1-6-73

93rd Congress Renews Battle for Full Funding

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate Government Operations Committee, also is sponsoring a bill that would require congressional approval before the President can impound appropriations.

A test of whether Congress and the Administration can reach agreement on a funding issue will come on an appropriation bill for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept.

Nixon twice vetoed appropriations for the two departments, most recently by a "pocket veto" after Congress had adjourned. He complained that the spending levels exceeded his budget for education and health programs.

Under a temporary resolution that expires at the end of February, the departments are authorized to spend at the previous year's level.

The shoe was on the other foot in terms of legislative versus executive authority as House and Senate Democratic caucuses adopted resolutions calling for a halt to funds for U.S. military combat operations in or over Indochina, subject to assurances of the return of American prisoners of war and the safe withdrawal of American troops.

On substantive legislative issues, the 93rd Congress faced a heavy agenda of unfinished business of the previous Congress.

Minimum wage legislation was blocked last fall by a conservative coalition in the House that refused to allow a House-Senate conference to seek to resolve sharply different versions of the legislation.

The future of the economic stabilization program was up to Congress, since the law empowering the President to impose controls expires on Apr. 30.

Three of the most important issues facing Congress will compete for the attention of the House Ways & Means Committee and its counterpart Senate Finance Committee —health security, new trade legislation to curb the loss of American jobs and tax reform.

There were strong indications that the Administration wants to scrap the public service employment program, which will expire this year unless Congress extends it.

Consumer bills, pension rights protection, public works, unemployment and workmen's compensation standards, comprehensive housing legislation and a host of other carryover issues will confront Congress in addition to whatever new programs the President may propose.

As has been the case for the past four years, a Republican President will be dealing with a Democratic Congress.

The November election resulted in a lineup of 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans in the House. However, two of the Democratic-won seats are vacant as a result of the plane crash last fall that took the lives of Louisiana's Hale Boggs, the House majority leader in the 92nd Congress, and Alaska's Nick Begich. Special elections will be held to fill the vacancies.

The Senate lineup is 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans, counting Virginia's Harry F. Byrd, Jr., as a Democrat and New York's James L. Buckley as a Republican even though both were elected to their current terms as independents.

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Meany Calls Phase 3 Plan Step in the Right Direction

Joblessness Shows Only Slight Dent

The Nixon Administration last year did not make much of a dent in the high rate of joblessness that has plagued the nation since the start of the decade.

For the full year of 1972, the unemployment rate averaged 5.6 percent of the civilian labor force, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. This was down slightly from 1971's 5.9 percent but well above the average rate of 4.9 percent in 1970 and 3.5 percent in 1969, Pres. Nixon's first year in office.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, nonetheless insisted that 1972 was "a year of substantial progress" on the jobs front despite the modest reduction in the number of jobless workers.

While the Administration has not announced an unemployment target for 1973, Stein said in a statement, "we can expect employment to be substantially higher a year from today."

"We hope Dr. Stein is right in his prediction," said Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, "but unemployment is not likely to decline very much."

Goldfinger noted that part-time workers accounted for approximately one-fifth of the increase in employment last year, mostly in services and retail trade such as department stores and supermarkets.

He said the rate of economic expansion in 1973 will increasingly

(Continued on Page 8)

COORDINATED BARGAINING is a vital union technique in meeting the new concentration of economic power of multinational corporations, Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared in keynoting a conference on the subject sponsored by the IUD.

Need Only Standard:

State Welfare Bar To Strikers Assailed

A proposed federal regulation that would allow states to deny welfare benefits to needy families of strikers "is unacceptable in a just society," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

Meany strongly urged the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to adopt instead an alternative regulation it is considering—to prohibit states from departing from the federal definition of unemployment in determining whether a family headed by an unemployed father is eligible for welfare aid.

The regulation—whichever alternative is adopted—would apply to the 23 states that allow AFDC benefits (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) to go to households with an able-bodied but unemployed father.

The Supreme Court last October ruled that present HEW regulations do not allow a state to apply more stringent unemployment tests than the federal government requires, which is merely evidence that the father is not employed more than 100 hours a month.

It struck down a Maryland regulation that disqualified families of strikers or of men who were fired from their last job. Oregon is the only other state participating in the program that imposes similar disqualifications.

HEW had previously interpreted its own regulations to allow states to set their own definition of unemployment. After the Supreme Court decision, the department said it would rewrite its regulations to permit deviations from the federal definition.

Instead, it took the unusual step of publishing the two alternative proposed regulations in the Federal Register, with a 30-day period for interested parties

(Continued on Page 8)

IUD Leaders Press Burke-Hartke Drive

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has urged Congress to enact the Burke-Hartke bill immediately to help balance the nation's economy and restore the position of the United States in international trade.

A resolution adopted by the IUD executive committee noted that the U.S. trade balance "has slipped further and further into the red," and that this year the trade deficit will reach over $6 billion.

"For 14 consecutive months—and for 19 of the past 20 months—the U.S. has had an adverse trade balance," the statement continued.

"For the first time, we have moved from a surplus to a trade deficit with the Common Market, which has traditionally provided the best market for the manufactured goods we must export to make up for the raw materials we must import from other areas of the world," the resolution noted.

It said the Burke-Hartke bill would restore balance to U.S. trade by making it as profitable for American capital and technology to be used at home as it is abroad.

"Burke-Hartke will remove the special incentives for overseas investment by taxing earnings when they are earned, by repeal of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Offers Cooperation To End Inequities

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO will "cooperate and participate" in Phase 3 of the Administration's economic stabilization program, Federation Pres. George Meany said.

Meany termed Pres. Nixon's Executive Order abolishing much of the rigid controls system "a step in the right direction toward eliminating inequities." He expressed the hope that the changeover "will result in an equitable and fair method of combating inflation."

As for the President's request to Congress to continue unchanged the legislation giving him broad economic control powers, Meany said "we reserve our position on the matter. . . ."

The new Phase 3 program is keyed to voluntary compliance with wage-price guidelines for most segments of the economy—backed up by the power of the Cabinet-level Cost of Living Council to roll back pay and price increases.

The White House said that the present Pay Board limits on wage increases will remain as the guideline for Phase 3 "unless and until they are modified" by the Cost of Living Council. However, prior approval or automatic review of contracts will no longer be required.

Nixon's Executive Order abolishes the Pay Board and the Price Commission. But the President said the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, which rules on wage rates in the building trades, will continue unchanged.

In addition, the President told Congress that he has directed that the "current mandatory wage and price control system be continued with special vigor for firms involved in food processing and food retailing." The Administration considers spiraling food costs the chief cul-

(Continued on Page 6)

Food Paces Wholesale Price Rise

By James M. Shevis

Led by a massive increase in food prices, the wholesale price index skyrocketed at a 19.2 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. It was the largest one-month increase since February 1951 when Korean War inflation pushed prices up at a 21.6 percent adjusted annual rate.

Farm products and processed foods and feeds advanced over the month at a seasonally adjusted rate of 5.2 percent, a 62.4 percent rise on an annual basis, the largest monthly increase in 26 years, BLS said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, commenting immediately after the report was issued, said the latest government statistics "are very bad news for every American housewife," and called upon the Nixon Administration either to make its economic stabilization program equitable "or abandon controls completely."

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Bids Congress To Clear Urgent Agenda

The AFL-CIO called on the new 93rd Congress to face up to the "unfinished business" of providing health care for all Americans, tax justice, new trade policy and minimum wage improvements.

Pressing social and economic problems must be met "with viable solutions rather than empty promises," the federation urged.

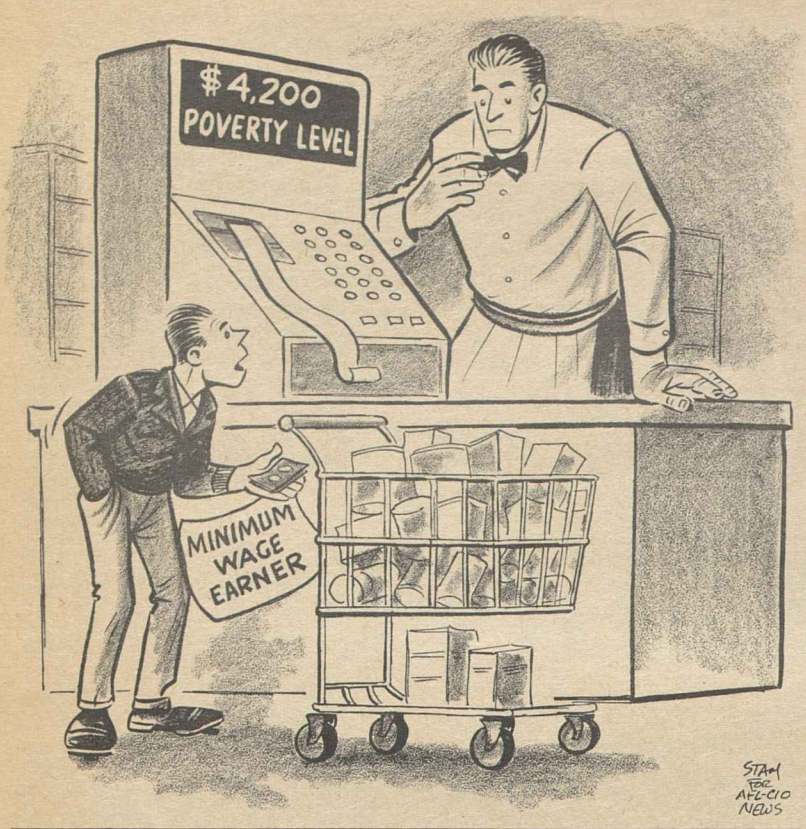
Equally important, the AFL-CIO said, Congress must "resist conservative attempts to turn back the clock" on the legislative advances of the past decade. And it must finance important education, job safety and environmental programs that have never realized their full potential "because of inadequate funding."

Labor's analysis of congressional priorities is part of a new report from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation and its director, Andrew J. Biemiller.

The legislative report, Labor Looks at the 92nd Congress, covers 83 issues of the past two years on which the AFL-CIO took a posi-

(Continued on Page 3)

'I'm Short!'



Farm Workers Win Court Injunction Fight

San Francisco—A California Supreme Court decision has cleared the way for renewal of the United Farm Workers' organizing drive among thousands of agricultural workers in the state's rich Salinas and Santa Maria Valleys.

The decision knocks down a string of injunctions which had halted UFW recognition strikes in the fall of 1970 and upholds the one court that had refused to block the union's bid for recognition.

And it hangs a dark, legal cloud over the dealings in July 1970 in which more than 35 growers and shippers had recognized the Western Conference of Teamsters as bargaining agent for their field workers and had executed with it a five-year exclusive union shop contract.

The UFW has challenged the growers' contract with the Teamsters. "It appears clear," the court said, "that by mid-August 1970 at least a substantial number, and probably a majority, of the applicable field workers desired to be represented by UFW rather than by the Teamsters."

When the growers nevertheless rejected the UFW's demands for recognition, the union launched strikes in both the Salinas Valley, self-styled "salad bowl of the world," and the Santa Maria Valley.

The strikes and a developing boycott were nipped in their early stages by injunctions which the growers won under the state's Jurisdictional Strike Act. The act was "generally intended," the court noted, "to protect an employer caught between the conflicting demands of two competing unions." The Santa Maria Valley Growers' bid for an injunction was denied.

But the act was never intended, the court held, "to place the power of the state behind the employer's unilateral grant of exclusive bargaining status to a clearly nonrepresentative union."

The growers and the Teamsters knew, the court said, that the Teamsters did not represent a majority of their field workers, nor "even a substantial number."

"There is no suggestion in the record," the decision noted, "that the growers . . . attempted to ascertain whether their respective field workers desired to be represented by the Teamsters, or. indeed, that the question of their field workers' preference was even raised as a relevant consideration."

To prevent the Jurisdictional Strike Act from being used as a means of favoring one of two competing unions, or of substituting the employer's choice of unions for his employes' desires, the court said, the act's protection is withheld whene er an employer has "interfered" with either of the competing labor organizations.

The 6-to-1, "in bank" decision held the growers' action in recognizing and negotiating a contract with the Teamsters was an "impermissible" interference with the rights of workers, declared in state public policy, to organize and bargain through representatives of their own choosing.

Under both federal and state precedent, the court said, "an employer's grant of exclusive bargaining status to a nonrepresentative union must be considered the ultimate form of favoritism."

The court recognized, the decision said, that, unlike federal law, California law offers no means of certifying the majority choice of a group of employes. But it doesn't follow, it said, that an employer is "free to recognize any union whatsoever, regardless of its clear lack of support among the employes."

"In order to avoid the consequences of improper 'interference' with a labor organization," the court said, "an employer must at least possess a reasonable, good faith belief that the union he recognizes as the exclusive bargaining agent of his employes is desired by a majority of the relevant employes."

The decision imposes on an employer seeking injunctive relief under the act "a strict neutrality between competing unions," and before an employer can recognize one union as the exclusive representative of his employes, he must hold "a reasonable, good faith belief that such union was in fact the desired representative of his employes."

Meany on Wholesale Index:

Zooming Food Prices Spell 'Bad News' for Housewife

(Continued from Page 1)

"These wholesale price increases will inevitably reach the retail level in coming weeks, and then every householder's budget will be undermined," Meany said.

"They are further evidence of the complete inequity of an economic control program that straightjackets wages, while the most essential parts of a family's living costs are uncontrolled and profits skyrocket. Such a program can no longer be tolerated."

As if to confirm Meany's remarks, the Agriculture Dept. indicated that consumers will find supermarket food prices in the first half of 1973 rising just as fast as last year.

Don Paarlberg, the department's economics director, said he now expects food prices to rise at an annual rate of 4.5 percent through June, unchanged from last year's first-half rate and well above the Administration's overall goal of limiting prices to a rate of 2 or 3 percent.

Prices of raw agricultural products at the farm level are not now controlled by the government. Price controls are applied as farm prices move through the processing and distribution stages.

Although newspapers reported that an aide said that Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, the Administration's chief economic policymaker, was "distressed" by the price report, presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler ruled out any controls at the farm-produce level.

"The problem," he said, "is one of supply."

But on Capitol Hill, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) saw the situation in a different light, and joined Meany in his demand that wage and price controls be made more equitable or abolished.

Proxmire, the vice chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, charged the December price explosion "clearly points up that the price controls aren't working effectively.

"We must devise new procedures to ensure a more adequate system of holding down the rise in prices," he said.

December wholesale prices were 6.5 percent above those of December 1971, BLS reported. Industrial commodities increased one-tenth of 1 percent, and consumer finished goods were up 1.1 percent, both on a seasonally adjusted basis.

BLS said "the exceptionally large increases for both farm products and processed foods and feeds in December were the result principally of unusual weather patterns in the fall of 1972." Early freezes and snow, along with subsequent thaws, hindered marketing during the December pricing period, the bureau said.

Additional factors were increased domestic requirements for feed, strong export demand for grains as the result of limited supplies abroad, and a scarcity of fishmeal from overseas sources which competes with domestically produced animal feeds based on oilseeds, the government reported.

Since the Administration installed its controls system in November 1971, prices in the agricultural sector have gone up at a 14.7 percent annual rate. In all of 1972, these prices rose 14.4 percent, and in the last six months of the year they went up at a 23.6 percent rate.

BLS said the largest food price increases last month were for meats, fresh fruits, eggs, poultry and dairy products. There were also sizable increases for heating oil, furniture, clothing and automobiles.

Prices of manufactured animal feeds, which directly influence the cost of livestock and meat, soared 25.4 percent during December while grain prices went up 21.1 percent, both on an unadjusted basis, BLS said.

Gulf Accord for 4,000 Reached by Oil Workers

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers reached agreement with the Gulf Oil Corp. on a new contract covering some 4,000 workers at the firm's Port Arthur, Tex., plant.

Gulf is the third major oil company to settle with the union in the current round of bargaining in the industry.

But it appeared that the union might be forced into strike action at the Mobil Oil Corp. facility at Beaumont, Tex., and at plants of Texaco, Inc., at Port Arthur and Port Neches, Tex., and at Westfield, N.J., unless new contracts were produced.

Earlier in the month, the union agreed to new two-year agreements with American Oil and Atlantic-Richfield Co. involving 10,000 workers.

The new contracts provided wage increases of 6 percent an hour this year and 27 cents an hour in 1974, increased company payments on hospitalization insurance, higher premium pay for night work, and pension improvements including establishment of a top-level labor-management pension review committee.

The contracts also provided for periodic plant surveys by independent industrial health consultants to determine if health hazards are present. They also established joint labor-management committees to police health and safety conditions, with any resulting disputes subject to grievance and arbitration procedures.

In announcing the Gulf settlement, OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said he expected other Gulf facilities in the United States to follow suit.

Some 415 contracts between the union and nearly all of the nation's major oil companies expired at midnight, Dec. 31. The union has no industry-wide contract. Bargaining is conducted on a plant-by-plant basis.

Throughout the current negotiations, the major obstacle to concluding contracts has been management's reluctance to grant the union a voice in determining health and safety conditions.

"The companies want to be the sole judges of whether or not a work situation is healthful and safe," said Grospiron. "We think the worker ought to have some say-so in this matter because it is his life, not that of the corporate manager, which is endangered when he works amid toxic fumes, gases and vapors which often are invisible, odorless and tasteless."

Grospiron urged Interior Sec. Rogers C. B. Morton to set up a system of priorities for the use of fuel oil in the event the union finds it necessary to resort to strikes.

Such strikes presumably would aggravate the already critical fuel shortage, the union leader wired Morton, "but I must balance the inconveniences caused by such a strike against protection of the health of our members and their work environment."

Grospiron said "the present fuel oil shortage in the United States is caused by the selfish failure of the oil industry to expand its refining capacity, coupled with the failure of the federal government to adopt a national energy policy which would reconcile consumer demand with domestic and foreign supply."

City, County Employes Settle Milwaukee Strike

Milwaukee—Some 12,000 workers for the city and county of Milwaukee—8,000 of them members of District Council 48 of the State, County & Municipal Employes—concluded their seven-day-old strike for higher wages, the largest public employes' strike in Wisconsin history.

The walkout ended when Circuit Court Judge John A. Decker allowed the city to withdraw its injunction petition against the union's 3,000 city employes if they agreed to go to fact-finding and return to work. The union agreed.

The county, which also had sought an injunction, dropped its action after reaching a tentative two-year agreement with the 5,000 union members under its jurisdiction. The pact, which is subject to membership ratification, provides a first-year increase of 3.5 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, an additional 2 percent increase in July 1, and a 4 percent raise in the second year.

The strike began on Jan. 4 after negotiations between the union and the city and county broke down. Union members, who had originally sought a 5.5 percent increase over two years, turned down the government's offer of a 3.3 percent raise over two years, and walked off their jobs in the face of a state law that forbids public employes from striking.

During the strike, administrative and supervisory personnel attempted to keep services running. Teachers, police and firemen were not involved in the dispute.

District Council Director Emil Muelver said the union had authorized some union workers, including sewerage commission and county welfare employes, to provide essential services during the walkout, if requested.

In Bid to 93rd Congress:

Labor Asks Action On Urgent Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. And it discusses, in both a five-page foreword and a concluding 13-point list of unfinished business, labor's proposed agenda for the 93rd Congress.

It asks — and says Americans have a right to expect—"that Congress carry out its responsibility as an independent, co-equal branch of government."

The legislative report acknowledges that "it won't be easy" to enact a progressive program. "Arrayed against it are a still strong conservative coalition in the House and an Administration whose indiscriminate use of the veto, threats of the veto, withholding of appropriated funds and delays in submitting its programs, successfully blocked progressive legislation in the 92nd Congress.

A first order of business in the new Congress, the report noted, is whether Congress will extend, change or scrap the Economic Stabilization Act empowering wage-price controls.

"We in labor believe that controls should be made more equitable and across-the-board or they should be completely scrapped."

Instead of closing tax loopholes, the AFL-CIO report noted, the 92nd Congress opened up new tax escapes for the wealthy. Tax justice should be "high on the agenda" and the report said that labor considers a "value-added" national sale tax just the opposite of tax justice.

Stressing a continued push for the Burke-Hartke bill, the report warned that:

"Blind allegiance to an outdated trade policy has resulted in increased unemployment, exportation of capital and technology, and an unhealthy trade imbalance."

Of the social issues confronting the new Congress, "none will be more important than enactment of a National Health Security program. . . . The AFL-CIO is determined to secure enactment of this vital legislation."

The "low point" of the last Congress was the blocking of minimum wage legislation and an increase to at least $2 an hour now is "long overdue."

Threatened cutbacks in public service employment and other existing job-creating programs "could touch off a new round of spiraling unemployment, endangering the already precarious economic health of the nation."

The report also listed other major areas for congressional action, including:

- Welfare reform, coupled with "a federally-funded, community-controlled system of day care centers for the children of welfare mothers and other working women."
- A package of consumer laws, including no-fault auto insurance and creation of an independent consumer protection agency.
- Federal standards for workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance programs.
- Increased funds and manpower to enforce job safety-health laws.
- Reinsurance protection for workers' pensions.
- Repeal of the Hatch Act and full bargaining rights for all public employes.
- Full funding of education, poverty, environment, maritime and health programs.
- National voter registration, direct popular election of the President and home rule for the District of Columbia.

The report, "Labor Looks at the 92nd Congress," is Publication 77N, and can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division. Single copies are free. Bulk orders are 15 cents a copy or $13.50 per 100 copies.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called on Congress to enact "without delay" the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill. IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, left foreground, is seated with Administrative Director Jacob Clayman.

IUD Presses Quick Action On Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign tax credit allowed foreign corporations, by focusing on licensing practices of foreign corporations, and by overseeing the outflow of U.S. dollars to assure that the U.S. economy is not damaged," the IUD declared.

The foreign trade measure, first introduced in the 92nd Congress, was reintroduced earlier this month by its cosponsors, Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.) and Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.)

In other actions, the IUD executive committee welcomed two new members. Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Clyde Webber of the Government Employes succeed the ACWA's Frank Rosenblum and the AFGE's John Griner, both of whom resigned after retiring from their union posts.

The executive committee meeting was held the day before the opening of a Coordinated Collective Bargaining Conference sponsored by the department.

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, in keynoting the two-day conference, stressed that the technique of coordinated bargaining has become an indispensable tool for labor in dealing with the threat of multinational corporations.

The technique was developed, he said, "because we have no choice." Coordinated bargaining is the joining together of several labor unions to bargain cooperatively on behalf of their membership within a conglomerate or an industry.

"We have witnessed an increasing pace of corporate mergers and conglomerations," Abel told some 300 delegates from about 35 unions. "Power in today's American economy is concentrated in just a handful of corporations."

He noted that unions had developed their structures and bargaining techniques to deal with companies as they were before the recent and continuing wave of mergers and corporate growth.

But events of the last decade have seen a change in these company structures and an increasing concentration of economic power, he observed.

"Unions will have to continue to adapt in the future as they have in the past to meet this new condition," Abel said.

Purpose of the conference was to enable trade union leaders to familiarize themselves with IUD's coordinated bargaining assistance service, and to discuss its future application.

Teachers Out on Strike In Chicago, Philadelphia

Teachers in the nation's second and fourth largest cities—Chicago and Philadelphia—struck for higher wages after rejecting final offers from their school boards.

In Chicago, where some 25,000 teachers are participating in the walkout, the Chicago Teachers Union is seeking a 2.5 percent pay increase, smaller classes, and a shorter work year without pay loss.

The day after the strike began, the Chicago Board of Education announced it would make a new offer to teachers. The board originally offered to extend the current contract six months with no loss or gain to teachers. The old contract expired on Dec. 31.

In Philadelphia, the union wants a 4.2 percent across-the-board pay raise for its 18,000 members, another 1.5 percent boost for those employes who are at their maximum wage level, and an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in health and welfare benefits.

The Philadelphia walkout is a resumption of last fall's 22-day strike by the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers. Members, whose contract expired on Aug. 31, agreed to a back-to-work truce for three months while negotiations continued under the supervision of Judge D. Donald Jamieson of the Court of Common Pleas.

The PFT represents about 13,500 teachers and 4,500 secretaries, school counselors and non-teaching assistants. The union described the walkout as "the most successful strike we've had in terms of number of schools closed and teachers staying out."

Judge Jamieson was studying a school board petition for an injunction ordering the teachers back to their classrooms.

The PFT voted overwhelmingly on Jan. 3 to reject the school board's last offer, which was identical to a factfinder's report turned down earlier by the local's executive board.

The report, accepted in principle by the school board, offered no salary increase in the first year of a three-year contract and a 3 percent rise in the other years only if funds became available as a result of savings realized by increasing the size of classes and lengthening the school day.

The school board contends that a $24 million budget deficit prevents it from granting either pay increases or improved benefits during the current academic year.

The union also wants a first-time contract for 1,000 employes of the "Get-Set" pre-elementary school program and lesson-preparation time for elementary school teachers, a provision already granted junior and senior high school teachers.

The factfinder's report remanded the "Get Set" parity issue to the two parties involved, and offered nothing during the 1972-73 school year in the way of preparation time. However, it proposed that teachers get two hours and 20 minutes a week next year and three hours and 45 minutes a week in the 1974-75 year.

Chicago School Supt. James F. Redmond ordered all of the city's 660 schools closed after a last-minute meeting with Illinois Gov. Daniel Walker failed to break an impasse between the school board and the union.

"What we resent is that when they come to balancing their budget, they always look to the teachers," the union said.

Steelworkers' Top Officers Unopposed

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel and Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke are unopposed in the union-wide election, the USWA executive board announced following a nominations meeting in Washington. The referendum will be held Feb. 13.

Also unopposed is John J. Johns, candidate for vice president. The post is being vacated by retiring Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony. Johns currently is director of USWA District 27 in Canton, Ohio.

Three other vice presidential candidates received enough nominations to qualify, but two declined nomination and the third was found ineligible.

Declining nomination were District 6 Director Lawrence F. Sefton and District 9 Director William Moran. Samuel L. Stokes, the third nominee, who is a USWA staff representative, was found ineligible.

In addition to the union's three top offices, the Feb. 13 referendum will elect candidates for national director of Canada, 24 district directors and three international tellers. Fourteen incumbent directors are unopposed in the election.

Four incumbent district directors are not seeking re-election. They are William J. Hart of District 19, Joseph Germano of District 31, Sefton, and Johns, candidate for vice president.

Abel and Burke will be elected to their third four-year terms. They were both first elected in 1965.

Administration Freezes Federal Housing Funds

No new federal funds will be approved for housing or community development programs for at least 18 months, the Administration announced.

Funding commitments already made will be carried out, so the impact won't immediately be felt on construction job sites and on the waiting list of families seeking housing they can afford. But the future of federal housing and urban assistance programs was very much in doubt.

The "moratorium" was directed by the White House and announced by the outgoing Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, George Romney.

Romney said the freeze on various community development funds, including water and sewer grants, public facility loans and open space grants will continue until Congress gives in to the Administration's proposal to incorporate them in a "special revenue-sharing" program of grants to states and cities.

As to the various housing subsidy programs, Romney said the Administration will use the moratorium period to "study and evaluate" present programs, and decide what to do about them.

He said a similar freeze will be imposed on model city and urban renewal grants, starting with the new fiscal year in July.

Initial congressional reaction was sharply critical.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee, denounced the housing cutoff as a "meat-axe" approach and said he wants the Administration to spell out its future housing plans before his committee schedules hearings on confirmation of James Lynn as Romney's successor.

Earlier, Sparkman had wired Pres. Nixon that a halt to federal housing subsidies would be a "breach of faith on the part of our government to the poor and ill-housed." Sparkman warned that it would create unemployment, be "disastrous" to the economy, and a blow to the nation's cities.

Both Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) of the House Banking Committee and the chairman of its Housing subcommittee, Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.), also denounced the housing "moratorium."

Barrett charged that the Nixon Administration, without consulting Congress, "presumes to singlehandedly terminate the nation's existing housing and urban development programs."

Challenge for the 93rd

THE 93RD CONGRESS begins its session with a clean slate on which to write its programs for America.

It will have to directly face many issues that its predecessor chose to ignore or on which it failed to complete action. Among these are health care for all Americans, tax justice, a responsible trade policy and an adequate minimum wage.

The new Congress must also have the strength and conviction to resist conservative attempts to turn back the clock by scrapping many of the important social programs enacted in the last decade. At the same time, it must move ahead in areas of child care, consumer protection and housing for low- and middle-income families.

Perhaps the most crucial task facing the next Congress will be in fulfilling the commitments of previous Congresses. For example, there already exists landmark legislation in such areas as education, job and environmental protection, but the potential of these laws has never been fully realized because of inadequate funding. Enacting the necessary laws is oft-times easier than obtaining adequate appropriations for them, and this will be no less of a challenge in the 93rd Congress.

IT WON'T BE EASY. The fight for progressive legislation is never easy. Arrayed against it are a still strong conservative coalition in the House and an Administration whose indiscriminate use of the veto, threats of the veto, withholding of appropriated funds and delays in submitting its programs, successfully blocked progressive legislation in the 92nd Congress.

Thus, labor is looking to the 93rd Congress to accomplish much for America. We are asking what all Americans have a right to expect: that the Congress carry out its responsibility as an independent, co-equal branch of government, and in so doing enact those programs essential to the economic and social well-being of the nation.

IT IS OBVIOUS that the 93rd Congress has been left an almost endless legacy of critical problems which require its immediate attention. Health care, the economy, taxes, trade, and consumer protection are but a few of many issues in a litany of unkept promises, unmet needs and unheeded calls for change.

It is because of this that the AFL-CIO devoted its resources in the last election to elect those senators and congressmen who would put the needs of people ahead of those of special interest groups and make the best system of government ever devised work for the benefit of all of the people.

By seizing the legislative initiative and overcoming the forces of inaction, the AFL-CIO believes that the 93rd Congress can accomplish this goal and enact those programs necessary to move the country forward and meet the great social challenges of the 1970s.

—From Labor Looks at the 92nd Congress—an AFL-CIO Legislative Report.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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A Word Edgewise:

Super Liberals Sadly Confused On Relevancy of Trade Unions

By George Meany

WE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT are constantly being called all sorts of terrible names because we still believe there are wolves in the world. For instance, we are denounced as "Cold War dinosaurs" because we refuse to take the Soviet "trade union movement" seriously. What we know is that this bogus union is headed by a secret policeman—it's as much of a union as the old Nazi "Labor Front."

We refuse to be taken in by the neo-isolationists who say that the rest of the world is none of our business. It's too bad about the Soviet Jews, they say, but that's their internal affair. We can't be the policeman of the world.

Well, I don't suggest that we should be the policeman of the world, but I would urge some of our intellectual friends to read the Nobel lecture of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—the lecture he couldn't deliver because the Russian government wouldn't allow him to accept the prize.

"There are no 'internal affairs' left on our crowded earth," wrote Solzhenitsyn. "And mankind's sole salvation lies in everyone making everything his business; in the people of the East being vitally concerned with what is thought in the West; the people of the West vitally concerned with what goes on in the East."

We in the American labor movement are vitally concerned. For example, you don't have to be Jewish to like Israel. You just have to believe in certain principles—which happen coincidentally to be the principles of our labor movement. What are they?

First is a belief in democracy. But, of course, everybody believes in democracy. Maybe so . . . but there are a number of people who, when pushed, qualify this. They are for democracy but . . . they are for democracy under certain conditions.

How often have you heard so-called sophisticated people say, "Oh, I'm for democracy, but let's face it: you can't have democracy in the underdeveloped countries"—in what they fashionably call the "Third World."

This form of cultural snobbery turned up a while back in the New York Times Magazine when Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith presented his thoughts on a recent trip to China. He was very impressed by what he saw, but we found his views in one area particularly interesting. As you may know, Dr. Galbraith thinks that trade unions are obsolete in a country like the United States—they keep making trouble for economic "experts."

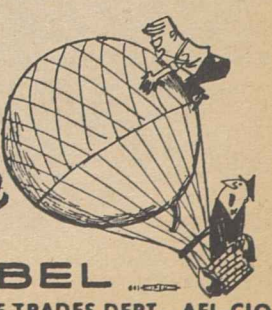
HE LOOKED AROUND for unions in Communist China, but there weren't any. He concluded, "Unions seem to have been a casualty of the Cultural Revolution. The Chinese are assigned to jobs and they are required to remain where they are assigned."

Well, I guess that explains why there are no unions. You can't have unions in a society where people are forced to work when and where the government tells them to. But what does the liberal professor think of this system? Listen: "The Chinese economy isn't the American or European future. But it is the Chinese future. And let there be no doubt: for the Chinese it works."

In other words, it's no good for us Americans and other enlightened folks, but it's okay for the Chinese. It's okay if they don't have unions. It's okay if they can't choose where and when to work. After all, as Galbraith sees it, they're just Chinese. They don't know any better.

This may be the fashionable way of thinking in some intellectual circles, but—if anyone is interested in a plumber's view—it is narrow-minded, bigoted, and patronizing. And for those of us with good memories it has a curious resemblance to a line we used to hear: "Nazism is not for Americans, but it's the kind of system the Germans need."

(AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears in this space as a guest columnist for John P. Roche.)



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Combating 'Blue Collar Blues':

Wage, Benefit Improvements Still Best Way to Enrich Jobs

The following is excerpted from an address by Machinists Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger at the recent annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in Toronto.

AFTER SOME YEARS of seeking legislative alternatives to collective bargaining, plus even more years of academic discussion and rebate on the pros and cons of union responsibilities in relation to public rights, it now appears that labor's good friends in government, intellectual and academic circles have discovered an interesting new malady. They've already provided it with a name, a diagnosis and even a cure.

The name is the "blue collar blues." The diagnosis is that because younger workers are brighter and better educated than their fathers they refuse to accept working conditions that past generations took for granted. The cure consists of a shot of psychic penicillin known as job enrichment.

If you want to enrich the job, enrich the pay check. The better the wage, the greater the job satisfaction. There is no better cure for the "blue collar blues."

If you want to enrich the job, begin to decrease the number of hours a worker has to labor in order to earn a decent standard of living. Just as the increased productivity of mechanized assembly lines made it possible to decrease the work week from 60 to 40 hours a couple of generations ago, the time has come to translate the increased productivity of automated processes into the kind of enrichment that comes from shorter work weeks, longer vacations and earlier retirements.

If you want to enrich the job, do something about the nerve-shattering noise, the heat and the fumes that are deafening, poisoning and destroying the health of American workers. Thousands of chemicals are being used in workplaces whose effect on humans has never been tested.

Companies are willing to spend millions advertising quieter refrigerators or washing machines but are reluctant to spend one penny to provide a reasonably safe level of noise in their plants. And though we are now supposed to have a law that protects working people against some of the more obvious occupational hazards, industry is already fighting to undermine enforcement, and the Nixon Administration has gone along with them by cutting the funds that are needed to make it effective.

If you want to enrich the jobs of the men and women who manufacture the goods that are needed for the functioning of our industralized society, the time has come to re-evaluate the snobbery that makes it noble to possess a college degree and shameful to learn skills that involve a little bit of grease under the finger nails.

The best way to undermine a worker's morale, and decrease his satisfaction with himself and his job is to make him feel that society looks down on him because he wears blue coveralls instead of a white collar.

If you want to enrich the job, give working people a greater sense of control over their working conditions. That's what they, and their unions, were seeking in the early 1960s when management was automating and retooling on a large scale. That's why we asked for advance consultation when employers intended to make major job changes. That's why we negotiated for clauses providing retraining and transfer rights and a fair share of the increased productivity that resulted from automation.

What workers resent, and what really causes alienation, are management decisions that rearrange job assignments or upset existing work schedules without reference to the rights of the work force.

If you want to enrich the job, you must realize that no matter how dull or boring or dirty it may be an individual worker must feel that he has not reached the end of the line. If a worker is to be reasonably satisfied with the job he has today he must have hope for something better tomorrow.

PERHAPS WORKERS were not thinking in terms of job enrichment when they first negotiated the right to bid on better shifts, overtime or promotions on the basis of length of service. Perhaps they were only trying to restrict management's right to allocate jobs and shifts and overtime on the basis of favoritism. But even if they weren't thinking in terms of "job enrichment," in actual practice that's what they got.

It's true that many young workers in their 20s resent the fact that while they have to tighten the same old bolt in the same old spot a thousand times a day the guys in their 40s are walking up and down the line with inspection sheets or running around the factory on forklifts.

They may resent and bitch about it now, but they also know that they are accumulating seniority which they can trade for a better job of their own some day.

There are those who worry about what the younger generation is coming to, and wonder whether the rebellious young workers of today will be willing to fill their father's shoes in the factory jobs of tomorrow.

There is little doubt, and all the studies tend to prove, that worker dissatisfaction diminishes with age. And that's because older workers have accrued more of the kinds of job enrichment that unions have fought for—better wages, shorter hours, vested pensions, a right to have a say in their working conditions, the right to be promoted on the basis of seniority and all the rest.

That's the kind of job enrichment that unions believe in. And I assure you that that's the kind of job enrichment that we will continue to fight for.

New Push in Congress:

Lack of Administration Backing Imperils Consumer Legislation

CONSUMER ISSUES face more rough going in the new Congress, unless the Administration turns its claims of interest in consumer safeguards into action to assure their adoption, declared Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers.

No-fault auto insurance and creation of a Consumer Protection Agency are among the major consumer battles sure to be renewed this year, Miss Dubrow said. But, even though the President "has made statements supporting consumer legislation," she stressed, he "has not followed through" with White House help to win congressional approval.

The President has had four years to prove his concern for the consumer, but there's very little performance to show, she asserted. And there is little reason for "high hopes for improvement on that score," Miss Dubrow said on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Miss Dubrow called for federal legislation to assure that buyers of appliances and other items have effective recourse for defects or unsatisfactory performance, even though the merchant has sold the installment contract to a bank or finance company.

She said the Federal Trade Commission has had hundreds of thousands of complaints alleging that consumers are "being rooked by the holder-in-due-course doctrine." She said buyers should not have to pay the installments unless the product is in good condition or defects are corrected. She said the FTC may seek new regulations, but doubts that would be as effective as legislation.

Miss Dubrow said passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill will also be a major consumer-protection effort. Consumers are being "fooled by the great old shibboleth of free trade," and by the idea they are "saving money buying cheap imports." She said that overseas production by U.S. companies matches neither the quality or dollar value standards of U.S.-made goods.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ON JAN. 1, Britain, Ireland and Denmark became members of the European Common Market, making that "powerful nine" one of the world's great trade centers.

The United States—on the outside looking in—is now more than ever isolated in an increasingly competitive world that has been marked by the emergence of Japan and even the Soviet Union as major economic powers.

The gross national product of the Common Market is just about two-thirds that of the United States, yet its exports are more than twice that of the United States—$112.2 billion as compared with $43.2 billion for the United States, $19.3 billion for Japan and $12.8 billion for the Soviet Union.

The growth of the Common Market bloc is filled with intriguing questions. Will these nine nations that have banded together in the heart of Western Europe band together politically and so present an even more united trade front than they do now?

To what extent will Britain—for centuries deliberately isolated from the European mainland—now turn its face to Europe instead of to the seas and the United States as it once did?

Of even more vital importance is the question: to what extent will the Common Market further shut its doors to American trade?

These questions are as yet unanswered, but the very fact that they must be asked emphasizes the need for the United States to make a basic reassessment of its trade policies as has long been demanded by organized labor.

Until recently, it has been almost an article of faith in the American press to turn its back on the pleas of the labor movement to face up to today's trade realities which see the U.S. trade position slipping and U.S. jobs going down the drain as a consequence.

"FREE TRADE" became the slogan around which opposition to the labor position was centered. Now, however, there are indications that even the most vociferous of the "free traders" are having second thoughts.

The Nixon Administration, for example—"free trade" notwithstanding—is casting about for ways to develop "safeguards" for American industry and workers who have been injured by the flight of the multinationals abroad and the adverse trade balance that is becoming chronic.

Take this revealing statement in the New York Times as the New Year dawned:

"First, there appears to be fairly general agreement that a real problem exists. Put another way, there is agreement that pure, across-the-board free-trade philosophy is not the right answer for the United States at this point in history.

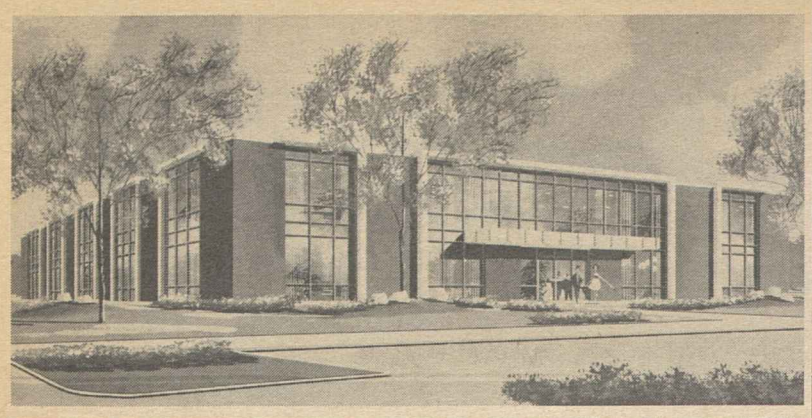
"The second point follows from the first. If the problem of being suddenly overwhelmed by imports is a real one—though limited as far as the overall economy is concerned—then it should be identified and remedied in the affected sectors much faster than has been the case up to now."

Whether the labor-supported Burke-Hartke bill is the answer to today's trade problems can, of course, be argued. But what cannot be argued is the fact that responsible public opinion in the United States at long last is coming around to the labor view that a thorough national debate on trade policy is highly desirable.

It is extremely significant that while the British Tory Government is ecstatic about Britain's participation in the Common Market, its workers are not. They see the "Market" as a powerful weapon of their employers rather than as a boon to working people. The multinationals are adjusting skillfully and profitably into the new world trade picture; workers, however, have been discovering that the lion's share of the benefits is being skimmed off at the top.

For American workers, the trade problem has become especially acute. For them, it means jobs.

CONSUMER LEGISLATION will face a stiff test in Congress unless the Administration provides full and effective support, Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers warned on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



RAILROAD SIGNALMEN break ground for the construction of a new headquarters building in Mount Prospect, Ill. The first shovels of dirt were turned in ceremonies by Pres. C. J. Chamberlain, right foreground, and Sec.-Treas. R. T. Bates. An architect's drawing of the new structure, which is expected to be completed June 1, is on top.

Labor Offers Cooperation:

Meany Calls Phase 3 Plan Step in the Right Direction

(Continued from Page 1)

prit in its failure to achieve last year's anti-inflation goal.

Mandatory controls will also be kept for the health service industry, also termed a "problem area." But there will be no change in the already voluntary program of restricting interest and dividends, which Nixon described as "highly successful."

A series of new advisory panels to the Cost of Living Council is being set up, including a 10-member Labor-Management Advisory Committee.

Meany will serve on the panel, as will Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

Five prominent management executives were also named, but there will be no "public" members. Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, chairman of the Cost of Living Council, said he considers the all-government policy-making council the representatives of the public interest in the stabilization program.

The labor-management panel will be an advisory group, transmitting its recommendations to Shultz.

Its initial assignment, Shultz indicated, will be to advise the Cost of Living Council on whether there should be changes in the existing wage guidelines and, if so, what they should be.

Nixon named Dr. John T. Dunlop as director of the Cost of Living Council to succeed Donald Rumsfeld, who will become U.S. representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization later this month. Dunlop, a Harvard professor with extensive experience in labor relations, is currently chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. No decision has yet been made on whether he will continue in the CISC post.

Nixon, in his message to Congress, summarized the new program in these terms:

"Under Phase 3, prior approval by the federal government will not be required for changes in wages and prices, except in special problem areas.

"The federal government, with the advice of management and labor, will develop standards to guide private conduct which will be self-administering. This means that business and workers will be able to determine for themselves the conduct that conforms to the standards.

"Initially and generally we shall rely upon the voluntary cooperation of the private sector for reasonable observance of the standards. However, the federal government will retain the power—and the responsibility—to step in and stop action that would be inconsistent with our anti-inflation goals. I have established as the overall goal of this program a further reduction in the inflation rate to 2.5 percent or less by the end of 1973."

About half the enforcement staff of the Pay Board and Price Commission will be shifted to the Cost of Living Council, and both it and the Internal Revenue Service will "monitor" the degree of compliance with stabilization guidelines, including occasional spot checks and audits of records.

On wage changes, "employe units" of 1,000 or more will be required to keep records of wage rate changes and produce them on request. Units of 5,000 or more will be required to file reports with the Cost of Living Council indicating wage rate changes.

Administration officials indicated that the council will be keeping a close eye on major wage negotiations, even though there will no longer be any formal review procedure or requirement for prior approval.

In the construction, food processing, food retailing and health fields, the more stringent requirements now in effect will be continued.

As was the case with the Phase 1 program—the 90-day wage-price freeze in mid-1971—and the Phase 2 program involving the Pay Board and Price Commission, the President acted under the broad emergency powers voted by Congress.

The Economic Stabilization Act expires April 30 and continuation of controls beyond that date depends on action by Congress.

Existing price guidelines have been slightly modified, making it possible for some firms to increase profit margins above past levels.

As with wages, the price structure will be "self-administered" except in the sectors of the economy that are kept under mandatory controls.

Nixon coupled his announcement of the Phase 3 program with a renewed call on Congress to "keep government spending in check." He said he will again submit a tight budget in which expenditures do not exceed "the revenues which the existing tax system would produce at full employment."

The White House gave high grades to the Phase 1 and Phase 2 stabilization programs as having "helped to reduce inflation and put a damper on inflationary expectations."

But a background paper acknowledged that red tape and inequities would multiply if the Phase 2 program were continued unchanged.

CARE Urged as Conduit For Union Quake Relief

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged federation affiliates interested in assisting victims of the Nicaraguan earthquake to channel their contributions through CARE.

Meany noted in a letter to Federation Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, who represents the AFL-CIO on the CARE board of directors, that inquiries have been received from a number of affiliates on how contributions should be handled.

Enclosed in the letter was the federation's check for $1,000 to assist needy trade unionists in Nicaragua.

The Amalgamated Transit Union quickly followed with a contribution of $5,000 to CARE as several other AFL-CIO unions' executive boards were meeting to authorize contributions.

Minton reported that arrangements have been made with representatives of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Nicaragua to help coordinate the distribution of CARE relief supplies in the country.

The day after the quake ripped through Nicaragua's capital city of Managua, truckloads of CARE supplies — foods, medicines and cooking utensils—were brought in from the neighboring countries of Costa Rica and Honduras.

Within days, CARE had shipped in several hundred tons of goods. Food, clothing, medicines, pure drinking water and shelter were in high demand.

CARE Executive Director Frank L. Goffio, on his return from an inspection tour of the Nicaraguan relief efforts, assured the AFL-CIO that his staff was prepared to work with AIFLD.

Robert Cacares, a member of the Steelworkers from Laredo, Tex., is the AIFLD program director in Nicaragua who will oversee much of the institute's participation in the relief work.

The Communications Workers also reported it is cooperating in a direct relief program in Nicaragua conducted by the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone International, a worldwide secretariat of communications trade unions.

The CARE operations are helping feed and clothe more than 120,000 persons who remained in the quake-shattered city of Managua and 325,000 who fled to outlying areas.

The death toll of the quake is estimated from 7,000 to 12,000 and at least 20,000 persons were seriously injured.

Ouster of Moore Raises Concern over BLS Role

The credibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been impaired by the Nixon Administration, a leading professional organization warned.

The executive board of the Industrial Relations Research Association expressed "particular concern" at the ouster of BLS Commissioner Geoffrey Moore.

Moore's resignation was requested by the White House, even though his statutory four-year term still had three months to run. Before his appointment by Pres. Nixon in 1969, he was vice president of the National Bureau of Economic Research and had served as president of the American Statistical Association.

The IRRA, made up of economists from business, unions and universities, termed Moore's dismissal "a sharp break with the long-established tradition that this position has not been regarded as a political appointment."

Confidence in the BLS is essential, the board noted, because its data "are used regularly in labor-management relations, business contracts and economic forecasts."

The resolution also criticized the White House decision two years ago to cancel the technical briefings the BLS career staff held for the press in connection with the monthly employment-unemployment statistics. The career executive who conducted them was reassigned.

The IRRA board stressed that it doesn't question the integrity of the BLS data. But it added that "it is most important, if further impairment of the bureau is to be avoided, that the new commissioner be a person with the highest professional qualifications and objectivity."

IUE Strikers at Longhorn Machine Still Solid After 8 Months' Picketing

Kyle, Tex.—Eight months on the picket line have not eroded the determination of 60 workers to achieve economic justice at the Longhorn Machine Co. here.

Although the struggle of little Local 1011 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has been overshadowed by the bigger Farah strike, the need of the IUE strikers has not been overlooked by fellow Texas trade unionists.

Assistance has come from the Steelworkers, Machinists, the State AFL-CIO and other IUE locals. Before Christmas, collections of food, clothing, toys and money were made to brighten the holiday season for the families of the IUE strikers.

The Longhorn workers, largely Mexican-Americans, walked out May 11 after several months of fruitless bargaining to win an initial contract.

The wage scale is extremely low at Longhorn even for veteran workers, who also have no grievance procedure, pensions or health insurance.

Local Pres. Benito Zavela described the problem: "I've worked at Longhorn for eight years and eight months. I've been making $1.80 an hour, and I haven't had a raise in almost three years."

Ray Mendez, IUE field representative directing the strike effort, reported that the company has not made a plant-wide wage increase in the past six years. And while overall wages average $1.99 an hour, the majority of workers receive $1.80 or less.

Mendez also said there is increasing police harassment of the strikers in the south central Texas town where most employers have continually exploited Chicano workers.

The IUE noted that the national pay scale for the type of skilled work done at Longhorn is $3.20 an hour.

The Longhorn workers voted in July 1971 to be represented by the IUE. But shortly thereafter, Longhorn owner Joe E. Brown launched an all-out effort to break the union, the IUE reported.

When the company balked at meaningful negotiations, the local walked out.

Since then, Longhorn has been slapped with a National Labor Relations Board charge of forcing the strike and further prolonging it by surface bargaining.

Local Sec.-Treas. Willie Cisneros said that the striking Longhorn workers could not have held out this long had it not been for the support of fellow trade unionists.

Aid also has been coming from students at the University of Texas, community organizations and Catholic clergymen.

Meany, Abel Declare:

Job Safety Decision Victory for Workers

A federal district court's preliminary injunction blocking the Labor Dept. from shifting job safety enforcement to weaker state programs is being widely hailed as a victory for workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel said in a joint statement that organized labor was gratified at the court's decision to make the Labor Dept. enforce the more effective standards of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. The suit seeking the injunction had been filed by the AFL-CIO and USWA.

Under the act, states may not operate after Dec. 28 safety programs that do not meet federal standards. But Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson issued "temporary orders" extending the deadline six months on the promise that the states would rework their safety plans according to federal guidelines.

Meany and Abel said that to allow states to enforce "antiquated and ineffective" plans "is directly contrary to the intent of Congress."

"We have a federal statute on occupational safety and health because the states had overwhelmingly failed to protect the life and health on the job," they stressed.

"We welcome the court's action because it has prevented a backward step away from effective occupational safety and health enforcement."

Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who is the outgoing head of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, said the court's decision would be appealed.

Guenther claimed the court action had created a protection gap for workers because his agency does not have enough compliance officers to enforce the federal standards.

But Guenther and Hodgson, who were named as defendants in the suit, had been warned months before the Dec. 28 deadline by congressional leaders to expand their staffs to meet the enforcement needs.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. has approved the state safety plan for Utah. Three others — Montana, Oregon and South Carolina—were approved earlier.

Safety specialists in organized labor now fear that the Labor Dept. may pull out all stops in approving less effective state plans instead of complying with the federal enforcement requirements.

Meany and Abel warned that "we will, of course, fight this appeal up to the Supreme Court, if necessary, in order to protect the health, safety and lives of American workers."

The executive committee of the federation's Industrial Union Dept. endorsed the court suit "to halt the travesty of the enforcement process by the states."

The IUD resolution "expressed shock that the Dept. of Labor would turn its responsibilities illegally to state enforcement authorities who have apparently neither the power nor the interest to do this work effectively."

The IUD committee also called for the development of even more effective federal standards to better protect workers from occupational injuries and disease.

It pointed out that "independent studies by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare indicate that we can expect 100,000 deaths and more than 390,000 new cases from occupational disease alone."

Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers said the UAW also is in accord with the legal action taken by the AFL-CIO and the USWA and "supports their request for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of Labor from implementing his delaying order" on federal enforcement.

Woodcock's statement was in response to a lengthy protest sent to Meany by Michigan Commissioner of Labor Barry Brown. Like Guenther, Brown insisted that the court injunction would create a protection gap.

But Woodcock told Brown that Michigan—like all the other states —had two years advance notice of the Dec. 28 deadline to meet the federal standards.

New Penn Central Talks Postpone UTU Walkout

A called strike in the Penn Central Railroad crew size dispute was put off after union and management agreed to a 30-day extension of talks.

In another rail dispute, bargaining to resolve the 45-day-old Long Island Rail Road strike was suspended by a federal mediator after management and negotiators for 12 nonoperating unions reached a new impasse.

The United Transportation Union's 18,000 Penn Central workers had scheduled a walkout at 12:01 a.m., Jan. 12, when the giant railroad planned to begin reducing the size of its train crews from three to two men.

"The union agreed not to strike and the railroad agreed not to implement court-authorized crew size reductions on that date," said Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., announcing the strike postponement.

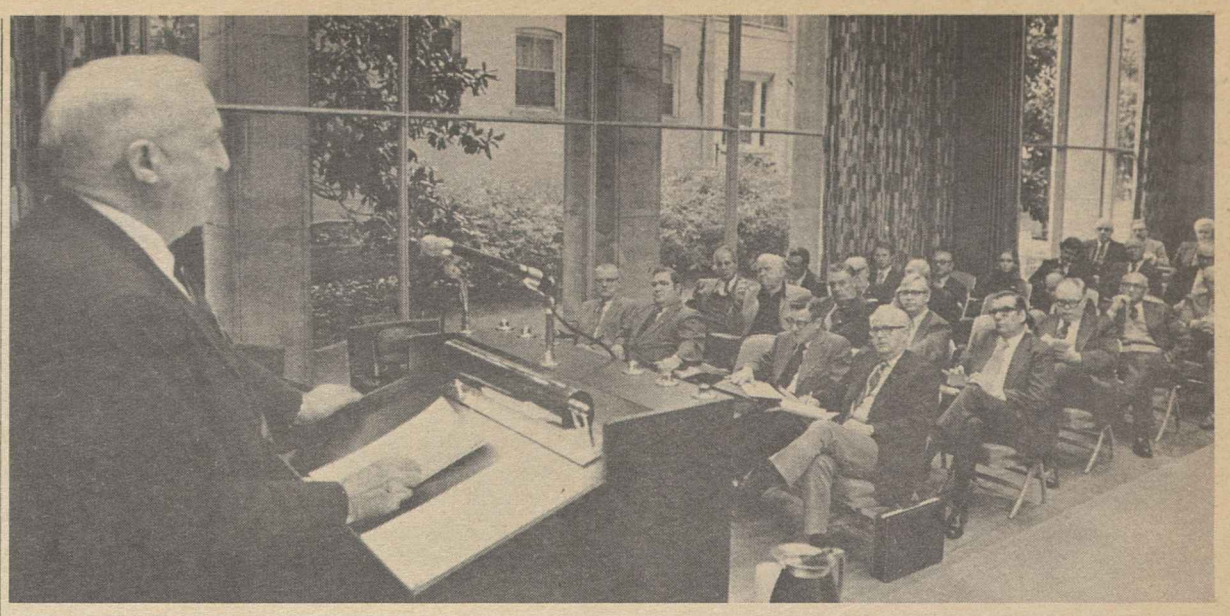
"During these 30 days both sides have assured me that they will renew intensive collective bargaining in good faith under my direction for the settlement of this most difficult and serious issue," said Usery, who later met with the two parties.

The new strike deadline now is set for 12:01 a.m., Feb. 7.

All legal methods to remedy the crew size dispute have been exhausted under the Railway Labor Act in two and one-half years of negotiating.

The railroad, which is in reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws, planned to eliminate some 5,700 jobs over a seven-year period by cutting freight train crews from a conductor and two brakemen to a conductor and one brakeman.

The 190,000-member union, headed by Al H. Chesser, has insisted that cutting the size of train crews would create safety hazards and reduce efficiency.



TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES of labor organizations around the world are discussed by Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO director of international affairs, at a conference of federation affiliates of various international labor secretariats. Some 40 AFL-CIO unions were represented at the all-day meeting in Washington.

Consumer Finance Panel Raps 'Holder-in-Due-Course' Doctrine

The so-called "holder-in-due-course" doctrine—widely regarded as one of the most vicious, anti-consumer credit practices—came under attack from two sources, the Federal Trade Commission and the National Commission on Consumer Finance.

In a set of 85 recommendations aimed at making consumer credit more available to more people at competitive prices, the commission called for abolition of the holder-in-due-course doctrine as well as credit collection practices such as garnishment, repossession, and wage assignment.

The next day, the FTC proposed a regulation that would also eliminate the holder-in-due-course doctrine from installment contracts. Hearings on the rule are scheduled March 12 through 16.

Under the practice, a finance company that purchases an installment contract from a retailer is not responsible for goods purchased under the contract. As a result, consumers sometimes wind up having to pay off loans on damaged or shoddy goods.

The 216-page report of the National Commission on Consumer Finance contained some recommendations that divided its membership and did not meet the wholehearted approval of many consumer advocates.

What split the nine-member commission most sharply was a majority suggestion that states should raise or abolish interest rate ceilings on personal loans to promote more competition among lenders.

Four Democrats on the panel, which was created by Congress in 1968, strongly disagreed with the recommendation. The dissenters were Rep. Henry Gonzalez of Texas, Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, Rep. Leonor Sullivan of Missouri, and Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama. The commission recommended the following:

"Policies designed to promote competition should be given the first priority, with adjustment of rate ceilings used as a complement to expand the availability of credit.

"As the development of workably competitive markets decreases the need for rate ceilings to combat market power in concentrated markets, such ceilings may be raised or removed."

In a separate statement, Proxmire said he was fearful that the credit industry would seize upon the commission's interest rate ceiling recommendations as a justification for higher rates.

"The commission's report could give these creditors new ammunition for their campaign for higher rates," he said. He added that the commission's research had not demonstrated "with clear and convincing evidence" that higher interest rate ceilings would substantially increase the availability of credit.

Gonzalez said he had the "distinct impression that the higher the interest rates, the more aggressive the lender is, to the point of taking imprudent risks himself, and certainly inducing his customers to do likewise."

Mrs. Sullivan further opposed a commission proposal that calls upon states with stronger laws than the federal statute protecting consumers against garnishment abuses to modify their laws to bring them into conformity with the relatively mild provisions of Title III of the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

The commission, however, emphasized its finding that the consumer needs better protection against the legal powers of the credit industry as it made 21 recommendations urging repeal or restriction of legal devices now available to creditors.

One proposal, based on a widely publicized hearing on the availability of credit to women, advises states to undertake "an immediate and thorough review of the degree to which their laws inhibit the granting of credit to creditworthy women, and to amend them, where necessary, to assure that credit is not restricted because of a person's sex."

The panel also made other recommendations dealing with other types of discrimination in granting credit, the supervision of financial institutions, credit insurance, and consumer education.

Teachers' Aides Score Gains in New York Pact

New York—The United Federation of Teachers has reached agreement with the Board of Education on a new contract for 10,000 teacher aides and other classroom assistants in the New York City schools.

UFT Pres. Albert Shanker hailed the pact as "the finest contract in the nation" covering school paraprofessionals.

The new agreement expires Sept. 9, 1975, the same date as UFT contracts covering classroom teachers and seven other groups of school employes. The existing three-year agreement ran out Dec. 31.

Chairman Velma Hill of the paraprofessionals' unit said that negotiating the contract concurrently with the teacher contract "has been a top-priority item" and that the new expiration date "will give us much greater leverage in the next round of bargaining."

The paraprofessionals had also asked for "annualization" of their wage scales—that is, for conversion of their present hourly rates to yearly salaries.

The new contract provides 50 weeks' income, as opposed to 46 in the current agreement. It establishes a 42-week work year, up from 40 weeks in the present contract; retains the paraprofessionals' two-week paid vacation; and offers a stipend for up to six weeks of college study each summer, up from four weeks in the existing pact. The stipends themselves increase from $70-to-$75 to $80-to-$85 over the life of the contract.

While the wage increase is about 5 percent each year on an hourly basis—or well within federal guidelines—the extension of the work year and the additional college stipend make the value of the total pay settlement substantially higher, Shanker noted.

Basic annual wages will jump from about $3,850-6,100 to about $4,900-7,600 in the third year of the new contract.

Another key gain gives the paraprofessionals equality with teachers in fringe benefits. The city's contributions to the UFT welfare fund for the paraprofessionals will be increased in steps so that, beginning next May 1, they will be covered by cost-free major medical, prescription-drug, optical and dental plans.

In what Shanker called a "major breakthrough," the parties agreed to give credit in the city teachers' retirement system for each year of service as a paraprofessional, once a paraprofessional has finished college and has been hired as a teacher. At present, the paraprofessionals have no pension rights whatsoever. More than 6,000 of them are now attending college and working toward teacher degrees.

Among other gains are improvements in provisions governing released time for college study, paid and unpaid leave and grievance procedure.

White House Counselors:

Nixon Expands Role Of Three in Cabinet

Some Cabinet members have been given "super-Cabinet" status under a White House reorganization announced by Pres. Nixon.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz last month was tapped for the first "super-Cabinet" role. He was given broad new powers on economic affairs, the title of assistant to the President, and was named chairman of a new Council on Economic Policy.

Now, three more Cabinet members have been brought into the White House circle with the designation of counselors to the President, a notch below the presidential assistant rank held by Shultz.

They will have policy responsibilities that cross department lines and correspond closely to the Cabinet reorganization Nixon proposed to Congress in 1971.

Earl L. Butz, the holdover Secretary of Agriculture, will become counselor for natural resources. His jurisdiction will include natural resource use, lands and minerals, environment, water control and park and wildlife programs. Many of these functions are currently carried out by the Interior Dept.

James T. Lynn, awaiting Senate confirmation as Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, will be counselor for community development. That category covers community institutions, planning, housing, highways, public transportation, regional development, disaster relief and District of Columbia affairs. He will thus be the White House overseer of many of the functions of the Transportation Dept., plus some from other agencies.

Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary-designate of Health, Education & Welfare, will be counselor for human resources. He will have policy responsibility for health, education, manpower, income security, social services, Indian affairs, drug abuse and consumer protection. Again, current department and agency lines are crossed.

Congress has been cool to the President's proposed Cabinet reorganization plan — a move that would also muddle the existing jurisdictional lines of the various congressional committees.

The White House said the Administration will continue to seek congressional approval of a formal Cabinet consolidation. But the current reorganization was obviously designed to achieve many of its goals.

Nixon's 1971 plan envisioned a Dept. of Economic Development, which would include commerce, labor relations, science, food and commodities, economic statistics and other diverse functions. The Treasury, Defense, Justice and State departments would have been left largely intact. The role of Shultz, who is also Secretary of the Treasury, somewhat modifies that original concept.

The three new counselors to the President will not normally have direct access to Nixon. They will report to the President through John D. Ehrlichman, the presidential assistant with broad control over domestic policy.

In announcing the reorganization, Nixon made it clear that five persons with the title of presidential assistants will be "the nucleus" of his Second Administration staff.

In addition to Ehrlichman and Shultz, they include H. R. Haldeman, who remains in charge of the White House office; Henry A. Kissinger, the President's foreign affairs adviser, and Roy L. Ash, who will direct the Office of Management & Budget and who headed the commission that originally devised the Cabinet reorganization plan.

STEERING COMMITTEE of the AFL-CIO Burke-Hartke Task Force discusses strategy in the legislative drive to enact the foreign trade measure to halt the further erosion of U.S. jobs by imports. Staff members of the federation and AFL-CIO affiliates make up the committee, which is meeting monthly to work for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill in the 93rd Congress.

Oregon to Pick New President

Salem, Ore.—Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Randall of the Oregon AFL-CIO is serving as acting president of the state federation following the resignation of Edward J. Whelan, who has been appointed director of the State Economic Development Division.

Whelan's successor is expected to be selected Jan. 31.

Strike Activity Shows Sharp Decline in '72

Strike activity dropped sharply last year to the lowest level since 1963, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Work stoppages in 1972 accounted for 26 million man days of idleness, or 0.14 percent of the total working time for the U.S. labor force. This compares with 47.6 million man days, or 0.26 percent of total working time in 1971.

The BLS said that the drop in strike activity was largely due to a lighter bargaining calendar last year when 2.8 million workers were under contracts expiring or subject to renegotiation. In 1971, contract negotiations covered 4.75 million workers.

The number of workers participating in strikes also dropped significantly, from 3.3 million in 1971 to 1.7 million last year, the BLS said.

Major strikes, those involving 10,000 workers or more, declined from 29 in 1971 to 20 in 1972. Most of the major disputes occurred in the construction industry, the agency reported.

Jobless Rate for '72 Down Only Slightly

(Continued from Page 1)

depend upon the buying power of the average worker's earnings and on government policies concerning interest rates and programs.

Over the past year, he noted, the economy moved ahead largely because of increased consumer sales which were based on a very sharp upturn in installment buying. Total outstanding installment debt soared from $107.8 billion in October 1971 to $122.5 billion in October 1972, he observed.

"This kind of sharp increase in installment buying obviously can't go on forever," he said.

The overall 1972 jobs picture was covered in the BLS monthly employment report for December which showed that while the total number of Americans at work rose 280,000 to a seasonally adjusted 82.8 million over the month, the nation's unemployment rate remained the same as in November at 5.2 percent. The level of unemployment last month was 4.5 million, seasonally adjusted, BLS said.

BLS said unemployment rates for most groups of workers in December showed little or no change from the previous month. Among the major occupational categories, however, BLS reported the jobless rate for white-collar workers rose from 3.1 to 3.4 percent in December. The rate for blue-collar workers remained about the same, 5.7 percent compared with 5.8 percent in November.

After hovering at about 6 percent for 19 consecutive months, the unemployment rate fell to 5.5 percent last June, and stayed there for five months before dropping in November to 5.2 percent, the lowest since August 1970.

Total employment in 1972 rose by 2.4 million, BLS reported. But, despite this unusually strong gain in jobs, unemployment declined only modestly because of an exceptionally large increase — 1.8 million — in the total labor force, BLS said.

The bureau said the labor force growth reflected reductions in the armed forces and increased entries of women and teenagers into the job market.

The largest increase in jobs during 1972 occurred in what BLS calls "service-producing" industries. This category, which includes government, finance, transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade, saw a rise of 1.6 million jobs, compared with an increase of approximately half a million in the "goods-producing" sector of the economy.

While the average unemployment rate for all civilian workers dipped slightly from 1971 to 1972, the average jobless rate for black workers went up a bit, rising to 10 percent last year from 9.9 percent the year before — twice the rate for white workers.

However, the BLS report noted some improvement in the employment problems of Vietnam-era veterans. The average jobless rate for such veterans, aged 20 to 29, was 7.3 percent last year compared with 8.8 percent the year before.

BLS also reported the average workweek for rank-and-file workers in December remained unchanged from the previous month at a seasonally adjusted 37.2 hours. For the second month in a row, however, weekly hours in contract construction were down sharply, to 35.6 hours.

Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory personnel on nonfarm payrolls rose by 37 cents to $139.13, after seasonal adjustment, BLS reported. Compared with weekly earnings in December 1971, wages last month were up $8.17, again on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Meany Urges HEW to Drop Plan Barring Welfare Aid for Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

to comment before a final decision is made.

Meany promptly put the AFL-CIO on record as "unalterably opposed" to the proposal "which would permit the states to disqualify fathers and their families solely on the grounds of the father's participation in a labor dispute."

It would mean, he said, that "the federal government is supporting management and penalizing trade unions in labor-management disputes. We believe no court or just man would tolerate it."

Meany's letter and an accompanying formal statement made these points:

- Eligibility for welfare should be based solely on need.
- Workers help pay for the costs of welfare by their taxes and "should have the same rights as all other citizens to obtain welfare assistance when they are in need."
- Congress, in legislative action dealing with food stamps, welfare and unemployment insurance, has repeatedly rejected proposals to deny benefits to strikers.
- There is no validity to the argument that the meager welfare benefits would result in prolonging strikes. Furthermore, companies on strike continue to receive federal subsidies, contracts and other assistance.
- The government does not require welfare recipients to take jobs at establishments that are on strike. But disqualifying families of strikers from benefits amounts to pressuring workers to break their own strike.
- Families of convicted prisoners receive welfare if they are in need, "as is right and just." But the proposal to deny benefits to families of strikers would mean that "society is more concerned about the families of persons who break the law than the families of persons engaged in lawful actions."

The Maryland test case, brought by the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau, challenged the eligibility restrictions as unconstitutional and a violation of federal law, as well as a violation of HEW regulations.

The court that initially upheld the challenge did not pass on the merits of the first two arguments, since it found the state limitations a violation of the HEW guidelines.

If HEW adopted the change in regulations that would allow states to substitute their own definition of unemployment, the new rule would presumably be subject to a new court challenge.

1-13-73

1,600 Women Get $748,000 In Back Pay

Lexington, Ky.—The Square D Co. has been ordered to pay $748,000 to about 1,600 of its women employes at its plant here who were illegally underpaid between 1965 and 1970.

The women are members of Local 183 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which brought the case to the attention of the Labor Dept.

The company was found in violation of the Equal Pay Act because it paid women engaged in machine operations and assembly work less than men doing substantially the same work.

The Square D Co. has headquarters in Park Ridge, Ill., and facilities throughout the United States and abroad. It makes electrical distribution and control equipment for construction and industrial markets. It appealed the case to the U.S. Supreme Court but was turned down.

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Court Tells Unfair Firm To Bargain

Baltimore—A federal district judge has ruled that the National Labor Relations Board may invoke an injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley Act to require an employer to bargain with a union without a formal representation election.

An NLRB official here said it was the first time in a Section 10(j) action that a U.S. District Court has found an employer's conduct "so pervasive as to justify an order to bargain without the necessity of holding an election. . . ."

Judge Edward S. Northrop ordered the employer, Old Angus, Inc., of College Park, Md., to reinstate nine employes discharged for their union activities, to bargain in good faith with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and to refrain from unfair labor practices.

In granting injunctive relief, Northrop said the evidence strongly indicates that the employer "engaged in surveillance of his employes, threatened them with the prospect of working under unbearable conditions, threatened them with possible discharge, conducted extensive interrogation of the employes with respect to their union activities, and asked them to sign a statement pledging their 'allegiance' to him and to no other organization."

The dispute stemmed from a union organizing drive last year. The court determined that the union had the support of the majority of employes, who signed authorization cards designating the Hotel & Restaurant Employes as their bargaining agent.

After 27 of the restaurant's 50 employes had signed the cards, the court said in its findings, the owner threatened to "fire every employe here and start all over."

Judge Northrop concluded that injunctive relief was in order, pending final disposition of an unfair labor practices case before the NLRB, because:

"If the union must wait for a disposition by the Board, it will be obvious to the remaining employes that the union was unable to come to the aid of those discharged employes who embraced it, and will undermine their confidence in it.

"Further, the extensive anti-union campaign of the respondent (employer) will have completely negated the union's organizational efforts and, thus, he will have frustrated the purpose of the Act by preventing the process of free and collective bargaining."

Congress Presses Nixon On Frozen Fund Account

90-DAY TRUCE in Long Island Rail Road strike is announced by Peter J. Brennan, Secretary of Labor designate, at a Washington news conference. From left are Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks; Anthony F. D'Avanzo, general chairman of the Railway Carmen; Pres. James E. Yost of the Railway Employes' Dept.; Brennan, and Dr. William J. Ronan, chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

Control of Programs Key Issue

Congress called on Pres. Nixon for an accounting of appropriated funds impounded by presidential directive and moved closer to a clash with the White House over control of the government purse strings and the setting of spending priorities.

Both the House and the Senate gave voice vote approval to a resolution setting a Feb. 10 deadline for an official listing of the frozen appropriations — estimated at about $12 billion.

The next likely step is a Democratic-led effort to win congressional approval of a bill that would specifically deny the President power to withhold funds voted by Congress.

Bipartisan congressional resentment over the Administration's effort to reshape congressional programs by refusing to spend or allocate funds flared at Senate hearings on the confirmation of James T. Lynn as Secretary of Housing & Urban Development.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee, charged that the President "seems to be eliminating the housing subsidy program completely" by imposing a "moratorium" on funds for low- and middle-income housing construction.

And a Republican member of the committee, Oregon Sen. Bob Packwood, complained that the Administration's refusal to release funds for water and sewer grants until Congress substituted a "special

(Continued on Page 8)

On Long Island Line:

Rail Strike Lifted In 90-Day Truce

By James M. Shevis

Picket lines were lifted on the Long Island Rail Road after unions representing 5,000 striking workers agreed to return to work during 90 days of intensive bargaining arranged by Labor Sec.-designate Peter J. Brennan.

"I don't have a magic wand, so I can't wave a settlement in front of you today," Brennan told a crowded news conference in Washington.

"But I have talked with the people involved, the leaders of the international unions, the officers of the railroad, and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, and I think we have made real progress."

Brennan said employes of the commuter line would receive a 6 percent pay increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1972, when their old agreements ran out, and that during the 90-day truce period both parties would seek a total resolution of the contract dispute. Fares would not go up as a result of the increase, he said.

A three-member panel will assist labor and management in their negotiations, Brennan announced.

"The object of the panel is to bring fresh insight and perspective to a bargaining situation which might presently be called 'hardened'," he said. The unions will name one of the panel members, the railroad another, and Brennan the third.

Brennan, who made the announcement on the eve of his Senate confirmation hearing, promised to seek an overall solution to the dispute which had kept workers from their jobs for more than seven weeks.

"I have agreed that during this 90-day period, regardless of what my public or private position might be, I will personally work . . . to reach a fair and equitable settlement which the commuters, the workers and the railroad can all live with," he said.

Present when Brennan made his announcement were Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks; Anthony F. D'Avanzo, general chairman of the Railway Carmen and chief spokesman for the 12-union coalition that struck the line; Pres. James E. Yost of the

(Continued on Page 3)

New Contracts Set with Most Big Oil Firms

Denver — The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have reached new agreements with two-thirds of the major oil companies. The two-year pacts cover 33,000 oil workers.

The new agreements replace contracts with Gulf, Texaco, Union Oil, Cities Service, Atlantic-Richfield, Mobil and Standard Oil of Ohio that expired Jan. 1.

Major companies yet to settle include Continental Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Shell and Standard Oil of California. Other agreements also must be reached with smaller oil companies, such as Skelly, Husky, Gloria, Warren and Witco.

"We don't understand why these other companies want to continue

(Continued on Page 3)

Pilots Cite Urgent Need For Anti-Hijacking Law

Federal legislation to curb air hijackers is still urgently needed, the Air Line Pilots testified at Senate hearings.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell urged prompt action on legislation imposing boycotts of air service against nations that give sanctuary to hijackers, coupled with a federal program for screening of passengers and baggage.

Commenting on recent government regulations requiring airport and airline officials to assume the responsibility for screening, backed up by local law enforcement officials, O'Donnell said:

"We sincerely hope this program will be worthwhile. However, we are greatly concerned that the fragmentation of responsibility will mean that training will be inconsistent, equipment maintenance will become lax and monitoring of the law enforcement presence will be subject to the whims of local government and airline budgets."

Anti-hijacking legislation died in the last Congress when House and Senate conferees were unable to reach agreement on different versions of the bill.

If government authorities can't solve the problem, O'Donnell said, and the hijacking risk becomes "intolerable," airline crews would be forced to a work stoppage.

Boycott Smacks Farah With $8.3 Million Loss

New York—The loss of $8.3 million in the past fiscal year, disclosed by the Farah Manufacturing Co. in its annual statement, is concrete evidence that the international boycott of Farah products is having its effect, Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman declared.

Farah, whose workers in Texas and New Mexico were forced out on strike last spring by the company's illegal labor practices, has been the target of a national boycott sponsored by the AFL-CIO and an international boycott by the International Textile, Garment & Leather Workers Federation.

Farah's $8.3 million loss for the fiscal year that ended last Oct. 31 compared with a profit of $6 million for the preceding fiscal year. Sales were down by more than $10 million.

For the third quarter of the year the company reported a loss of over $5 million and its fourth quarter sales were down 9.8 percent from the previous year.

Sheinkman said it was unfortunate that Farah's stockholders as well as workers have to suffer because of the management's "refusal to live up to the law of the land."

CLOTHES AND TOYS FOR CHILDREN of Farah strikers were collected by trade unionists on both coasts for shipment to Texas and New Mexico where Clothing Workers have been locked in a bitter strike against Farah since May. A trailer is loaded with clothes in New York by Local 105 of the Ladies' Garment Workers, top photo. Below, the Los Angeles Union Label Council packages the toys it sent to the children for Christmas. The council also contributed $300 to the strikers.

Potofsky, Rosenblum:

'Pioneer' Leaders Of ACWA Lauded

New York—Jacob S. Potofsky and Frank Rosenblum were honored as pioneers who "paved the long road of progress from the days of child labor and sweatshops and great depressions" for all of organized labor.

A crowd of more than 1,200 gathered for the retirement fete for Potofsky, outgoing president of the Clothing Workers, and Rosenblum, who retired at the same time as secretary-treasurer. Potofsky, president of the ACWA since 1946, and Rosenblum declined to accept renomination at the union's convention last June.

In describing the progress the labor movement has made since Potofsky and Rosenblum emerged as leaders in the 1910 Hart, Schaffner & Marx strike in Chicago, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that many of the battles fought in those years are also today's battles.

"These men pioneered in the fight for a living wage," Meany said. "Yet in 1973, we still have to fight for the principle that no man who works 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, should live in poverty.

"And let me make this crystal clear. Despite what anyone in the White House or anyone connected with the White House may desire, we are not going to accept a subminimum wage for teenagers," Meany said of the AFL-CIO goals in advancing minimum wage rates.

"We're not going to create jobs for teenagers by throwing their fathers out of work," Meany said.

Murray H. Finley, who succeeded Potofsky as president of the Clothing Workers, said that under Potofsky's leadership, the union had gone "far beyond the material consideration" of collective bargaining on behalf of its members and into such areas as cooperative housing, labor banking, retiree centers, scholarships for members' children and child care centers.

Rosenblum's successor, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, traced Rosenblum's career as a founder of the Tailors' Union in Chicago and as a leader "in the fight in Nashville which resulted in the creation of the Amalgamated in 1914. He has been a continuous member of the union's leadership until he stepped down this last November."

Rosenblum became secretary treasurer of the union in 1946 at the same time Potofsky succeeded Sidney Hillman as president of the ACWA.

The two leaders were also thanked by leaders of unions they assisted in their founding years — especially in the 1930s when the Clothing Workers were already well established.

In addition to minimum wage legislation, Meany said that the labor movement has "a long agenda of unfinished business to put before the 93rd Congress.

"We say it's time to bring our trade policies up to date," Meany said in describing the mushrooming of multinational companies which are exporting U.S. jobs to low-wage countries abroad.

"We're not against free trade. We're for fair trade. And that's why we intend to fight for the Burke-Hartke bill," Meany said.

Every item on labor's legislative agenda, Meany said, "is consistent with the overall social and economic philosophy of the trade union movement that Jack Potofsky and Frank Rosenblum encountered when they became active union officials many years ago.

"And every item on that agenda is designed to make America a better place to work and live, not only for our members but for all the people of the nation," Meany said. "We're going to fight not just for our members, but for all of the American people. We are truly the people's lobby."

Joint Efforts Held Vital To Curb Hypertension

Union-management cooperation is essential in any national program to reduce or prevent hypertension in industry, Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Services director, told a National Conference on High Blood Pressure Education convened by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.

"Unions must be involved from the ground up and, in cooperation with management, they must be given the opportunity to assume equal responsibility for a national hypertension program," Perlis said.

His remarks followed announcement by outgoing HEW Sec. Elliott Richardson of a joint public-private drive to combat the disease that afflicts 23 million Americans—almost one in 10—and kills 60,000 a year directly.

The AFL-CIO is one of some 65 organizations joined in support of the high blood pressure program. HEW, the Defense Dept. and the Veterans Administration are participating in the campaign for the federal government.

Perlis cautioned that any union-management joint effort must maintain an employe's confidentiality. In addition, he said, "job guarantees must be secured, health insurance coverage must be sustained and workmen's compensation must not be used by employers to inhibit their employes from seeking information about their state of health or from seeking medical assistance when their state of health requires it."

He also warned against entering into a program "for the sake of more production or more productivity, or less turnover or less absenteeism.

"These are all secondary by-products," Perlis said. "We are concerned, after all, more with human lives saved than with man hours lost.

"So please don't anyone promote programs for the prevention and treatment of hypertension for the sake of anything except for the prevention and treatment of hypertension.

"This should be dogma for anyone who, in this connection, is neither pro- or anti-management nor pro- or anti-union but simply and merely pro-patient."

Hodgson Sets Bias Decision At Bethlehem

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson ordered changes in seniority and pay practices at the Sparrows Point, Md., steel mill of Bethlehem Steel Corp. to eliminate the effects of past discrimination against black workers.

Hodgson reversed a recommendation of a three-member panel studying discrimination charges at the Bethlehem mill. The panel said past practices were discriminatory but that changes in the seniority system would be disruptive. Hodgson rejected, however, a request from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance that Bethlehem be declared ineligible for future contracts.

The Hodgson decision affects black workers hired and assigned to predominantly black departments before March 31, 1968. These workers will receive a written offer to transfer and those requesting transfer will be shifted on the basis of their length of service in the plant.

Dr. George H. Hildebrand of Cornell University was named coordinator of the order.

Construction Panel Tackles Seasonal Jobs

Chicago—The Labor Dept. announced formation of a tripartite committee representing Chicago-based labor, management and federal, state and local government agencies to improve productivity in the construction industry.

The new Chicago Construction Coordinating Committee will explore ways to reduce the seasonal nature of construction work, thus extending the length of the construction work year.

Michael H. Moskow, assistant secretary of labor for policy, evaluation and research, said one of the committee's initial activities will be a project to encourage architects, engineers, contractors and owners to use the most sophisticated all-weather planning and building techniques.

Moscow said that government agencies at various levels account for nearly one-third of all construction activity throughout the nation.

Chairman of the tripartite committee will be Donald M. Irwin, regional director of the Labor Dept. in Chicago. Attending the ceremony announcing the establishment of the committee were Robert Georgine, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Thomas J. Nayder, president of the Chicago & Cook County Building Trades Council.

Safety Panel Cites Misuse of Forklifts

The use of a forklift truck to elevate workers is a violation of the federal job safety act, the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission ruled.

The ruling upholds an earlier finding of a commission judge and doubles the fine against Broadview Seed Co. of Lubbock, Tex., from $500 to 1,000—the maximum allowed by the law.

79 Part-Time Mail Handlers Win Jobs Back

Seventy-nine part-time mail handlers were ordered reinstated with nearly a year's back pay under an arbitration decision upholding their union's claim that the Boston Post Office had violated the no-layoff provision of the national contract covering postal workers.

Lonnie L. Johnson, national director of the Mail Handlers Division of the Laborers, said the ruling proves that binding arbitration of grievances can be "an effective weapon in protecting the rights of postal workers."

The Boston employes were fired last February after they refused to accept a change in their job status as regular, part-time employes.

Their case was argued before arbitrator Sylvester Garrett.

Garrett ordered the reinstatement of all 79 workers with full back pay.

Safety Inspectors Charge 8,622 Violations in Month

Federal safety compliance officers issued 1,481 citations for violations of the Occupational Safety & Health Act during inspections of 1,649 workplaces in November.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration reported that the citations covered 8,622 violations of federal standards. Fines totaling $225,398 were proposed for the violations.

The November activities included investigation of 173 on-the-job accidents, 415 responses to complaints by workers and 1,626 investigations based on OSHA priorities. The safety administration also made 429 follow-up checks to determine if previous violations were corrected.

Since OSHA went into operation in July 1971, 46,630 inspections were conducted that resulted in 31,383 citations to employers covering 150,720 violations of the safety law standards. Fines proposed during the 17-month period amounted to $3,487,385, OSHA reported.

In Philadelphia, Chicago:

Teachers Hold Fast As Strikes Continue

The Philadelphia Federation of Teachers continued its two-week-old strike, ignoring a court injunction and ready to risk possible fines and imprisonment for its leadership.

"Our philosophy is 'no contract-no work'," John Ryan, the union's chief negotiator, declared. The 18,000-member federation represents over 13,000 of the striking teachers.

Chicago teachers also maintained their week-old walkout, the longest in the six-year history of the Chicago Teachers Union. The 25,000-member CTU seeks a 2.5 percent pay increase, smaller classes, and a shorter work year without pay loss.

In Philadelphia, the union's executive board voted unanimously to continue the strike in the face of a second return-to-work order by Judge D. Donald Jamieson of the Court of Common Pleas. Jamieson warned the board's 28 members he would consider criminal contempt citations if his order were not obeyed.

"Nobody looks forward to going to jail but we are prepared to go if necessary," PFT Pres. Frank Sullivan said.

Leonard Sagot, the federation's attorney, said he would ask for separate jury trials if the board members were cited. Earlier, Sagot filed an appeal with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in which he questioned Jamieson's jurisdiction in the case. The appeal was rejected.

The strike origins are in last September's 22-day walkout by the federation which agreed to return to work without a contract for three months while negotiations continued under Jamieson's supervision.

Alleging a $24 million budget deficit prevented it from granting either pay increases or improved benefits this year, the school board offered 3 percent increases in each of the final two years of a three-year contract.

The PFT sought a 4.2 percent across-the-board raise, plus another 1.5 percent for those who are at their maximum wage level. Work schedules also are involved in the dispute.

Neither side has changed its bargaining position, Sulivan said, and an immediate settlement did not appear imminent. Meanwhile, there were these developments:

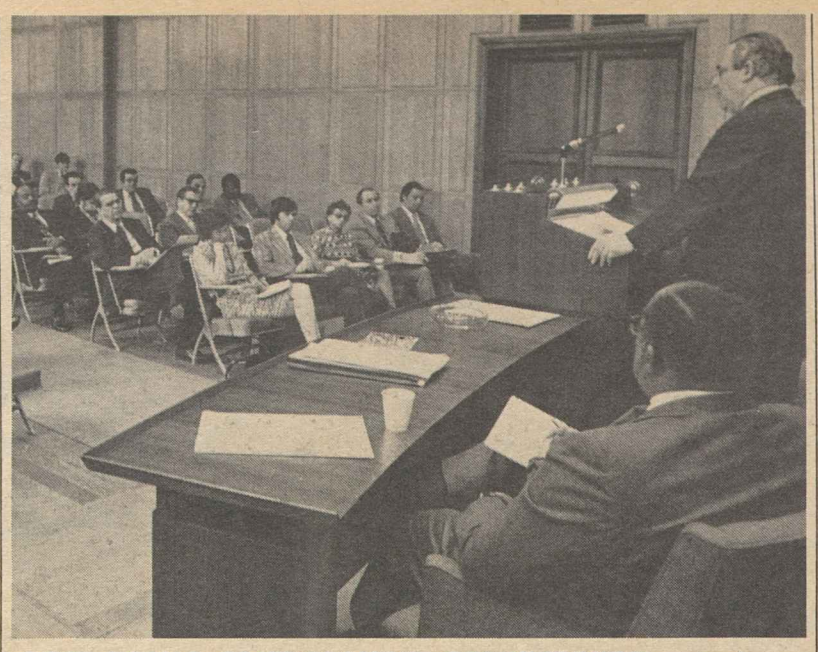
- The city's community legal services agency filed suit against the city council and Mayor Frank L. Rizzo charging they failed adequately to fund the school system.
- The Philadelphia AFL-CIO and Teamsters Joint Council 53 passed resolutions supporting the strike and urging the school board, the mayor and the council to refrain from "encouraging the despicable acts of picket line crossing and strike-breaking which purely and simply is union-busting."
- A mass rally, sponsored by the local AFL-CIO, was scheduled at Philadelphia's Convention Hall. Speakers included Pres. David Selden of the American Federation of Teachers, Pres. Edward F. Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO and other local labor leaders.

In Chicago, representatives of the teachers' union and the board of education reported some agreement on minor issues but major demands remained unresolved. Union negotiators held an all-night sit-in at the bargaining table after board members refused to join them in marathon negotiations.

Newspaper Guild Shifts Headquarters

The Newspaper Guild has shifted its headquarters to 1125 15th St., N.W. in Washington, a block away from its former location.

The Guild retains the same telephone number as before the move, 202—296-2990. The new headquarters is located in the building owned by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



NEW EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY procedures were reviewed at a conference at AFL-CIO headquarters of civil rights representatives of affiliated unions. Don Slaiman, director of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights, discusses changes in the law made by the 1972 Equal Employment Opportunity Act. At the table is William Pollard of the Civil Rights staff.

Long Island RR Strike Takes 90-Day Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.; Dr. William J. Ronan, chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which owns and operates the LIRR, and LIRR Pres. Walter L. Schlager, Jr.

The strike began on Nov. 30 when unions representing non-operating employes rejected a presidential emergency board's recommendation of a 6 percent annual wage increase in a two-year contract. The unions sought raises comparable to the 36.5 percent increase over a three-year period that the road's 1,500 trainmen had received.

The unions involved in the strike were the Carmen, Railway & Airline Clerks, Teamsters, Railway Supervisors, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, and Firemen & Oilers.

Yost thanked Brennan "on behalf of the shopcraft unions for the tremendous help" he contributed in arranging the back-to-work truce, and said he "looked forward to a peaceful settlement during the 90-day period."

Brennan, the president of the New York City and New York State Construction Trades Council, said he "grew up with most of these people. I know most of the union leaders personally. I know some of the company representatives personally.

"Based on this first-hand knowledge of the people involved, and with a feeling of strong responsibility for restoration of a public necessity, I called on some of my friends a few days ago to meet with me and discuss some of the issues," he said.

Brennan noted that the unions and the railroad had engaged in numerous attempts over a lengthy period to resolve their differences to no avail.

"The government has tried mediation. But none of this has worked, and the strike goes on," he said. "Now many local, state and even a few national political leaders have begun to talk of the possibility of settling the strike through some form of compulsory arbitration.

"I am against that. I always have been against it, and I always will be against it," he said.

"If you start compelling people to do things against their will—workers or industries — then you have to make that compulsion a continuing part of everyday life. I do not think that is what this country is all about."

The strike, the longest in the railroad's history, caused some 90,000 commuters to use car pools, express buses and subways to get to and from New York City.

New Contracts Set with Most Big Oil Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

to drag their feet when the pattern of labor agreements has been so clearly set in the industry," said OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron. "There is just no way we are going to settle with them for any less."

Besides a 6 percent hourly wage increase this year and a 27-cent-an-hour raise next year, the new contracts provide pension improvements, increased company payments for hospitalization insurance, and a health and safety clause giving the union a voice in working conditions.

A series of brief strikes preceded many of the settlements. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, some 1,500 union members were still on strike at Mobil's refinery at Beaumont, Tex., another 400 stayed away from their jobs at the British Petroleum facility at Port Arthur, Tex., and 100 were locked out at the Amerada-Hess Oil Co. in Purvis, Miss.

"In view of the fuel shortages that threaten the nation, we don't want to call strikes unless they are absolutely necessary," Grospiron said.

The union leader has blamed both the oil industry and the federal government for the shortages, charging they failed to adopt a national energy policy which would reconcile consumer demand with domestic and foreign supply.

Grospiron cited Mobil's shutdown of its Woodhaven, Mich., refinery to illustrate the industry's "arrogant disregard" for consumer needs.

"There the company is shutting down and mothballing in the middle of a cold winter a refinery with a daily capacity of 1,722,000 gallons," he said. "This is the fourth refinery to be closed down by Mobil in the United States in recent years. There are indications Mobil intends to close its East Chicago refinery soon.

"I think there ought to be a congressional investigation into what the oil industry is doing to the people."

Rail Unions to Seek Wider Gains In Contracts for 450,000 Workers

Unions representing approximately 450,000 workers have served notices on the nation's railroads for higher wage and fringe benefits over a two-year period starting July 1. Current agreements expire on June 30.

The latest proposals come from the United Transportation Union, the Railway & Airline Clerks, and five rail shopcraft unions operating through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. The Railroad Signalmen served their notices last month. Together, the unions represent more than two-thirds of all railroad employes in the United States.

The notices, filed under Section 6 of the Railway Labor Act, call for an initial negotiating session to get underway within 30 days.

The 190,000-member UTU confined its notices to wage proposals. All of the other rail unions filed notices covering numerous fringe benefit improvements as well. Other unions are in the process of drawing up final wage-rules notices.

The five shopcraft unions which served notices are the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, Electrical Workers, and Firemen & Oilers. They seek a 15 percent increase effective July 1, and another 15 percent increase on July 1, 1974.

They also want a quarterly cost-of-living adjustment tied to the Consumer Price Index, effective Oct. 1; pay differentials for any shift that begins between 2 p.m. and 6 a.m. and for various skilled occupations; double-time pay for overtime after eight hours a day and 40 hours a week and for work on rest days, holidays, and vacation days, or for calls and changes of shift.

The shopcraft workers also requested four additional holidays, improved vacations, a stronger rule for restoring to jobs those employes who have been furloughed during emergency conditions, and other changes.

UTU workers are asking for a 15 percent wage boost on July 1 and another 15 percent on July 1, 1974.

BRAC has asked for a 12 percent increase in wages on July 1 and another 12 percent a year later; a cost-of-living escalator clause with quarterly adjustments; double-time pay for overtime and work on rest days; three additional holidays; improved vacations, and other fringe-benefit adjustments.

The Clerks also seek a guaranteed annual wage — equal to total compensation of an employe's pay during the preceding 12 months—for all workers who have over one year's service.

BRAC's notices additionally call upon the carriers not to reduce their workforce or abolish positions except through attrition, and to hold such reductions to 2 percent systemwide.

The Signalmen, who were first among the rail unions to serve notices during the 1973 bargaining round, earlier submitted proposals asking for a 28 percent wage increase, a cost-of-living clause, three extra holidays, improved vacations and higher overtime rates.

The notices ask individual railroads to give power of attorney to the National Railway Labor Conference, railroad management's negotiating arm, which would bargain with the unions on a national level.

Cruikshank Hails Ball for Service

The federal government lost one of its ablest administrators when Pres. Nixon accepted the resignation of Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball, the National Council of Senior Citizens said.

NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank noted that Ball has directed the Social Security and Medicare programs "with efficiency and fairness" and expressed regret that the President did not ask him to stay on.

Ball was a career employe who started with the Social Security Administration in 1939 and was appointed commissioner in 1962.

Jobless Rate Spurts To 6.8% in Canada

Ottawa — Canada's unemployment rate, which seemed on a downward trend when it moved from a seasonally adjusted 7.1 in September to 6.6 percent in November, jumped two-tenths of 1 percent last month.

Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress said the turn upward to 6.8 percent "clearly indicates that there has been no improvement in the unemployment problem of this country."

To alleviate the situation, MacDonald urged the government to reduce income taxes sharply—particularly for low-income workers — and increase old-age pensions.

"We believe that these measures would inject a necessary increase in purchasing power into the economy, which would stimulate some job creation," MacDonald said. He added that "much longer-range policies are needed to correct the basic weaknesses in our economy which account for Canada having the highest unemployment rate of any Western industrialized country."

Triumph of Democracy

SHORTLY AFTER NOON on Jan. 20, Richard Milhous Nixon, the 37th President of the United States, will take the oath of office for a second four-year term. That moment of solemn oath-taking celebrates a triumph of a system of government.

The inauguration of Pres. Nixon demonstrates anew to a watching world that a major American political party can gain power as an opposition party—as the Republicans did in 1968—or retain power, as the President did in 1972, through a peaceful political process.

And on a designated day an Administration that wins power—as in 1968—or retains power, as in 1972, assumes the reins of government in a peaceful and orderly manner.

This is a testimonial to the strength of the democratic system, to the maturity of the democratic process in the United States. It is of extreme importance in terms of new nations searching and groping for an effective system of government and all too often in recent years falling back on military force to effect change.

The ultimate demonstration of democratic strength, the continuity of an electoral process, is something that all Americans, regardless of political views or philosophy, can celebrate on this Inaugural Day.

WHILE MARKING another inauguration, we are aware of a growing concern with the health and vigor of the structure of our democratic system, concern that stems in part from the voters' division of the legislative and executive branches of the government between two political parties.

The relationship between the President and Congress has been a strained one for the four years of the first Nixon Administration as the White House has moved in a number of directions that appear to challenge the role of Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, writing in the January 1973 Federationist, comments that one of the problems facing the 93rd Congress is "restoration of the public's confidence in the ability of the legislative branch to function as an independent, co-equal branch of government.

"To do this Congress must act out its constitutional role as a check and balance on other branches of government, particularly the executive, as it did in late 1972 when it overrode two ill-advised presidential vetoes.

"It must, as the Senate did belatedly during the spending ceiling fight in the last days of the 92nd Congress, assert its legislative prerogatives and face up to its constitutional responsibilities."

THERE ARE OTHER troublesome questions about the relationship between Congress and the courts, the scope of presidential powers, the limiting of communications freedoms by court and other actions.

That these problems arise in the nearly 200-year experience of the world's oldest and longest continuing democracy reflects the new and changed conditions of our times. But the questions must be faced up to and solutions or accommodations worked out so that our democratic system of government, fully operative, can continue to shine as a beacon of hope for all mankind.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'He Tries It Every Year!'

A Word Edgewise:

Labor Rejects Double Standard On Basic Democratic Rights

By George Meany

WE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT don't think that dictatorship is good for anybody, whether they are Chinese, black Africans, or Latin Americans. We utterly reject the theory that the only way to get a country's economy off the ground is to have a potently efficient police state. Which is another reason why we have such a strong sense of solidarity with Israel.

Can you imagine some professor saying that, while dictatorship would be bad in the United States, it's just the thing for Israel?

What Israel has proved is that even in underdeveloped parts of the world, like the Middle East, there is a democratic road to progress.

There is a democratic way to provide jobs, and schools and health care for the people. There is a democratic way to overcome poverty and achieve economic progress. This road into the future is the one American labor believes in.

There is another principle American trade unionists share with Israel: we believe that if democracy is worth building, it is worth defending. Now obviously we do not have a perfect system in the United States. We still have racial injustice and millions of people living in poverty. We still neglect our senior citizens and the education of our children. We in the labor movement are not satisfied with these conditions and we are working harder than any other single group in this society to right these wrongs.

But why bother? What difference does it make if democracy isn't important enough to be defended?

In the last decade, for example, we saw a civil rights revolution. Dozens of Americans—young and old, black and white—literally gave their lives for the right to vote, to participate in the governing of the nation.

The labor movement was in the forefront of that struggle. As a result, millions of black Americans who were disfranchised can now vote, run for office, and increasingly win election.

This was not just a victory for black Americans. We never saw it that way. It was a victory for all Americans, a strengthening and extension of democracy.

But then, lo and behold, some of the very people who gave lip service to that struggle adopted a double standard. What about the right to vote in North Vietnam? Oh, no—they don't want to talk about that. What they want to blab about is "American imperialism" and how it is trying to crush these noble "people's liberation movements." (I hope you didn't miss Hanoi's warm congratulations to the gangsters — they call them "liberators"—who committed that vicious massacre of the Israelis in Munich. It was a choice item.)

OR WHAT ABOUT the expulsion of the Asians from Uganda? Oh, no—they don't want to talk about that. They want to talk about how "American racism" is trying to destroy the "Third World."

Or what about some of those Arab states—a mixture of feudal monarchies and modern dictatorships. Some of them still tolerate slavery. But oh, no—they don't want to talk about that. They prefer to rant about "Zionist imperialism" and Jewish bankers and all that anti-Semitic drivel.

With regard to Moscow's present line, we are told that we must "accept the politics of reality." That means the Berlin Wall, minefields along the frontier, ransom for Soviet Jews, and acceptance of, say, the persecution of Lithuanian Catholics as an "internal Soviet affair."

Well, we don't see it that way. We don't want to start any wars, but we insist on something that seems to disturb a lot of so-called intellectuals—we insist on emphasizing the difference between democracy and dictatorship.

Fortunately this distinction is one the average American, and certainly the average trade unionist, has no trouble figuring out. He knows that Prof. Kenneth Galbraith can visit Red China, come back and announce that forced labor is good for the Chinese—and then go off skiing in Switzerland. The Chinese workers, in contrast, have to live out their lives under the dictates of a police state. You know, there really is a difference.

(AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears in this space as a guest columnist for John P. Roche.)

'Poverty Paychecks':

Minimum Wage Rise Needed To Make Economy Function

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a testimonial dinner honoring the retirement of Jacob Potofsky and Frank Rosenblum as president and secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers.

THE FIRST MINIMUM WAGE law was passed by the State of Massachusetts back in 1912. But it was not for everybody. It only covered women. At that time, 75 percent of all working women were paid less than was needed for a decent existence—at that time, $8 a week.

But then, along came the Supreme Court in 1923 and declared that minimum wage laws violated the Fifth Amendment. They violated something called "freedom of contract." In other words, minimum wage laws infringed on the right of the employer to pay whatever wages he wanted to pay. We still hear some of this.

Well, in 1936 the court changed its mind, and two years later—June 25, 1938—we got the Fair Labor Standards Act. We started off with a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour. Since then, the act has been amended four times—the minimum is up to $1.60 an hour, except for farmworkers, who get $1.30.

And each time the minimum was raised, we heard an outcry from employers and their conservative political friends. We heard dire predictions of plant shutdowns and rising unemployment.

According to this propaganda, each time the minimum wage went up, we should have had a recession. But of course no such thing happened.

In 1950, when the minimum went up to 75 cents, total employment grew 1.3 million. In 1956, when the minimum was raised to $1, employment grew by 1.6 million. In 1962, after the minimum rose to $1.15, employment went up 1 million. And in 1966, when the minimum reached $1.40 employment expanded 1.8 million.

Now, these are facts—not fancy theories. And these facts bear out labor's case all along: when you raise wages, you strengthen consumer purchasing power—and this in turn stimulates production and employment.

This is especially true when you raise the wages of low-income workers—because, unlike the rich who would possibly save any additional income they receive, low-income workers will spend their increase on the necessities of life.

So, as we see it, there are powerful economic arguments for raising the minimum wage in this session of Congress.

But there is also another argument—the argument of justice, or fairness, of equity.

Last year the government's definition of poverty for an urban family of four was an income under $4,000.

At the present minimum wage of $1.60 an hour, a full-time, year-round worker would earn only $3,328.

In the last session of Congress, we tried to get the minimum wage raised to $2 an hour. That would come to $4,160 a year.

But that legislation died in the last session of Congress. In the meantime, as the Congress was debating, the government's poverty line moved up to $4,200.

So now, even a $2 hourly minimum would bring an annual income $40 below the poverty line.

Now, we're not talking about welfare chiselers or loafers, or people who don't believe in the so-called "work ethic." We're talking about people who believe so much in the "work ethic" that they go out and work 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year—and come home with a poverty paycheck.

THE RESULT is that many of these workers have to turn to the government for help. That means the taxpayers have to foot the bill because employers won't pay decent wages.

Yet, once again, all the old arguments are trotted out. We are told that increasing the minimum wage will throw people out of work. We are told it will add to inflation. And so forth.

What these arguments boil down to is the idea that our economic system can't function unless there are millions of wage earners living in poverty. The funny thing is, these arguments come from people who consider themselves champions of the "free enterprise" system.

Well, our answer is very simple. Whatever system we have in America, we insist that it work for all of our people—not just for the privileged few.

Program Cutback Scored:

Shortage of Job Opportunities Straps Poor to Welfare Rolls

LACK OF DECENT JOB opportunities, not unwillingness to work, locks millions of mothers in single-parent families into the welfare system, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Citing large-scale unemployment throughout the workforce, Seidman said that forcing added millions to join the lines of job-seekers without any realistic chance of ever finding decent employment "is putting the cart before the horse."

He renewed labor's call for a substantially expanded pool of public service jobs in hospitals, schools and other areas where communities are unable to keep pace with the demand to improve both the quality and quantity of services to their citizens.

"It would be a tremendous calamity" if the Administration follows through on its reported intention to slash the already limited public service jobs program, Seidman declared. He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference.

Stressing that "99 percent of the people in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program are mothers and children in very deep poverty," Seidman said that even those few lucky enough to find jobs face a second major hurdle—locating adequate care for their children during working hours. The AFDC program is aimed at "assistance to dependent children . . . mainly, children in families with no father in the home," he said.

"We ought to be thinking about their welfare first," he asserted. He pointed out that there is already "a great shortage of child care facilities . . . available to the mothers who are working now."

Forcing welfare mothers into jobs, he said, even if jobs existed, would leave pre-school children without proper care and school-age children without the kind of supervision they need during after-school hours and summer months. In most cases, he said, "there is no alternative but for the mother to care for those children—and that's what's best for them."

Reporters questioning Seidman were Philip Shandler of the Washington Star-News and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE 93RD CONGRESS arrived at the worksite on Capitol Hill in what gives all indications of being an unusually tough mood, ready to accept the challenge of the White House over whether it is a co-equal branch of the federal government.

Serious doubts are being raised, however, if either house of Congress—with its cumbersome and antiquated rules and procedures—ever can successfully confront the President.

Certainly the last election, which saw the Democrats gain slightly in the Senate but lose a trifle in the House, gives no indication that any startling changes are in the making.

Even when Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and House Speaker Carl Albert spoke out defiantly against the executive branch's encroachments on the legislative branch at party caucuses, few knowledgeable observers expected a sterner and more effective Congress.

There are some subtle signs, however, that the members of both houses are concerned.

Most liberal Democrats have long felt that the seniority system was a prime roadblock to a modern Congress. Much of this stems from the fact that conservative, Southern Democrats have generally dominated most committee chairmanships, frustrating liberal, northern Democrats.

Since the Democrats have controlled Congress in 36 of the last 40 years, this has become a major subject of controversy.

This conservative stranglehold on committees, though, has been lessening as northern Democrats have become an increasing majority in the Democratic memberships. And in the last few years the power of recalcitrant chairmen has been diluted by increasing the liberals on their committees and permitting a bloc of members to force record votes on bills.

Now, in the 93rd Congress the seniority system is being further diluted.

A committee of House Democrats has approved a voting procedure for selection of committee chairmen. This must now be ratified by a caucus of all 241 House Democrats. Since the House leadership picked the committee, ratification is expected.

The most recent step was taken by the Senate Republicans who agreed in caucus that ranking members of standing committees be elected by their colleagues. Their decision must be reviewed by all Senate Republicans.

ONE PROBLEM with all this is that there is no actual "seniority rule" which is being revised. It is a custom, but for years an inflexible custom, and customs are sometimes harder to shake than rules.

Sen. Mansfield, in his address to the Democratic caucus, said that "in general, the Senate has been well served (by the seniority system), in the years of my personal recollection, by the chairmen of its various committees."

At the same time, Mansfield noted that no longer does the Senate Democratic conference nominate members for committees automatically on the basis of seniority.

Reformers are looking at other changes in addition to seniority.

There is a move to increase the number of calendar days in the House—the days that bills can be brought up on the floor that have not been cleared by committee. Another House change sought is open sessions for bill markups. Only the House Labor & Education Committee does it now. A third is modification of the closed rule which bars floor amendments to bills.

More than anything else, however, the channels of Congress are being opened by new faces. Five standing committees of the House have new chairmen this year. The most important is the House Rules Committee. Rep. Ray Madden (D-Ind.) is its first liberal chairman in years.

Streamlining large legislative bodies rarely takes place overnight. Progress is being made this year but it may be some time before Congress can effectively confront the President.

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS in single-parent families are locked into the welfare system because decent jobs just aren't available, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Philip Shandler of the Washington Star-News. The show is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Courts Take Action to Restrain Callous Repossession Tactics

By Sidney Margolius

INSTALLMENT BUYERS sometimes suffer harassing collection tactics involving seizures of goods without warning. Often cars and household goods are repossessed, even after the buyer has paid more than the real worth.

As we have previously warned, when you buy a car or home equipment on time, there usually is a fine print clause in your contract stating that the creditor has the right to repossess the property if you default. Generally the contract says he can do so without your permission, even if he has to enter your premises.

Lawyers call this practice "self-help repossession." Many self-help repossessions involve "trespass, deceit, fraud and even perjury," Ralph Stone, a St. Louis Legal Aid attorney and himself a former auto dealer, told the National Commission on Consumer Finance at its 1970 hearings. Some high-pressure creditors have been known to repossess cars when only one or two payments were in default.

An increasingly critical attitude is developing among courts and other authorities towards repossession without giving debtors a chance to tell their side. Last year the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional Pennsylvania and Florida laws permitting such seizures without notice and court process.

In the Florida case, a woman had bought a range and a stereo set from a Firestone store there. She stopped payments when an argument arose over the servicing of the gas range, which was covered by a service contract.

In the Pennsylvania case the "replevin" (repossession) law there was successfully challenged by a group of installment purchasers who had disputes with Sears Roebuck and other stores over debts.

In general, the court said that property can't be taken without a hearing. While the decision applied directly to the two states, most credit authorities who have commented seem to believe that similar repossession laws in most other states are affected.

Even though contracts may waive such right to notice and hearing, the Supreme Court pointed out that there was no bargaining over the terms and that the parties in any case were far from equal in bargaining power.

Shortly after the Supreme Court decison, a federal district court declared that Rhode Island law permitting attachments without prior judicial notice or hearing is unconstitutional.

In another case, the federal district court for Southern California also ruled that "self-help" repossession was unconstitutional.

EVEN BEFORE the Supreme Court decision, a court in New York had ruled that a Syracuse woman was within her rights in refusing to surrender her furniture on demand when she fell behind in payments due to her husband's illness.

Most recently, the National Commission on Consumer Finance has recommended that debtors should be given a chance to be heard in court on the merits of the claim. Significantly, the commission also recommended that in the case of contracts involving purchases or loans of no more than $1,765, the creditor should be allowed either to repossess or to get a deficiency judgment, but not both.

But he warned that the decisions requiring creditors to provide notice and a chance to tell your side in court do not mean you can just stop payments in case of a dispute over a purchase or the guarantee or service provided.

The trend to bar this 600-year-old harassment really means only that the creditor must take an additional step to repossess. In case of default the seller or finance company must go to court and present the facts while you are given a chance—if you use it—to tell your side.

In case of a dispute, it would be safest to have a lawyer notify the seller or finance company that you intend to pursue your defenses, or at least send a registered letter to that effect.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Age of Organization Gives Birth To Clubs Fitting Any Interest

By Jane Goodsell

IN THIS GROUP-HAPPY AGE of ours, anything is a valid reason for organizing a club, drawing up bylaws and electing a secretary to keep the minutes.

There are sewing clubs and investment clubs and rug-weaving clubs. There are eating clubs which are organized so the members can get together and eat, and dieting clubs so the members can get together and not eat. There are mothers clubs and grandmothers clubs and clubs for people who have hay fever. There are clubs for people who are left-handed and clubs for parents whose children are left-handed.

Actually, it matters very little which clubs you join because all clubs tend to become very much like each other, and the meetings of the ski club are practically indistinguishable from those of the needlepoint group.

The first few meetings revolve around drawing up the bylaws, electing the officers, setting the dues and deciding upon the date and time of future meetings. Once these decisions have been made, the club enters into its second phase during which all these decisions are reconsidered. A new president is elected, the meeting schedule is changed and the dues are raised.

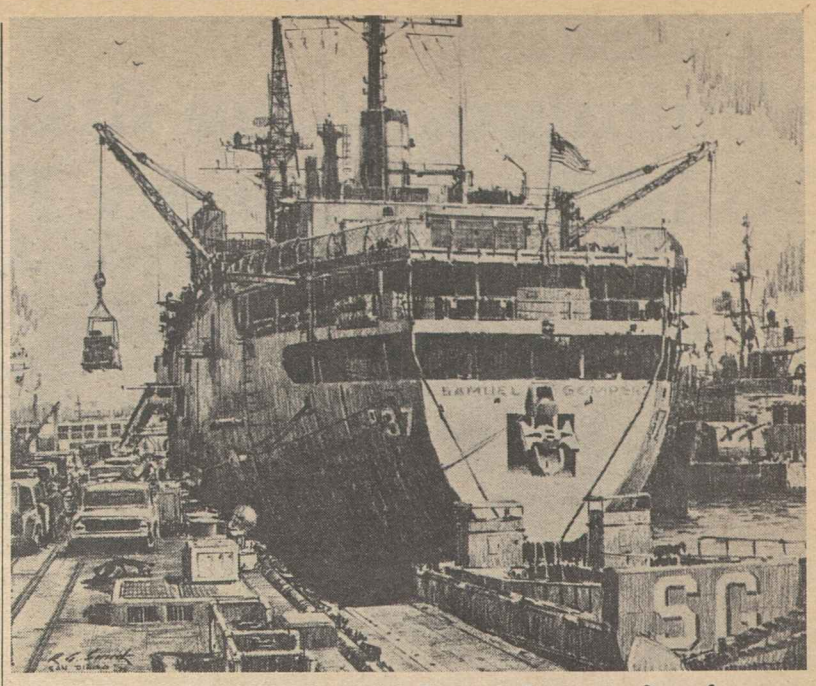
Since there has been so much confusion over the meeting date (which was switched from second Thursdays to fourth Tuesdays) half the members fail to show up on the scheduled evening, and a telephone committee is appointed to remind the members of the meetings. And, because the secretary has reported a deficit and the members display an unwillingness to raise the dues, it is necessary to stage a fund-raising event. The next six meetings are devoted to discussions of whether it should be a spaghetti supper, a carnival or a rummage sale.

A heated argument develops and several members threaten to resign and form a splinter group.

THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE of the club has long since been forgotten. The sewing circle isn't sewing, the birdwatchers aren't watching birds and the reading club reads nothing but Robert's Rules of Order.

The organizational activities of the club keep the members so busy that there's no time to do whatever they had in mind when they formed the club. Even the dieters are so involved that they forget not to eat, and calm their nerves by guzzling brownies.

I'm fed up with clubs. And just in case somebody gets the bright idea of forming a club for non-joiners, count me out.



PENCIL SKETCH of the U.S.S. Samuel Gompers, first of a new class of destroyer tenders in the Navy and named after the first president of the American Federation of Labor, depicts the vessel in a port-side servicing operation. The drawing by California artist William G. Smith was commissioned by the Labor Dept. and the Navy. The Gompers' home port is San Diego.

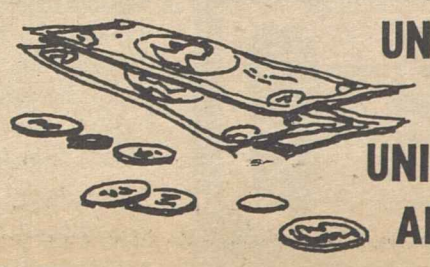
For 1973:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

This is a preliminary list of conventions scheduled for 1973 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Feb. 21-24	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Kansas City
Apr. 8	Mechanics Educational Society	Cincinnati
Apr. 16-19	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
May (no date)	Glass Bottle Blowers	Washington, D.C.
May 7-9	Grain Millers	Las Vegas, Nev.
May 14-18	United Shoe Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 21	Plate Printers	Washington, D.C.
June (no date)	Laundry Workers	Buffalo, N.Y.
June 4	Insurance Workers	Miami
June 4-15	Flint Glass Workers	Denver
June 11	Aluminum Workers	Lancaster, Pa.
June 11-13	Idaho	Coeur d'Alene
June 13-16	Utility Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 17	Boot & Shoe Workers	Boston
June 18	Coopers	Atlanta
June 18-21	Musicians	Toronto
June 18-22	Communications Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 25-29	Newspaper Guild	Vancouver, B.C.
July 22-27	Railroad Signalmen	New Orleans
July 23-27	Pottery Workers	San Diego
Aug. 4-10	Typographical Union	San Diego
Aug. 6-10	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Vancouver, B.C.
Aug. 13	Lathers	Orlando, Fla.
Aug. 13-18	Boilermakers	Denver
Aug. 20-24	Teachers	Washington, D.C.
Aug. 27-31	Allied Industrial Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. (no date)	North Dakota	Fargo
Sept. (no date)	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. 10-12	Minnesota	St. Paul
Sept. 21-22	Delaware	Rehoboth Beach
Sept. 21-23	Hawaii	Honolulu
Sept. 23-27	Illinois	Springfield
Sept. 24-26	Nebraska	Omaha
Sept. 24-27	Florida	Hollywood
Sept. 24-28	Woodworkers	Vancouver, B.C.
Sept. 24-28	Transit Union	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 24-28	Barbers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. (no date)	West Virginia	Huntington
Oct. 2-5	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 8-12	Transport Workers	New York

Get Your Money's Worth!



UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Basic Problems Persist:

Streamlining of Arbitration Called Key to Expanded Use

Arbitration has been widely and successfully used in this century to settle grievances arising during the term of a labor contract, but it is badly in need of streamlining.

Norman Walker, information director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, cites the cost factor, the time required to settle grievances, and the availability of qualified arbitrators as the chief problems.

Writing in the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist, Walker notes that arbitration, as it has evolved since the 1940s, means voluntary arbitration, as contrasted to compulsory arbitration. The affected parties voluntarily enter the arbitration procedure of their own free will.

Walker points out that wider reliance on the arbitration process has contributed to new stresses on the system. One strain is from sheer volume. The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Association—the two principal agencies supplying arbitration services at the national level—received an estimated 20,000 requests for arbitration panels during 1972.

It is now estimated that 95 percent of the nation's collective-bargaining contracts provide for some sort of arbitration of grievances. Also adding to the number of grievances, Walker notes, are factors such as technological development, increasing unionization among public employes, and the emergence of a younger, more militant workforce.

The author cites a recent Labor Dept. study showing that one-third of all work stoppages in the country occur during the life of the contract, indicating that working conditions—not just disagreement over new terms of wages and fringe benefits—can produce crisis situations.

"A more effective arbitration process could obviously contribute to reducing at least that one-third of the nation's strikes," Walker observes.

Remedial efforts are already under way, he says. Steps are being taken to reduce the caseload in the beginning by screening out weak or frivolous grievances, consolidating similar grievances for hearing in a single case, and encouraging arbitrators to issue bench decisions where the parties agree no fundamental question is at issue.

Even so, much more work needs to be done to solve the basic problems of time lag, cost, and arbitrator availability that currently hinder the process, he says.

FM&CS statistics show that the arbitration process now takes an average 168 days from the time a request for arbitration is filed until an award is handed down.

Excluding attorney fees and other expenses incurred separately by the parties in a case, arbitration costs that averaged less than $200 a day in 1962 had about tripled by 1972, says Walker.

Meanwhile, he points out, the supply of acceptable arbitrators has not increased commensurately with the number of cases. In response to the problem of arbitrator availability, FM&CS has launched a training program in the Buffalo, N.Y., area to develop qualified newcomers into the arbitration profession.

Also, the FM&CS has inaugurated a new computerized system for tracking the progress of arbitration cases to help locate and eliminate the "bugs" in the system, Walker reports.

"The FM&CS computer will produce a great deal of important incidental information," the author suggests. "Individual companies, industries or areas in which the incidence of grievances is highest will be natural situations for a mediator's investigation on whether grievance systems are bogged down or overloaded. They will 'red-flag' potential problem situations."

Some unions, too, are experimenting with "instant" arbitration with a good deal of success, notably the Steelworkers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers which have cut both costs and time to settle recent cases significantly, Walker observes.

He finds the fact that experimentation is being pursued "demonstrates the basic confidence in which the parties hold the entire (arbitration) system.

"That basic confidence is also displayed by the wide recognition that the proper purpose of arbitration should be justice speedily achieved," he sums up. "It is a real tribute to labor and management that, like it or not, they do abide by arbitrators' decisions."

HISPANIC LABOR COMMITTEE award is presented to Vice Pres. David Siegal of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in New York City. From left are Peter J. Brennan, Secretary of Labor designate; Frank Perez, committee president; Emilio Rodriguez, committee trustee; Siegal; Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City AFL-CIO, and Kathy Andrade, educational director of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 23-25. The Hispanic committee also honored Louis L. Levine, New York State industrial commissioner, at the awards dinner.

Residency Rule Upheld To Aid Family Farmers

San Diego—The National Coalition for Land Reform has won a key decision upholding the never previously enforced residency requirements of the 1902 Reclamation Act.

If sustained on appeal, the decision handed down by a federal court here would make absentee corporate farm owners ineligible to receive huge amounts of water from federal irrigation projects.

The 1902 Reclamation Act provides that water from federal irrigation projects be delivered only to "actual bona fide" resident farmers who reside on or near their property. The Dept. of Interior has never enforced this law despite long demands by labor and liberal groups concerned by corporate control of vast and rich lands in the West.

The San Diego ruling by Judge William D. Murray came on a suit by Dr. Ben Yellen of Brawley, Calif., and 122 other landless residents of the Imperial Valley seeking a writ of mandamus requiring the Secretary of the Interior to enforce the law.

Rejecting the government's contention that Congress acquiesced in 56 years of non-enforcement, Judge Murray said:

"Congress did not acquiesce in and ratify the administrative interpretation of the residency requirement (non-enforcement) by the Dept. of Interior."

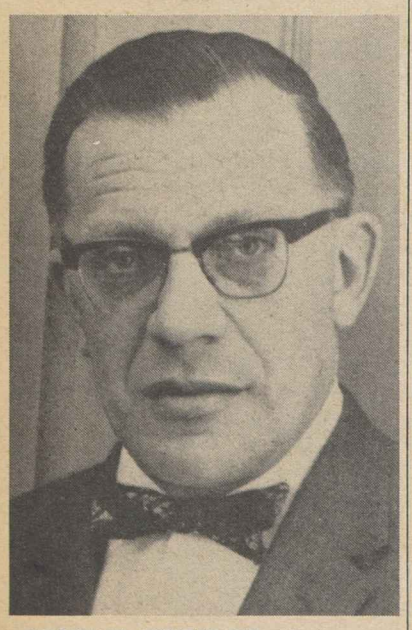
Judge Murray ruled further that, "The failure to apply the residency requirement is contrary to any reasonable interpretation of the reclamation law as a whole, and it is destructive of the clear purpose and intent of national reclamation policy."

It is estimated that two-thirds of the land in the Imperial Valley is owned by absentees. Among the largest absentee landowners are the Irvine Land Co., Purex, Dow Chemical, and Kaiser Aluminum.

The intent of the 1902 Reclamation Act was to make federally irrigated farmland available to resident family farmers, not to large absentee corporations. In addition to the residency requirement, the law contains a 160-acre limitation.

Absentee landowners in the Imperial Valley argued that because the residency requirement had not been enforced for 56 years, it could not be enforced today. Judge Murray explicitly rejected this argument. "Administrative practice cannot thwart the plain purpose of a valid law," he said.

The potential effect of the ruling would extend the enforcement from the Imperial Valley to the 17 reclamation states in the West. Arthur Brunwasser of San Francisco, attorney for Yellen and the other plaintiffs, said, "The federal government should now do what the law has long required—make land and water available only to farmers who work and live on the land."



JOHN T. DUNLOP, chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, has been designated as the director of the Cost of Living Council under Phase 3 of the Administration's economic stabilization program.

Steelworkers Get Living Cost Raise

Pittsburgh—About 25,000 Steelworkers in the nonferrous metals industry will receive a cost-of-living wage increase of 3 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 1 under terms of the USWA's 1971 contract settlement.

The nonferrous USWA members received a similar 3-cent increase last Oct. 1 under the contract's escalator clause tied to the federal government's Consumer Price Index. The agreement provides for a wage adjustment of 1 cent an hour adjustment for each four tenths of 1 percent increase in the CPI. The adjustments are made every calendar quarter.

GM Charged with Bias On Pregnancy Benefits

New York—General Motors Corp. was charged in a court suit with discriminating against women workers in denying full disability benefits for pregnancy.

The suit filed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in U.S. District Court, accuses the company of violating Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

It charges that GM limits the amount of benefits women may collect because they are unable to work during pregnancy, childbirth and related complications. However, no such limits are placed on men workers for sickness and accident benefits, the suit says.

According to the IUE complaint, the company pays sickness and accident benefits of $85 to $155 a week for any one continuous period of disability—covering "all disabilities whether voluntarily or involuntarily incurred."

These disabilities include cancer, venereal disease, elective hernia operations, alcoholism and its treatment, drug abuse and its treatment, accidents caused by drunken driving, unsuccessful suicide attempts and fights.

But General Motors imposes a six-week limit on benefits to women who are unable to work because of pregnancy, childbirth or complications.

The suit was filed on behalf of nine women—including seven who had been held to the six-week benefit limit on pregnancy in 1971 or 1972—and five IUE locals at GM facilities in New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

The plaintiffs told the court that the company does not allow women to continue work after their seventh month of pregnancy, even though they are physically able and willing to work. The result is that many women have lost vital earnings, the IUE said.

The union estimates that more than 90,000 women workers at GM could be adversely affected by the company policy limiting benefits on pregnancy. The group includes women represented by the IUE, other unions and non-represented employes.

Union Fights Damage Award For 'Insults'

The Supreme Court will be asked to determine whether Virginia's "insulting words" law is constitutional and grounds for granting $55,000 in compensatory and punitive damages to each of three non-union letter carriers identified as "scabs" in a union publication.

A monthly newsletter of a Richmond branch of the Letter Carriers used the definition of a scab long attributed to Jack London to describe workers who hadn't joined the union — "a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water brain, a combination backbone of jelly and glue."

Three of those named sued under a Virginia law that allows civil suits for damages based on words that by "common acceptance are construed as insults."

One plaintiff said that after the newsletter appeared, some of his co-workers stopped talking to him. Another said the article gave him headaches and made him upset and nervous. The third said his wife was distraught.

A jury in a state court at Richmond awarded the total of $165,000 in damages and the Virginia Supreme Court refused to tamper with the verdict. The Letter Carriers, contending that the Virginia law is unconstitutional and the monetary award unjustified, filed notice of intent to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Supervisors Win D.C. School Pact

Supervisors in the District of Columbia school system, including principals, will be protected by a union contract for the first time.

An agreement negotiated by an affiliate of the AFL-CIO's School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee covers such matters as grievance procedure, promotion policy, transfers, evaluation and leave.

The first contract was reached by the Council of School Officers, one of 18 locals that make up the organizing committee. It covers school officials above the level of teacher and below the rank of assistant superintendent.

President Challenged:

Congress Asks Tally Of Frozen Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

revenue-sharing" approach "almost smacks of blackmail."

In another area of legislative-executive confrontation, the Senate Democratic caucus approved a resolution that would force Administration officials to testify before congressional committees unless a written presidential request that they be excused on the grounds of "executive privilege" was accepted by a committee vote. Refusal to testify would be grounds for a contempt of Congress charge.

Only one Senate Democrat, James B. Allen of Alabama, voted against the resolution at the caucus.

The reshuffle of committee assignments that marks the start of a new Congress was completed in the Senate and virtually complete in the House.

On the Senate side, the chief change was the enlargement of the important Finance Committee to make it somewhat less conservative. There was only one Democratic vacancy in the previous membership, but the committee was enlarged by two so that liberals Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), as well as Lloyd M. Bentsen (D-Tex.), could be added. Tax, trade, health insurance, social security and welfare reform are all part of the committee's jurisdiction.

The big development in the House was the apparent setback to the conservative coalition in the makeup of the House Rules Committee.

For the first time since conservative Democrats formed an ideological alliance with House Republicans some 35 years ago, the Rules Committee will have both a chairman and a solid majority allied to the House Democratic leadership.

Bills approved by legislative committees must be cleared by the Rules Committee before they can be sent to the House floor for debate and vote. The Rules Commitee also decides whether the bills will be open to amendment, in whole or part.

The new chairman will be Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), who starts his 16th term in the House with a COPE record of 118 right and 5 wrong votes. He succeeds William M. Colmer of Misissippi, who retired from Congress last year with 109 wrong and 4 right votes on the COPE tally.

To assure Madden the working majority he needs, House Majority Leader Carl Albert personally selected the three replacements for Democratic vacancies on the Rules Committee. Both Albert and House Majority Leader Thomas F. O'Neill serve along with Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee as the panel that makes committee assignments, subject to ratification by the full Democratic caucus.

Albert won approval of the designation of three new members who would be "loyal" to the House leadership, Representatives Morgan F. Murphy of Illinois, Gillis W. Long of Louisiana and Clem R. McSpadden, a freshman from Albert's home state of Oklahoma.

Equally significant was the change in the House District of Columbia Committee, ending the long rule of southern conservatives over the largely black population of the nation's capital.

The defeat or retirement of the chairman and the next two senior members of the committee passed the chairmanship to Charles C. Diggs, Jr., a liberal black congressman from Detroit. New appointments assure the committee for the first time of a majority committed to bring out a home rule bill providing for elected self-government of the capital city.

Stronger Links Urged Between Unions, Co-ops

St. Louis—Mutual concern for the consumer's interest should draw the nation's trade unions and rural electric co-ops closer together, an AFL-CIO vice president said here.

But it is more common for artificial differences to keep them apart in a rural vs. urban confrontation, Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, told the directors' conference of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Beirne called for the co-ops and the unions to mount a combined effort against mutual opponents in state legislatures.

"Look around at the organizations that support the so-called right-to-work laws," Beirne said, "and you'll find their same representatives lobbying at the state houses against territorial integrity for the co-ops and for subjecting them to the control of state power commissions."

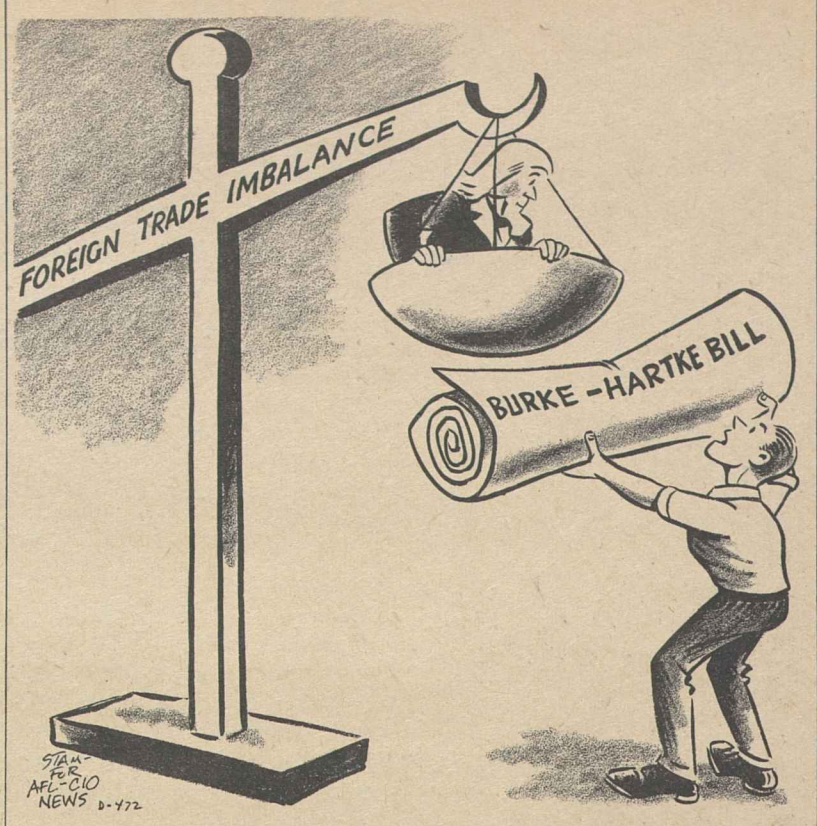
Beirne cited the common concern of unions and rural electric co-ops in consumer issues, housing, health care and education.

Rural areas feel these problems most acutely, the CWA president noted, because 20 percent of rural electric subscribers have annual incomes of less than $3,000; 1.7 million of their families live in substandard housing and the lack of health care is most pronounced in the outlying rural areas and the heart of the big cities.

To pursue these common goals, it will be necessary for unions and rural electric co-ops to overcome mutual suspicions, he noted. Rural residents must cease to think of unions only in terms of strikes and "labor bosses" and labor organizations must cease to think of rural residents only in terms of gerrymandered state legislatures, Beirne said.

1-20-73

'This Will Help!'



Trade Law Held Vital To Industry Survival

There is still time to save the nation's manufacturing industry from disaster if the flood of imports can be effectively regulated, Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) declared.

The solution to the mounting trade deficit, Burke warned, won't be found in the worn-out "free trade" policies of past decades.

The trade agreements of the 1960s did not stem the erosion of American industries or properly compensate workers who lost their jobs as plants were shut down, he said.

Burke, speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry, a labor-management group, said other nations built barriers against American products even though they agreed to reduce their tariffs in 1962.

The co-author of the labor-endorsed Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment bill said that the real losers over the years have been the workers who lost their jobs.

Burke said workers were led to believe that the government and industry would cooperate under the Trade Adjustment Act of 1962 in getting compensation for workers whose jobs were wiped out by imports.

But the record shows, he stressed, that "there are almost 1 million of them who lost their jobs and did not receive 1 cent in compensation."

Very few industries sought aid, he said, because they could get a better break through a tax write-off. The result was that the workers were both without a job and without compensation.

The impact on workers has been devastating as factories were shut down, Burke said, with a permanent loss of at least 800,000 jobs around the country.

Burke also scored the foreign operations of U.S.-based multinational corporations which are benefiting from tax breaks.

"The profits that they make overseas are deferred," he said. "And so all they keep doing is expanding all their foreign factories and their foreign plants so that the money will never get back again."

He also pointed out that by borrowing through the export-import bank, multinationals can get a lower interest rate by investing in a foreign plant than if they did by building a plant in a high-unemployment area in the United States.

"They're looking for the quick buck. They're not concerned with the future of this country five or ten years from now."

Citing a study by the First National Bank of Boston, Burke said that New England would be transformed into a service-oriented area within 10 years as factories, plants and mills fade away.

"We'll all be life insurance salesmen, selling each other life insurance," he commented.

Today, when cities in New England are experiencing jobless rates of 8 percent, Japan has an unemployment rate of less than 1 percent, he said.

The Japanese have such a shortage of labor they are now building plants in Korea to manufacture goods for export to the United States, he said.

"Now we've got the free traders saying, 'America has to become more competitive.'"

America cannot possibly compete, he stressed, if its industry has been wiped out by cheap imports of the same low-wage countries that have restricted the import of U.S. goods.

Burke refuted the claims of the "free traders" who have said other countries would retaliate with further restrictions if the Burke-Hartke bill were enacted.

"They can't retaliate any more than they've done," he said. "The only goods they're buying from us now is what they absolutely need."

Burke praised the activities of the beverage industry committee and the work of its secretary, Joseph E. Brady.

Counts Leaves Mediation Post

The director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, J. Curtis Counts, is leaving his post after four years to return to private industry.

Counts, the former vice president for employe relations of the McDonnell Douglas Co., reportedly was offered and declined the post of Under Secretary of Labor in the second-term Administration.

Counts expressed appreciation for the cooperation of union and management negotiators and said he is convinced that federal mediators "make a tremendous contribution" to the nation.

Welfare Aid For Strikers Upheld in N.Y.

Labor's contention that welfare benefits should not be denied to strikers and their families who qualify on the basis of need has been reinforced by a recent unanimous decision of the New York State Court of Appeals.

The test case involved three members of the Communications Workers who sought public assistance during a lengthy strike.

The Onondaga County Commissioner for Social Services sought to deny them benefits, challenging the state's long-time policy that strikers are entitled to assistance on the basis of need, providing that they register with the state employment service and don't turn down an appropriate job offer.

The county official argued that any aid to a striker violated "the state's policy of neutrality in labor-management disputes" and a supporting Chamber of Commerce brief contended that assistance to strikers constitutes "an unconstitutional interference with the system of free collective bargaining prescribed by the federal government."

Chief Justice Stanley H. Fuld rejected both contentions. The strikers had met the requirements for public assistance, he ruled. And if there is any violation of neutrality, he suggested, it is certainly no more so than if the state "renders strikers helpless by denying them public assistance or welfare benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled."

And as for federal collective bargaining policy, there can be no assumption that Congress has deprived states of the right to assist "workers rendered indigent by labor disputes" in the absence of "a clear expression of congressional intent."

Bill to Protect Pensions Voted In N.J. House

Trenton, N.J.—A bill to protect workers from loss of pension rights when a plant is closed down passed the lower house of the New Jersey legislature and the State AFL-CIO is leading a drive for Senate approval.

Richard A. Lynch, executive vice president of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, said the bill was prompted by the action of the Manhattan-Raybestos Co. in closing its Passaic plant, leaving 1,300 workers jobless.

Under the company's pension rules, only those employes who had both 30 years of service and are at least 60 years of age were eligible for pensions.

"Hundreds of these employes have as many as 35 or 40 years of service," Lynch said, "but are being deprived of their pensions because they fail to meet the age requirement."

The bill passed by the Assembly in December would impose a special tax on firms with 50 or more workers that close down a plant, with the revenue to be divided among workers who do not receive a vested pension.

The proposed tax would be the lesser of:

- The employer's highest weekly payroll at the place of employment during the previous calendar year, multiplied by 52, or
- The amount of all nonvested pensions of all persons employed during the preceding year.

Lynch said the legislation would "remove the incentive" for corporations to close down an operation in order to avoid payment of pensions to long service employes.

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LBJ Mourned by Labor As President and Friend

PRES. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, who died Jan. 22, was presented a convention badge at the 1967 AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., by Federation Pres. George Meany.

Meany Cites Record Of Social Progress

To American labor, Lyndon Baines Johnson was "a great and good President, who was our friend."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany used those words to express the labor movement's grief at the death of the nation's 36th President.

The accomplishments of the five-year Johnson Administration were unparalleled in America's history, Meany said.

It was an era of breakthroughs—in aid to education, civil rights, housing, Medicare and the start of a still-unwon battle against poverty.

It also was an era of intimate, fruitful collaboration between the President of the United States and the nation's trade union leadership.

History books will record the legislative landmarks, particularly during the two years of the liberal 89th Congress that was swept into office with LBJ's 1964 landslide victory.

Warm, more personal memories flesh out the fading press clippings in the files of the AFL-CIO News.

A generation of Americans will always remember the picture on their television screens of the southern President calling for an end to racial injustice with the words of the civil rights hymn, "We Shall Overcome."

When Medicare was enacted, LBJ filled the presidential plane with those who had labored hardest for the legislation—from the ranks of Congress, the trade union movement and senior citizens—and took them with him to the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo. It had been Truman who raised the banner of national health insurance a generation earlier and it was with Truman at his side that Pres. Johnson signed Medicare into law.

Flags at government buildings—

(Continued on Page 3)

CPI Rise Totals 3.4% For Year

The cost of living increased by three-tenths of 1 percent last month to put the Consumer Price Index at year end 3.4 percent above the level of December 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The 12-month jump in the CPI equalled that of the previous year.

The 3.4 percent rise in prices over the year was considerably above the Nixon Administration's target of cutting the inflation rate to between 2 and 3 percent by the end of 1972.

Food prices, although unchanged last month on a seasonally adjusted basis, jumped sharply on an unadjusted basis by five-tenths of 1 percent.

And, the bureau noted, a sharp surge in wholesale food prices in December—the largest in a quarter-century—was not reflected in last month's Consumer Price Index, but would show up in the January CPI, due out next month.

Last month's Wholesale Price Index showed farm products and processed foods up 5.2 percent for the month, seasonally adjusted, a massive 62.4 percent rate of rise on an annual basis.

"Since the prices for food are collected at different times of the month for the two indexes," BLS said, "there is generally a time lag between WPI changes and their reflection at the consumer level."

The bureau noted that the CPI, during the 13 months of Phase 2 economic controls, also rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.4 percent, down from the 3.8 percent rate in 1971 before the wage-price freeze took hold.

However, food prices during Phase 2 went up at an annual rate of 5 percent, the same rate as in 1971 prior to the freeze, BLS reported. In the six-month period through December, food prices rose at an even faster rate, 6.1 percent.

Most of the increase in the December price index was due to higher prices for eggs, fresh vegetables and household items such as rent, property taxes, insurance and repairs, BLS said.

After seasonal adjustment, the December increase was two-tenths of 1 percent, the bureau reported. The December index, at 127.3 percent of the 1967 base period, meant that it cost consumers $12.73 to buy the same goods and services that $10 purchased five years ago.

Prices of nonfood commodities rose two-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis in December. During the Phase 2 period,

(Continued on Page 8)

At Senate Hearings:

Brennan Denounces Forced Arbitration

Peter J. Brennan told a Senate confirmation hearing that he is adamantly opposed to compulsory arbitration and disagrees with past positions of the Nixon Administration on several issues, including a lower minimum wage for youth.

Brennan said he is optimistic that he will have a chance to influence policy as Secretary of Labor and plans to advance his viewpoints within the Administration "as strongly as I can."

In a brief prepared statement and in response to questions from members of the Senate Labor Committee, Brennan made these points:

- "I am against compulsion in working out differences between people. Once you accept compulsion in one field, you start on the inevitable road to compulsion in every segment of life."
- A 4.5 percent rate of unemployment, which some Administration economists have advanced as a goal, is too high. He can't conceive of how high unemployment helps fight inflation, and if "experts" contend otherwise, "I'm going to do a hell of a lot of fighting against the experts."
- He favors extending the Fair Labor Standards Act to public employes and he sees no reason why the minimum wage for young people should be any lower than for older workers.
- He is on record through both words and deeds for affirmative action programs to recruit, train and place blacks and other minority groups in skilled crafts.
- On job safety enforcement, "I'm tough on this . . . I will request manpower to enable the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to do the job."
- Management, as well as organized labor, "is entitled to a fair shake" from the Labor Dept. And he will go along with some points on which he might personally differ if he considered them in the best interests of the country. He doesn't expect to be a short-term

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Get Support on Welfare Aid

Organized labor is picking up strong support for its position that states should not be allowed to disqualify needy families of strikers from receiving welfare aid.

A number of religious, social action and service organizations have joined many unions in submitting comments to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in favor of maintaining welfare benefits for eligible families of strikers.

The comments are in response to two alternatives being weighed by HEW. Alternative A would permit states to deny benefits to strikers' families even though they are in need and otherwise qualify for welfare aid. Alternative B would establish need as the sole standard.

Whichever alternative is adopted by the HEW would apply to the 23 states that provide benefits under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program for households with an able-bodied but unemployed father.

The alternative backed by labor would prohibit states from instituting more stringent unemploy-

(Continued on Page 7)

Seniority Modified By Party Caucuses

The congressional seniority system was weakened in principle but adhered to in practice by both Democratic and Republican caucuses.

House Democrats, with the support of the party's leadership, adopted a reform proposal requiring a vote by the full caucus on the designation of the chairman of every House committee.

Challenges to committee chairmen were made easier by providing a secret ballot vote at the request of one-fifth of the congressmen attending the caucus.

There were no upsets, however, in the subsequent secret ballot election of all committee chairman—in every case by a margin greater than 2-1.

The only formal challenge was the attempt by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (N.Y.) to depose Rep. Chet Holifield (Calif.) as chairman of the House Government Operations Committee. Holifield, who defended himself at the caucus against a charge that he had not been active enough in investigating government agencies, was renamed chairman by a 172-46 vote.

House Republicans, who already provide for caucus selection of ranking minority members of the

(Continued on Page 3)

14 Unions Outline Goals For Coordinated Talks

The Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric and Westinghouse unions has outlined the broad goals the 14 unions will be seeking in contract negotiations with the two electrical equipment manufacturers set to open this spring.

The general guidelines were drawn up at a four-day meeting of the group's steering committee in Washington, D.C. They will be presented to delegates from GE and Westinghouse local unions on Mar. 10, when some 15 rallies will be held in cities from coast to coast. Delegates then will discuss contract aims in greater detail.

"These negotiations with the giants of the electrical and electronic industry come at a critical time in a critical year," the CBC steering committee said.

"Their outcome will have a profound effect, not only on the well-being of GE and Westinghouse employes, but on the working population of the nation as a whole."

Bargaining with GE is expected to begin in late March and with Westinghouse in early April. Contracts expire on May 26 and June 10, respectively.

The policy statement, which lists 17 areas of bargaining, calls for "substantial wage and salary increases" without mentioning a specific level.

"Not since the Great Depression has this need been more apparent,"

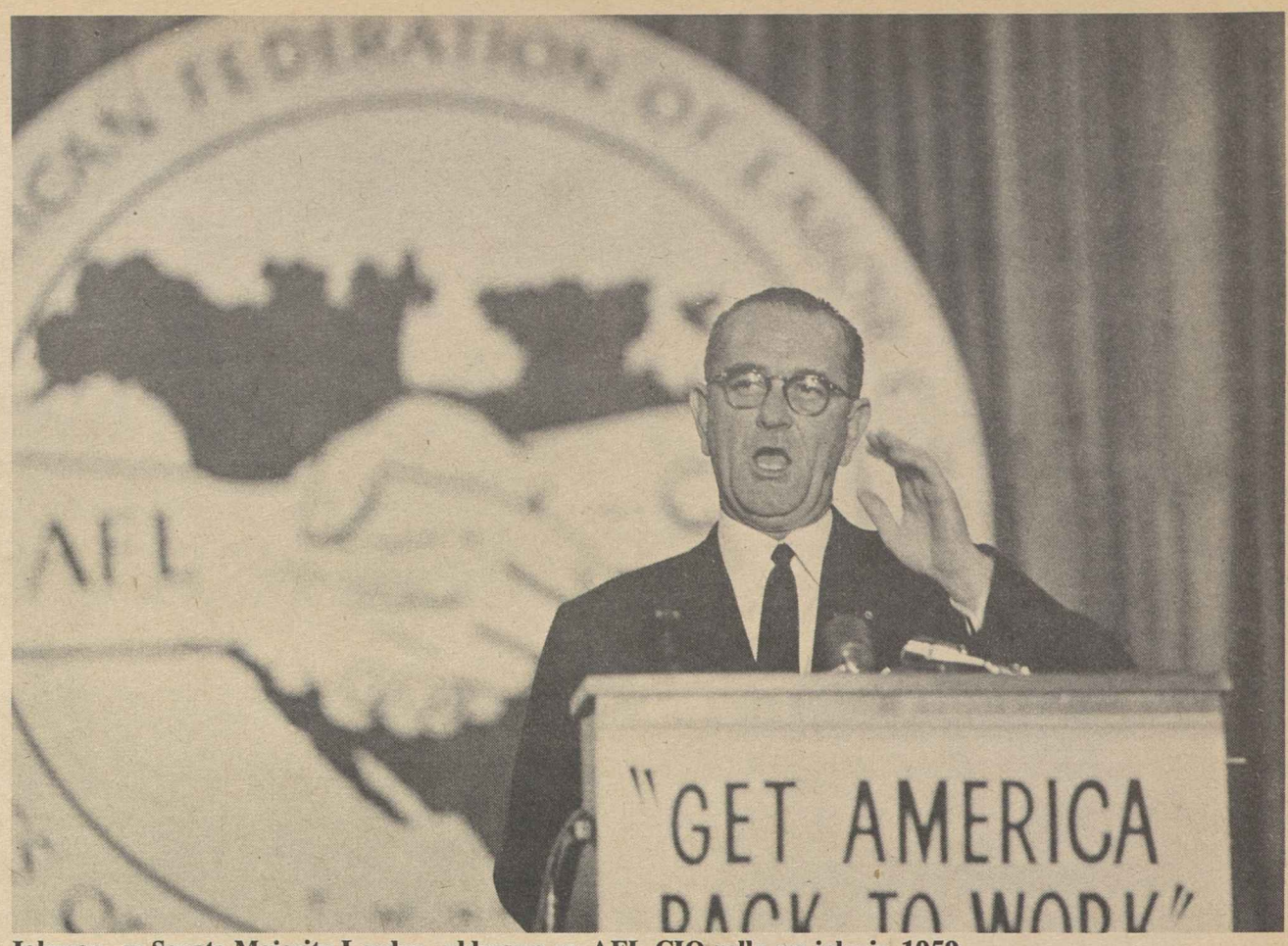
(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Recalls Lyndon Johnson As Strong Ally

During his years in the Senate and in the White House, Lyndon B. Johnson worked closely with organized labor for the enactment of major social programs.

He often sought the cooperation of the nation's trade union leaders. From these sessions—at the White House or at union conventions—came much of the campaign strategy for legislative achievements in such areas as Medicare, housing, civil rights and aid to education.

Lyndon Johnson had a close relationship with labor—and he had, too, the solid support of unions and their members, the American workers who are now sharing in the benefits of his legislative achievements.



Johnson, as Senate Majority Leader, addresses an AFL-CIO rally on jobs in 1959.

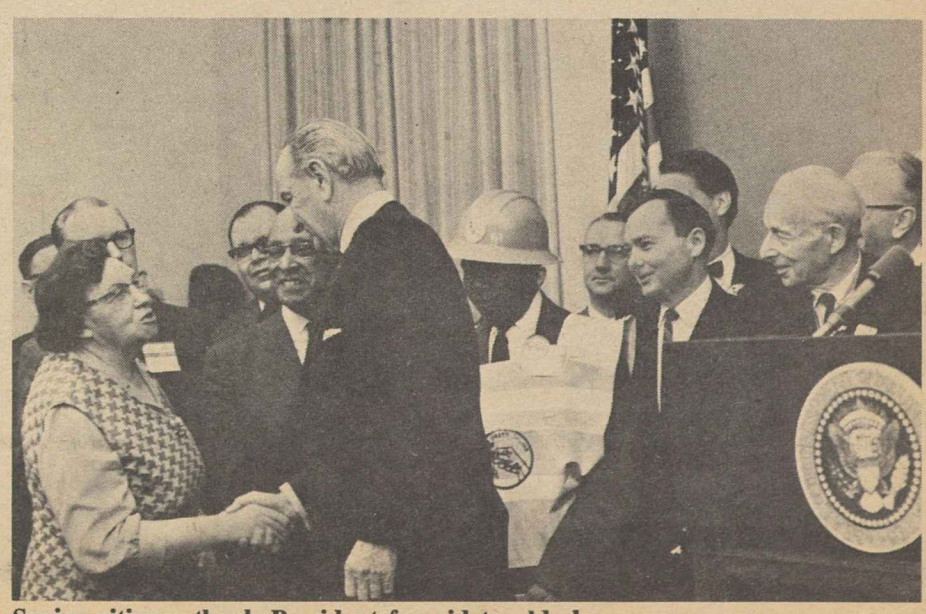
The President confers with federation officials at the White House.

Signing of Medicare bill is witnessed by Harry Truman.

Trade unionists greet Johnson on campaign trail.

The President is congratulated on signing 1964 Civil Rights Act.

100 pens used to sign key legislation are presented to the AFL-CIO.



Senior citizens thank President for aid to elderly.

Meany Cites Record:

President Johnson Mourned as Friend

(Continued from Page 1)

and at the AFL-CIO—were still at half-staff in the 30-day mourning period for Truman when Johnson, the last surviving former President, died Jan. 22 of an apparent heart attack. As it did on the day of Truman's funeral, the AFL-CIO closed its headquarters to honor Johnson.

Meany described Johnson as "a compassionate man, a true patriot. He was a firm believer in and protector of freedom and democracy for all men everywhere and he proved it."

"He had faith in and he loved America and that is his truest memorial," Meany said.

Johnson, during his long career as senator from Texas and majority leader, as vice president under John F. Kennedy, and as President, spoke to dozens of union conventions. But to those who were there, nothing exceeded the outpouring of affection that greeted LBJ when he came to the AFL-CIO's 1967 convention.

As the AFL-CIO News reported at the time:

"The crowded convention hall erupted into a wildly cheering demonstration when the President arrived. Hastily improvised placards and union standards were paraded through the aisles. Thirty-eight times during the half-hour speech, delegates broke in with applause, cheers or standing ovations."

A formal resolution unanimously adopted by the delegates recited the accomplishments of the Johnson years.

"We are proud to have had a part in all these accomplishments," the AFL-CIO said as it expressed "warmest appreciation for the consistent and unflagging devotion of this Administration, under the leadership of Lyndon Baines Johnson, to the cause of progress in America."

In what he considered a necessary step to pave the way for Vietnam peace negotiations free from the partisanship of a political campaign, Johnson surprised the nation in 1968 with his refusal to run for another term.

A new Administration was to take over the reins of office. But a week before Johnson's term as President ran out, he crossed Lafayette Park to come to the AFL-CIO building for a frankly sentimental farewell.

There, in the lobby, he turned over to Meany what he termed "a symbol of what the last five years has been all about."

It was a glass-enclosed case containing 100 presidential pens used to sign into law 100 major legislative measures enacted during the Johnson Administration with labor support.

Johnson said no other group "has been more responsible for the advances that have been made in the last five years than the AFL-CIO, headed by George Meany, and supported by millions of men and women throughout this country."

Meany, in response, termed Johnson "one of our greatest Chief Executives" and said "the children of all Americans, and their grandchildren," will share the benefits of the Johnson years in the White House.

As the nation mourned, Mrs. Johnson asked that Americans express their sympathy, not by gifts or flowers, but "by doing something in their own communities to make life better."

Nixon Tribute Cites Johnson's Goal of Peace

Pres. Nixon paid tribute to his predecessor as he announced to the nation "an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam and Southeast Asia."

Nixon outlined the terms of the cease-fire accord with international supervision, the agreement for release of all American prisoners of war and withdrawal of U.S. military forces within 60 days, along with assurance of self-determination for the people of South Vietnam.

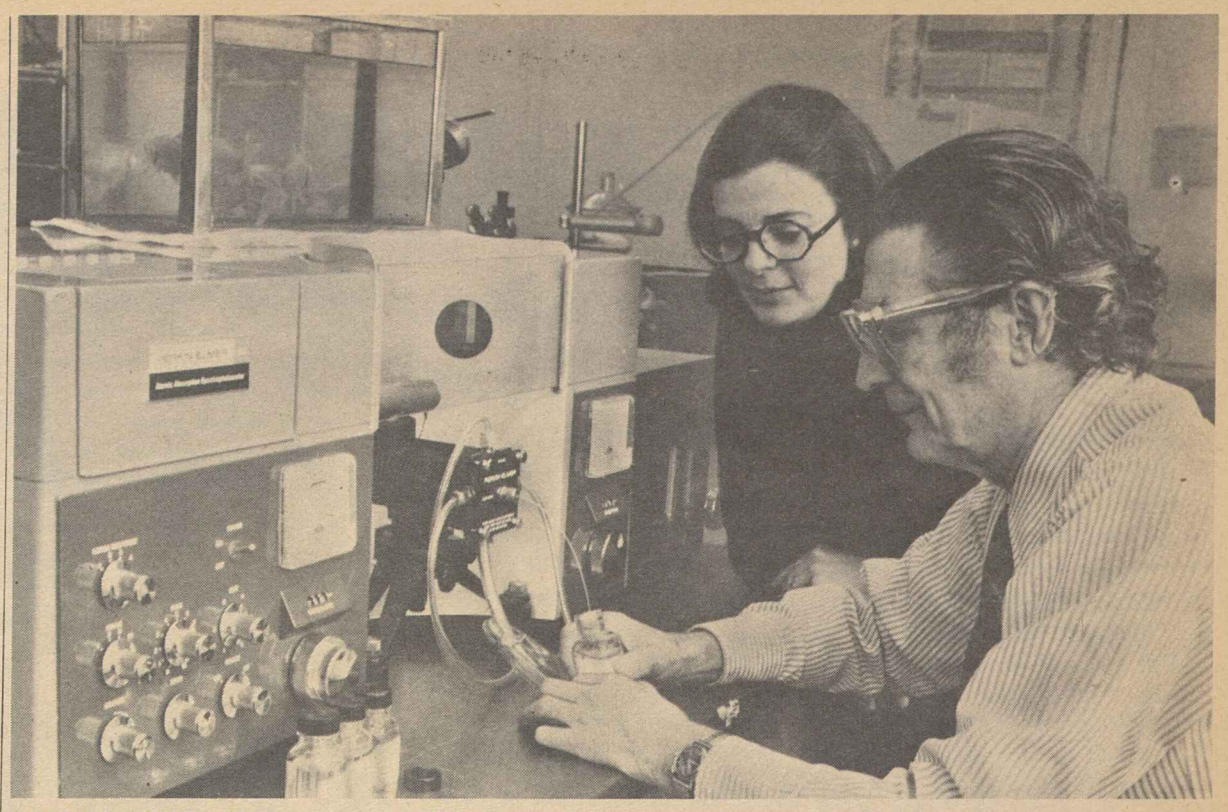
He then spoke of the death the previous day of Lyndon B. Johnson, "a great American," declaring:

"In his life, Pres. Johnson endured the vilification of those who sought to portray him as a man of war, but there was nothing he cared about more deeply than achieving a lasting peace in the world.

"I remember the last time I talked with him. It was just the day after New Year's.

"He spoke then of his concern with bringing peace, with making it the right kind of peace. And I was grateful that he once again expressed his support for my efforts to gain such a peace.

"No one would have welcomed this peace more than he."



GOLDFISH REMAINS are tested for traces of mercury on an atomic absorption spectophotometer loaned to the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn for environmental research by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Involved in the test are Dr. Jeanne Stellman, assistant for safety and health to OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron, and Prof. Frank Collins of the institute.

Two Major Oil Firms Hold Out on Settlement

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have nearly wrapped up their current round of bargaining with the oil industry.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron announced that with the exception of Shell and Standard Oil of California, all major oil companies with which the union negotiates, as well as most of the smaller firms, have agreed to new two-year contracts.

The agreements cover about 45,000 of the union's 60,000 members in the petroleum and petrochemical field. Latest major companies to reach agreement are Exxon, Phillips Petroleum, and Continental Oil, the union reported.

The new contracts call for wage increases of 6 percent, or about 30 cents an hour, this year and another 27 cents an hour next Jan. 1; pension improvements; increased company payments for hospitalization insurance, and new health and safety provisions to which the union has assigned high priority.

Grospiron noted that the union had "been forced to call some minor strikes in order to secure new contracts . . . but there have been few man-days of labor and very little production lost due to strikes."

The major remaining dispute is with Shell, which the union has struck at three locations on the Pacific Coast.

Grospiron said "Shell has flatly refused to negotiate with us on the issues" of health and safety, pension improvements, and a top-level corporate review of pension plans.

"Shell even filed an unfair labor practice charge against the union for trying to bargain on health and safety, saying that this is purely a management matter," he added.

"The situation is that having asked and secured agreements on these subjects from all the other companies, we cannot permit Shell to ignore them.

"As for Chevron (Standard Oil of California), we will get to them later after we have disposed of Shell," Grospiron said.

Involved in the Shell strike are 600 union members at Long Beach, Calif.; 600 at Martinez, Calif., and 250 at Anacortes, Wash.

The union ended its strike at Mobil's big refinery at Beaumont, Tex., after an agreement was reached covering the 1,500 union workers involved.

Minor walkouts continued at the Koch facility in Pine Bend, Minn., which employs 325 union members, and at the British Petroleum plant at Port Arthur, Tex., involving 400 members. Amerada-Hess continued its lockout of 100 union members at its Purvis, Miss., plant.

Noting the growing fuel shortage in the U.S., Grospiron said that "if the government really is interested in meeting heating oil needs, it should take a new look at the Amerada-Hess Corp.

"That company has been given wide-open opportunity to import fuel oils from its overseas operations, but it is refusing to operate its modern, efficient, 1,197,000-gallon-a-day refinery at Purvis.

"The company shut down its Purvis refinery Jan. 1, and locked out our members who work there. Management did not even try to negotiate a new contract with the union.

"It just stopped its U.S. refining operation, and used all the leverage it had to build up its import program."

AT&T Pledge To Halt Bias Hit as Hollow

The Communications Workers Union has denounced the settlement between American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the federal government for failing to adequately correct job inequities of women and minority male workers.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the agreement also provides no deadline for AT&T to fully implement a program to rectify the company's biased hiring and promotion procedures.

Under the terms of the settlement with the Labor Dept. and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, AT&T has agreed to give $15 million in back pay and $23 million a year in wage increases to workers who suffered from the discriminatory policies.

About 13,000 women and 2,000 male minority workers will share in the $15 million in restitution and equal pay claims, and 36,000 AT&T employes are expected to receive the $23 million annually in higher pay under adjusted wage schedules.

Women and minority group workers promoted under the plan would also receive full seniority credit, according to the announced agreement.

Beirne, however, charged that the agreement is hollow, since it provides for "ultimate goals" in correcting the inequities, but contains no time elements as to when these objectives should be achieved.

The CWA also voiced concern that the agreement ignores and disrupts the current bargaining relationship the union has with the Bell System.

Provisions of the discrimination settlement will affect the company's 700,000 employes—most of whom are represented by the CWA, Beirne stressed.

He urged Pres. Nixon to halt the execution of the settlement until the CWA concludes negotiations with the company on matters affecting the employes covered by the contract.

In return for the Bell System's promise to correct the employment discrimination policies, the EEOC agreed to refrain from making the company's discriminatory policies an issue in current hearings before the Federal Communications Commission involving an AT&T bid for a rate increase.

House, Senate Caucuses Modify Congressional Seniority System

(Continued from Page 1)

committee, also upheld seniority custom in a challenge that involved the same Government Operations Committee. Even though the challenger, Rep. John N. Erlenborn (Ill.), was ideologically closer to the conservative majority of House Republicans, the caucus named the more liberal and more senior Rep. Frank Horton (N.Y.) as ranking Republican on the committee.

The greatest structural departure from the seniority principle came in a caucus of Senate Republicans.

It included two elements.

First, Republican members of each committee nominate the person they wish to serve as ranking Republican member—or as committee chairman if they become the majority party. They are instructed not to make seniority the exclusive determining factor.

Then, the committee choices must be voted on by the entire Republican caucus. If a nominee is rejected, Republicans on the committee must submit another name.

Senate Republicans went through this procedure—and gave all of the ranking posts to the committee members with the most seniority.

Reform advocates in both houses, nevertheless, applauded the caucus changes as opening the door to the selection of committee leaders on a basis other than length of service.

The Senate has followed the seniority custom for more than 100 years, but seniority in the House is actually a reform that dates back to a 1911 revolt against the then-power of the Speaker of the House to appoint chairmen of all committees. Committee designations were thereafter left to party caucuses, whose custom of choosing the member with the longest service soon became an unwritten rule.

A series of other proposed rules reforms, not involving seniority, will be considered at a Feb. 1 House Democratic caucus. The caucus did, however, give immediate approval to new rules giving subcommittees greater independence of the parent committee — and the committee chairman. It authorizes subcommittee chairmen to hire their own staff.

UTU Names Perkins To Vice Presidency

Cleveland — G. R. Perkins has succeeded C. W. Morgan as a vice president of the United Transportation Union. Perkins has been alternative vice president and UTU general chairman on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Morgan retired.

The Johnson Years

On Jan. 13, 1969, Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson came to the AFL-CIO headquarters building to present to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany a case containing 100 pens used in signing into law 100 landmark collective measures enacted during his Administration with the active support of organized labor. Following is the text of Meany's response at the presentation:

MR. PRESIDENT, on behalf of the AFL-CIO, its leadership, its millions of members, and on behalf of the many, many millions more who will be beneficiaries of the legislation which you signed into law and which is represented by the pens and titles of the various bills enacted over the last five years, I want to thank you.

Now, I am not going to take a long time—I could take quite a bit of time discussing the war on poverty, civil rights, hospital and medical facilities, conservation, social security, Medicare, urban housing, redevelopment, minimum wages and manpower training and many, many other things.

But I would like to concentrate just on one phase of the Lyndon Johnson record for the past five years because I feel that in the years to come, our grandchildren and their children will be beneficiaries of the education legislation passed in the last five years.

Long after we are gone, future generations will benefit from this type of legislation.

If nothing else had happened in these five years except the education program, this Administration would have gone down in history as one of the greatest since the establishment of the republic.

I am not going to read the list, it is too long. But I would like to perhaps summarize it by saying in fiscal 1960—just eight years ago—there were $600 million authorized in funds for federal aid to education. In fiscal 1969, for federal aid to education, education funds authorized add up to $6 billion. In other words, instead of $600 million, we have $6 billion for education in fiscal 1969.

During the darkest days of the Civil War, Pres. Lincoln signed a Land Grant College Act to provide federal land for construction of state colleges. This gave education a tremendous boost. And students today are beneficiaries of what Pres. Lincoln did 106 years ago during the dark days of the Civil War.

It is my opinion that our children, the children of all Americans—not just the children of trade unionists but the children of all Americans and their grandchildren—will be beneficiaries of the last five years of the Administration of Lyndon Johnson in the White House.

They will be beneficiaries through greater educational opportunities, greater leadership because leadership and learning complement one another and in today's world, an uneducated citizenry would mean truly a backward nation.

In this field alone, in addition to all of the other things that happened and in which we are interested in the last five years, I think that Lyndon Johnson will go down in history as one of our greatest Chief Executives.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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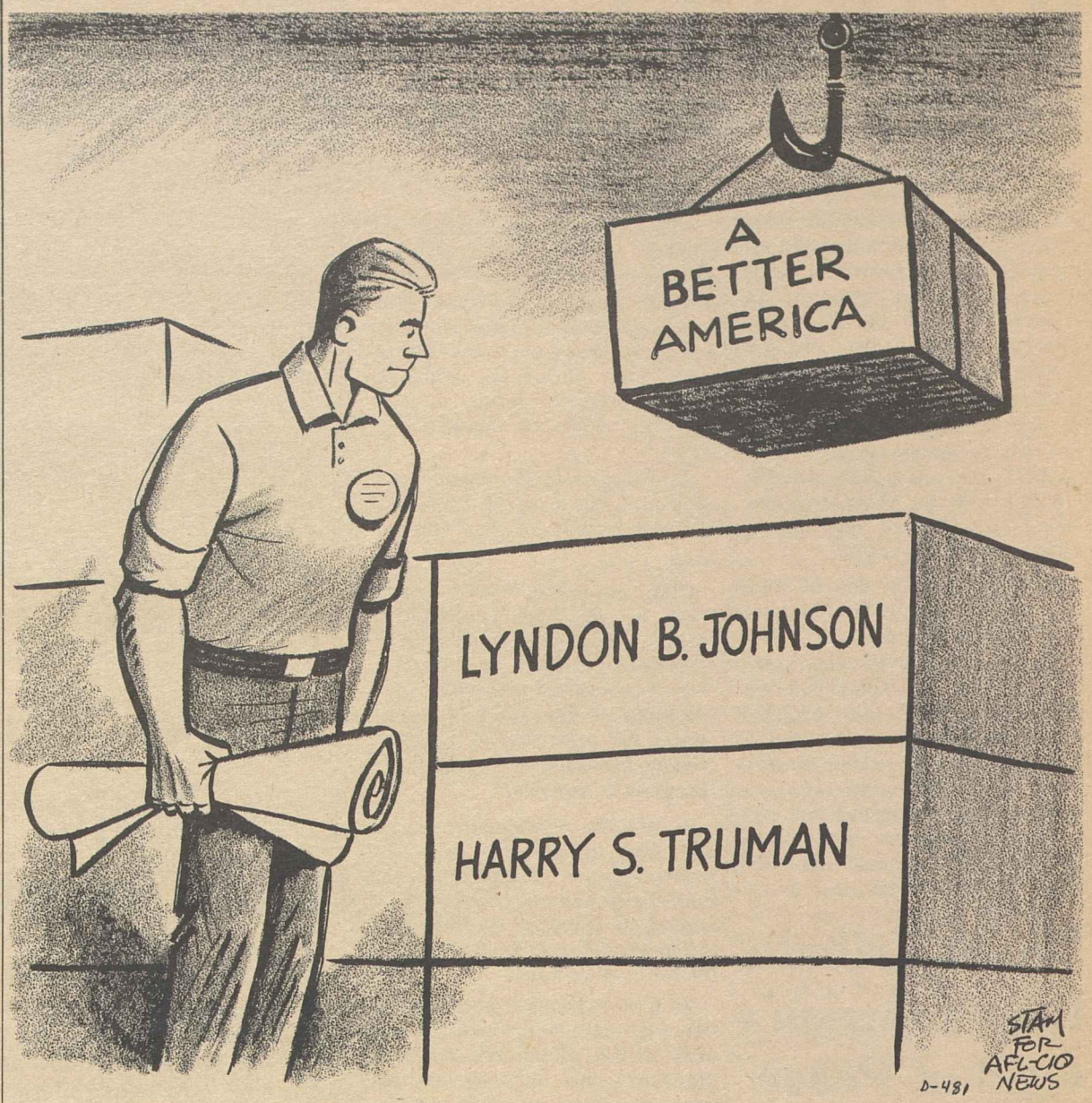


A Word Edgewise:

Much More Research Needed Before Acting to Legalize Pot

By John P. Roche

THE QUESTION OF LEGALIZING marijuana has led to a remarkable and favorable political configuration, one that includes William F. Buckley's National Review and virtually every "underground" radical paper in the nation. (Underground is in quotes because these journals seem to be sold exclusively above ground.)

The debate has been, in intellectual terms, a shambles. A favorite argument used by my students is that smoking "pot" is just like taking a drink. Maybe, I concede, but how much of a drink? Is a "joint" the equivalent of two ounces of Scotch, or a fifth? The difference strikes me as very important—I have unfortunately known a number of people who have prematurely joined their ancestors because they failed to note it.

Then one is told that "morality can't be legislated." This is plain silly, as the criminal codes of the United States and the state governments will verify. Admittedly the enforcement of morals legislation is often difficult, but sexual offenses, for example, are regularly punished.

A more sophisticated version of this doctrine argues that "immoral" acts that harm no one else should be tolerated. The Supreme Court in this spirit held a while ago that a citizen who liked to sit in solitary ecstasy watching his private collection of pornographic movies was protected from the police power. There is a lot of common sense in this approach; probably the most paradoxical of British state trials was a 17th century execution for the offense of attempting suicide.

But already we are off the track. Marijuana, or cannabis—to use its generic name—is a drug. No serious individual would deny the government the right to forbid the sale of, say curare—the deadly poison used by Amazonian tribes on their darts. On the other hand, although overdoses can be fatal, the sale of aspirin is not regulated.

Precisely where on the spectrum between curare and aspirin does cannabis belong? I confess to hating the stink of the stuff, but if a "joint" is roughly equal to a shot of Scotch, then scrap the whole regulatory apparatus.

In this frame of mind, I have read a good deal of the literature on the subject over the past few years. Without going into details, I was not impressed by the arguments made on either side. Indeed, I strongly suspected that the findings reflected the initial convictions of the researchers.

Discussions with colleagues in the medical sciences confirmed my doubts about the methodological soundness of these experiments—the sample groups, for example, were far too small and the time-frame too limited. (And I was—and still am — privately convinced that many professed "pot" smokers lie to avoid the appearance of being "square"—they would have to be rigorously excluded from any controlled experiment.)

However, the Internal Security subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has given up flushing out "subversives" and turned to more useful enterprises, recently published a brief volume of "Hearings" dealing precisely with research on marijuana and hashish. (It is part of a broader study of "World Drug Traffic.")

THE LEADING WITNESS was Dr. Olav J. Braenden, director of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva, Switzerland. He was extremely cautious in generalizing, but he noted that continuing research indicated there were many unanticipated side effects of cannabis smoking which had not been adequately diagnosed.

Dr. Braenden's most impressive point was made when Sen. Gurney asked him if he would favor the legalization of marijuana. "I would say," he replied, "that it is better to be careful when it comes to medicine and drug policy than it is to be careless. I think you people here in the United States have an excellent example of this in the thalidomide case, which you did not authorize for use because you wanted more research done, and that saved you from some 10,000 malformed children as they have in Europe."

Let's not rush to legalize "pot"—there are a lot of medical precincts that should report before the final vote is tallied.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Truman's Leadership Recalled In Struggle for Racial Justice

BLACK AMERICANS remember Harry Truman as the President who, after much prodding from A. Philip Randolph, abolished segregation in the military. But Truman meant much more to our cause. Through personal and political courage in the face of considerable opposition, he set a precedent of presidential leadership in race relations which few have equaled. It is hardly necessary for me to add that we have never been more aware of the quality of leadership Harry Truman embodied than now, in its absence.

To fully understand Truman's role in the civil rights movement we must keep in mind that not one president or, for that matter, presidential candidate since the Reconstruction period had addressed himself to the issue of racial discrimination. There was a conspiracy of silence among the political leadership of both parties. Even Franklin Roosevelt, no matter what his personal sentiments may have been, found it expedient to shunt anti-lynching bills aside despite the massive support he received from black voters.

Thus Truman became the first President to set down, in concrete legislative terms, a program to deal with segregation, discrimination, terrorism and other issues of basic human justice.

The civil rights program he proposed in 1948 lay the foundation for the landmark legislation of the 1960s. He became the first president to endorse anti-lynching legislation, something the NAACP had sought vainly for 40 years. In a broadened form this legislation was eventually employed to prosecute southern terrorists who murdered and harassed civil rights workers engaged in voter registration and organizing work. Truman asked for a voting rights bill and a ban on segregation in interstate travel. He also urged the establishment of Fair Employment Practices Commission, a Civil Rights Commission and a civil rights division within the Justice Dept.

There was no national mandate for black rights in 1948. There was, in fact, hard-bitten opposition to any gesture to the Negro from a considerable section of Truman's own party. Even with solid southern support Truman was not expected to survive the election; without it, most assumed that his political career was doomed. Because he did brave the political consequences, his contribution is all the more meaningful.

Truman did not preside over the enactment of his civil rights package, though he did live to see his vision of elemental human fairness fulfilled. In the absence of congressional support, however, Truman took upon his own shoulders the responsibility of ending discrimination in the armed services and of abolishing hiring bias among companies who had contracts with the federal government.

He took these actions without going to Congress, where he would surely have met defeat, because he believed that the President must provide moral leadership in human affairs. Congress, he knew, could not be expected to support the Negro's cause if the President himself paid only lip service to civil rights.

TODAY, WE REMEMBER Harry Truman because of what he accomplished, the momentum our struggle derived from his initiative, and because we miss his kind of leadership so dearly. Like Harry Truman, Pres. Nixon acts on his own, apart from Congress, on matters of social and human policy. Nixon, however, has done all within his power to halt, and even roll back, the momentum toward equality. His actions since the election speak much more eloquently than his rhetoric of the "work ethic." Nixon has dismissed Father Hesburgh, refused to spend funds for desperately needed social programs and, most recently, announced a halt in the construction of public housing.

In less measureable terms, Truman, by his words, his programs and personal example helped create a climate favorable to racial progress. Truman told the American people that it was wrong for black soldiers to risk their lives abroad only to find their rights denied at home. He said that it was in the most sanctified of American traditions for government to act against injustice, no matter where it might occur; that it was un-American to ignore the open denials of liberty which blacks experienced daily throughout the South.

Pres. Nixon is also responsible for a national climate, but it is one which polarizes the races, which sets worker against welfare mother, which tells Americans that social progress is neither valid nor necessary.

Black people have never known progress without a president who believed in their cause. Harry Truman believed in equality, and for this we remember him. But most of all, we miss the leadership he and others like him provided.

'Blue-Collar Blues' Overrated:

Sociologists Misread Attitudes Of Young Workers on Jobs

MANY SOCIOLOGISTS misread job dissatisfaction into the mood of today's young workers, Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists declared in a network radio interview.

There is a sharp "difference between being dissatisfied with a job and being dissatisfied with the way the work is performed," Winpisinger said. Surveys and studies of worker attitudes "tend to lump the two together" and shape the invalid conclusion that today's generation of young workers is rejecting the world of work, he noted.

Winpisinger said the real significance of surveys showing that one worker in five finds fault with aspects of his job is that 80 percent are satisfied, and that like every young generation of workers entering the workforce, they are anxious to advance into better paid, more responsible and more humanizing jobs.

He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program Labor News Conference.

The big job ahead for both workers and their unions, Winpisinger said, is to find new ways to approach the changing patterns of both workers' needs and the methods of performing jobs. "The collective bargaining process can answer any problem that arises in the work environment," he asserted, and, as the newer workers get more involved in collective bargaining, they'll find the ways to get the solutions to their unsatisfied demands out of that process.

The IAM official scored the failure of managements to formulate concrete plans for changing job content that demonstrate to workers that they are going to share in the increased productivity resulting from the change. Instead, he declared, "most of the schemes . . . have reduced jobs just as dramatically as automation," while profits have taken a sharp climb.

He rejected the idea that younger workers are gripped by the so-called "malady of the 'blue-collar blues.' " A much more accurate description he said, is a "stop watch in sheep's clothing," with workers rebelling against speed-ups and get-tough policies aimed at boosting profits, just as they always have.

Reporters questioning Winpisinger were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A DAY IN A HOSPITAL Costs Average Patient Over $100. This recent newspaper headline offers nothing startling, as it has become commonplace in the United States.

Despite Medicare, which affects the elderly, and Medicaid, which applies only to the needy, the fact remains that the bulk of the American people still live under the shadow of illness—catastrophic or not—which can ruin them financially.

Organized labor gave National Health Insurance a priority in the 92nd Congress and will do so again during the 93rd, yet there are signs that the Nixon Administration is soft-pedaling health care legislation, perhaps in the hope that the whole problem will go away.

The Administration had its own program designed to blunt the all-out labor-supported program introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), in the Senate and by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), in the House. Now there are indications that Nixon officials are changing their mind about the program.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has veered away from the old Nixon plan in favor of a program that would supersede Medicare and Medicaid.

An HEW report points up a number of inadequacies in the original Nixon proposals. It calls for easing the burden on low-income families, notes that the Nixon program does not include coverage for mental illness, dental care, home health or nursing home care or drugs taken when not confined to a hospital.

The HEW report points to delays that would be encountered for millions of families, notably those employed by small employers and suggests that some of the Administration's proposals would further "fragmentize" the nation's health care system.

Nevertheless, the HEW report supports the Nixon policy of allowing the private insurance industry to provide actual coverage —a proposal that is strongly opposed by organized labor.

What labor wants to do is to get away from any program that is based on the philosophy of making money for insurers when the emphasis should be placed on a "rational system of quality care at reasonable cost to all Americans," something that won't happen if profit-oriented insurance companies continue in control of medical services.

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR favors is a system that provides full payment of all physician and surgical services, full payment of all hospital services, all medicines provided by a hospital or prepaid group practice, other services including optometrists, podiatrists, pathology, radiology and ambulance, dental care for those under 15, later to cover all ages, and mental health treatment.

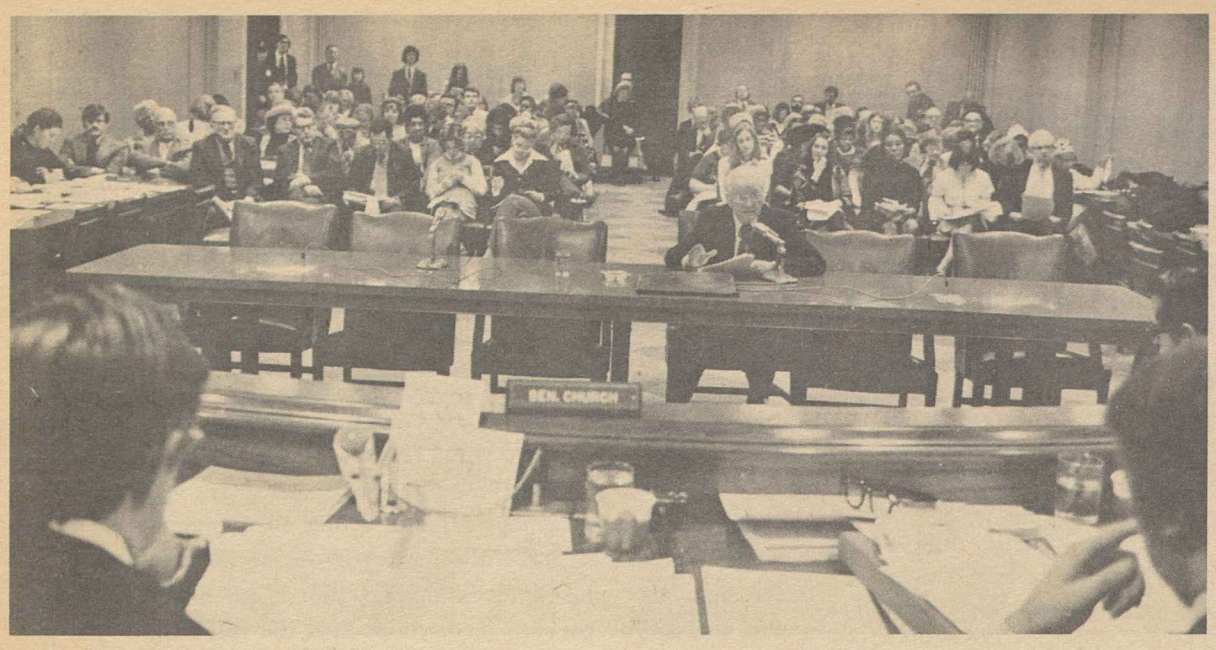
Indeed, the United States, long the trail blazer in scores of economic and social fields, has trailed the world's developed countries in providing health services for its people. American visitors in England, for example, have been lavish in their praise for the British program of national health services.

Sen. Kennedy and Rep. Griffiths re-introduced their bills earlier this month. Both bills had significant co-sponsorships in the 92nd Congress and it is expected that they will have even more in this Congress.

Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee who is a key figure in the legislative picture, has announced that his committee will hold hearings first on trade and taxes, and that health insurance will be considered after them. That means that it will be late summer or fall before the Griffiths bill will come before his committee.

Meanwhile, the campaign to keep the legislation before the American people will continue without let-up.

JOB DISENCHANTMENT is not as widespread among young workers as many sociologists tend to play it up, Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger, center, of the Machinists said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.



THE LESSONS OF MEDICARE should now be applied in the development of a national health care system for all Americans, not just the elderly, Nelson Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, told the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

Based on Medicare Success:

Senior Citizens Spur Health Security Bill

The nation's senior citizens have asked Congress to apply "the lessons learned from Medicare to the development of a program to meet the health needs of the entire nation, not just the oldest and highest risk population group."

Nelson Cruikshank, president of the 3 million-member National Council of Senior Citizens, told the Senate Special Committee on Aging:

"The time has come for us to begin building a health care system that assures all Americans equal access to comprehensive and continuous health services of high quality at economical costs."

Cruikshank, who served as director of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept. during the evolution of the Medicare program, said the organization which he represents is "convinced that National Health Security—and only National Health Security—can solve the health crisis our country faces."

The Senate panel, chaired by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), is holding hearings on future directions in social security. Medicare, which is financed by the Social Security Administration, is part of its study.

Cruikshank observed that Medicare has "succeeded brilliantly" in relieving most of the 20 million older Americans of "the major burden of medical care expense and the dread fear of financial catastrophe resulting from an acute illness."

And, he added, "it has for the most part overcome the administrative complexities that could have thwarted the main objective of the program. However, it must be noted that the procedures still seem unnecessarily complex to the ordinary beneficiary."

Medicare has not been successful, Cruikshank said, in preventing "a dangerously rapid increase" in the cost of medical services, improving the quality and availability of health care, and meeting the long-term care needs of the very old and the chronically ill."

Cruikshank suggested the failure of Medicare to keep down costs resulted from language in the law that limited liability of insurance carriers to "reasonable cost" and "reasonable charge."

"Six years' experience has shown that many of the so-called 'reasonable costs' under Part A are simply cost-plus operations of an uncontrolled and unplanned hospital industry," he said.

The "reasonable charge" approach under Part B, which covers doctors' bills, all too often came to mean "all the charge the traffic would bear," Cruikshank said.

The 1972 Medicare amendments "moved us forward in some respects, backward in other," Cruikshank declared. He said that while on balance the amendments were improvements, they nonetheless unfairly raised the premium for Medicare Part B coverage (to $6.30 a month starting July 1); did nothing to "achieve the orderly and effective reorganization of the health care system that would assure universal access to comprehensive health services at economical cost," and seriously weakened Medicaid.

Medicaid is the federal-state program that covers health care for the poor and low-income or "medically indigent" families.

"If we are to heed the lessons of Medicare, much more drastic reform is needed—reform along the lines proposed by Sen. (Edward M.) Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Congresswoman (Martha W.) Griffiths (D-Mich.)," Cruikshank said. The two are co-authors of the National Health Security proposal now before Congress.

Cruikshank said the Kennedy-Griffiths measure "is the only practical answer to the economic delivery of health services and control of skyrocketing costs."

New Form Gives Taxpayer a Voice In Presidential Campaign Financing

Americans can take the financing of future presidential campaigns out of the hands of big money contributors—by using a form sent to them with their federal income tax material.

The law now allows each taxpayer to direct the government to put $1 of his tax payment into a fund that will provide public financing of all costs of the 1976 presidential campaign. A husband and wife filing a joint return can each earmark $1 for this fund—for a total of $2.

It's not a donation. The taxpayer does not pay any more or any less in federal income tax, whether or not he uses the presidential election campaign fund statement, Internal Revenue Service Form 4875.

But if enough people use the form, COPE Director Al Barkan emphasizes, it will "liberate presidential candidates from the need to rely on big contributors."

The form gives a taxpayer a choice between earmarking his dollar for a specific political party or for a non-partisan general account which will be divided among the eligible parties, up to the maximum amount set by law.

Here's how it works:

- Each major party (defined as a party that received at least 25 percent of the vote in the previous presidential election) is entitled to 15 cents for each person in the United States who is 18 or over. There are currently about 140 million persons 18 or over, which would put the maximum major party allocation at $21 million. Population growth would raise the ceiling somewhat by 1976.
- Regardless of how much is designated to a party or to the non-partisan fund, no party can receive more than the maximum allocation.
- A party that receives a full allocation from the fund may not solicit, accept or spend any other funds for the presidential campaign. If the fund is not large enough to provide the full allocation, a party may raise and spend only enough to bring it up to the ceiling.
- A party does not have to take money from the fund. If it does not, it may raise and spend as much as it wishes, subject only to existing limitations on certain types of political spending such as television and radio broadcasts.

For practical purposes, the only meaningful party designation that can be made in earmarking tax dollars is Democratic or Republican. The law provides a proportionate share of the kitty for minor parties that received at least 5 percent of the vote in the previous presidential election. But no minor party reached that level in the 1972 election. A provision is made for retroactive payments to any new party that exceeds 5 percent of the vote in the 1976 election.

Legislation providing for public financing of presidential campaigns had the wholehearted support of the AFL-CIO. The original provisions, included in a 1971 tax bill, were trimmed back to avoid a threatened presidential veto. The campaign financing provision was put off until after the 1972 presidential election, and a requirement was added that Congress would have to appropriate money from the special fund to make it available for the 1976 campaign.

In addition to earmarking a tax dollar for the 1976 campaign, taxpayers this year may for the first time claim a tax credit or deduction if they made a political contribution during 1972 to a political party, a candidate for public office or to an authorized campaign committee.

The tax credit—an amount deducted from taxes owed—is 50 percent of the amount of the contribution up to a maximum tax credit of $12.50 for an individual or $25 for a couple filing a joint return. The maximum tax credit would require a donation of $25 by an individual or $50 by a couple.

An alternative procedure, advantageous only to taxpayers in the higher income brackets, is to take a deduction from taxable income of contributions up to $50 for an individual or $100 for a couple.

14 Unions Outline Goals For Coordinated Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee states. "Our members have not shared in the fruits of their own substantial productivity increases."

The committee declared that workers in the industry must win basic wage and salary increases sufficient to recoup past losses caused by higher living costs, to provide proper recognition of rising productivity, to guard against future inflation, to obtain more effective safeguards against technological changes, and to eliminate area differentials.

"A worker must be paid for what he does, not for where he does it," the committee said.

Fringe benefit improvements to be sought include modernization of pension programs; elimination of all employe contributions for hospital and medical insurance; broadening of coverage to include dental treatment, eye care, hearing aids, prescription drugs and annual physical examinations; better sick leave and personal time-off provisions, and a shorter workweek.

The national bargaining goals also seek layoff benefits to supplement unemployment insurance; more paid holidays; improved safety and health measures; stronger grievance and arbitration procedures; the union shop; anti-discrimination policies; "humanization" of the workplace; and limitations on subcontracting.

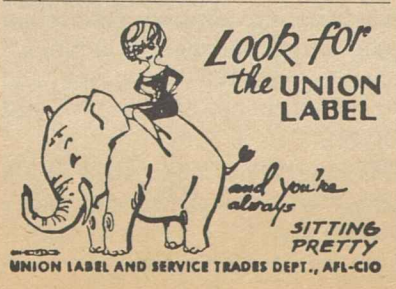
The committee also took dead aim at the extensive multinational operations of the two firms which have resulted in the loss of jobs for American workers in recent years.

"The ownership of companies, and of their subsidiaries, changes constantly as conglomerate corporations buy and sell units as pawns in a game of financial maneuver.

"Multinational corporations like GE and Westinghouse transfer thousands of jobs by shifting production to low-wage plants here and abroad. The job security of our members has been undermined while the profits of these companies are at record levels."

The 14 unions involved in the CBC effort represent about 140,000 GE workers and some 60,000 Westinghouse employes. The unions bargain separately but select coordinated negotiating committees. The unions include:

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Machinists, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Firemen & Oilers, Steelworkers, Sheet Metal Workers, Carpenters, Allied Industrial Workers, Technical Engineers, Flint Glass Workers, Teamsters, Auto Workers and United Electrical Workers.



California Labor Cites Gains in Legislature

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO, in a final review of the 1972 session of the state legislature, reported enactment of eight of 13 major bills supported by organized labor.

"These laws will be of benefit not only to the membership but will also apply to conditions of employment for all workers," Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning pointed out.

The legislature recessed last Dec. 1 but reconvened earlier this month to consider measures vetoed by Gov. Ronald Reagan (R), including five labor-backed bills. The legislators did not override any of the governor's vetoes, however. Among the bills signed into law were:

- A measure extending coverage of the state's $1.65 minimum wage law to men as well as women and children.
- A series of bills providing significant improvements in the state's workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.
- An emergency statute providing for a 120-day moratorium on the 1970 Environmental Quality Act to avert a freeze on public and private construction projects that threatened the jobs of thousands of workers.

Seven of the eight new laws go into effect on March 7. The moratorium statute took effect last Dec. 5.

One of the five major bills vetoed by Gov. Reagan would have extended the State Industrial Welfare Commission's authority to establish standards of basic working conditions for men in California.

A second vetoed bill would have provided unemployment insurance for farm workers. Another would have required tips to be counted as wages in computing unemployment insurance and disability benefits.

One of the new laws increases the maximum death benefit under the state workmen's compensation program in cases of partial dependency to a sum equal to four times the amount annually devoted to the support of dependents by the deceased worker, with a $25,000 ceiling. The limit previously was $15,000.

Reagan also signed into law eight other California AFL-CIO backed bills of lesser importance,

To Restore Public Confidence

New Initiative by Congress Urged on Critical Programs

The 93rd Congress can do much to restore the public's confidence in government if it will seize the initiative and act like a co-equal branch of government, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said.

"To do this, Congress must act out its constitutional role as a check and balance on the other branches of government, especially the executive, as it did in late 1972 when it overrode two ill-advised presidential vetoes," Biemiller declared in the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist.

"Yet no single action is going to correct the erosion of public confidence in the institutions of government," Biemiller said. "Rather, Congress must show it can seize the initiative and act forcefully in many areas."

Taking the initiative will not be any easy task, Biemiller noted, since the 93rd Congress "will be confronting an Administration demonstrably hostile to social programs and willing to withhold congressionally appropriated funds for these programs."

Specifically, Biemiller listed the areas in which Congress must improve on the record of its predecessor by rescuing sidetracked legislation and battling for full funding against "Administration intransigence." The major categories include:

● Tax justice, which suffered in the previous Congress when new loopholes for big business were opened in the form of the 7 percent investment credit, accelerated depreciation write-offs and deferral on export-related profits. But while working to make the tax structure more equitable, Congress must avoid schemes, like the value-added tax, which would shift more of the tax burden to low- and moderate-income Americans, the article stressed.

● Full employment, which Biemiller said can be aided by such programs as accelerated public works—vetoed by Pres. Nixon—and the public service employment program, which was passed after one veto but then allowed to function at less than full efficacy because of Administration neglect and lack of funding.

● Minimum wage improvements, which failed to pass in the 92nd Congress in what Biemiller termed "the low point of the last session." That failure was due to the conservative scheme to provide unscrupulous employers with a large supply of low-wage workers through a sub-minimum wage for teenagers, Biemiller said, stressing that the AFL-CIO will never accept that kind of segregation of the workforce.

● Foreign trade, which Biemiller noted is in a state of crisis with more than 900,000 jobs lost in the past five years as multinational corporations took advantage of outmoded U.S. tax and tariff laws to exploit low-wage workers overseas and give America its first trade deficit in this century. The solution, he said, is the labor-supported Burke-Hartke bill, which would remove tax incentives for U.S. corporations to export production facilities; regulate the flood of imports; control the outflow of capital, equipment, technology and patents, and protect U.S. consumers from unsafe and unhealthy products.

● National Health Security, which is the only program that would "bring about the long-needed comprehensive reform of the nation's health care system," Biemiller said. The resurrecting of catastrophic insurance is politically attractive, he said, but about as effective in combating the health crisis as putting a band-aid on a gaping wound.

● Welfare reform, which Biemiller said should meet the minimum goals of adequate benefits to maintain families above the poverty level and include incentives to reduce the welfare rolls and complete the federalization of all welfare programs, while insuring job rights and security of welfare workers.

● Consumer protection, an area in the last Congress which scored some gains in product and automobile safety legislation but "short-changed" consumers by failing to enact no-fault auto insurance.

● Environmental legislation, which passed a milestone with the enactment — over a presidential veto—of the $24 billion water pollution control bill, but is especially vulnerable to frustration from executive freezing of appropriated funds.

In addition, Biemiller noted some gains for workers in the 92nd Congress, such as extension of unemployment benefits and improvements in conditions for federal fire fighters and other blue-collar workers.

But he also cited the need for federal standards in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation and warned that vigilance will be necessary to guard against restrictions on workers' rights through labor courts, compulsory arbitration, or curbs on political activity.

SAMPLING OF ART WORKS is readied for display in the coming Union Artist Show, sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO. From left are Julian Christiansen, vice chairman of the labor council's cultural activities panel; Vivian Lee, an entrant from the Variety Artists; Francis Barnes, committee chairman, and Henry Reese, an entrant from the Musical Artists.

Nixon's Domestic Aims Set Up New Conflicts

Congress will look to Pres. Nixon's budget message for the specifics of Administration proposals to discard or revise domestic programs it considers ineffective or too costly.

Nixon's second inaugural address sternly rejected what the President termed the "false promise" that economic and social problems confronting the nation can be overcome by federally-directed and federally-financed programs.

It is time, Nixon said, for Americans to stop looking for government help and to ask themselves, "What can I do for myself?"

The President's call for new directions came at a time when conflict between the executive and legislative branches of government has been sharpened by presidential vetoes and veto threats, impounding of funds voted by Congress and a "moratorium" on new federal commitments for long-established public housing programs.

The portion of the President's inaugural address dealing with domestic issues in effect disavowed the assumption behind many of the government's programs — that national problems require a national solution.

In the past, Nixon asserted, Americans have trusted too much in government and asked of it more than it can deliver.

"This leads only to inflated expectations," he said, "to reduced individual effort and to a disappointment and frustration that erode confidence both in what government can do and in what people can do."

In overall dollar terms, the Administration has let it be known that the President will again submit a "full employment budget." This calls for an excess of spending over revenues at the present level of unemployment. But if joblessness were reduced to about 4 percent, spending and tax revenue would be in balance.

Within that budget, however, the key decisions will be made as to how the available money shall be spent—on military procurement or on education aid, on environmental protection or farm subsidies, on financing of federal social programs or on grants to the states with little or no federal supervision over the use of the funds.

Enough hints have been thrown out to stir congressional concern. A White House aide, Kenneth R. Cole, Jr., told a meeting of county executives that the emergency public service employment program is scheduled to be phased out. And John Ehrlichman, who is the President's top domestic adviser, pointedly cited the Hill-Burton hospital construction program as an example of a "wasteful" program. He said in a television interview that the nation has more hospitals than it needs.

Congressional concern over presidential encroachment of legislative powers has crossed party lines. A number of Republicans have openly voiced opposition to impoundment of funds and efforts to scrap programs that have long enjoyed substantial bipartisan support.

"We have the chance today," Nixon said in his speech, "to do more than ever before to make life better in America—to ensure better education, better health, better housing, better transportation, a cleaner environment, to restore respect for law . . . to ensure the God-given right of every American to full and equal opportunity."

His denial a few paragraphs later of a major government role in accomplishing these objectives opened a new round in the conflict with Congress.

Labor Gains Support On Welfare Aid Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

ment tests than the federal government requires, which is evidence that the father has worked less than 100 hours a month.

Immediately after the HEW opened a 30-day period for comments by interested parties on the two alternative proposals, the AFL-CIO said it was unalterably opposed to any effort to disqualify families from benefits because of participation in a labor dispute.

Federation Pres. George Meany said eligibility for welfare should be based solely on need. Since workers pay for the costs of welfare through their taxes, they should have the same rights to receive assistance as any other citizen, Meany stressed.

Paul J. Carlson, national commander of the Salvation Army, said in a letter to the HEW that his organization has a "long established position and philosophy" that service to people should be on the basis of need. "We would, therefore, support the concept of Alternative B, that need should be the basic determinant of eligibility for welfare, particularly as it relates to the needs of families with children."

Msgr. Lawrence J. Corcoran, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, voiced opposition to Alternative A "because it is discriminatory and would have an adverse impact of great dimensions on our labor laws."

Corcoran said the alternative barring welfare to strikers "would put the federal government on the side of the employer and would force many strikers to return to work and, in effect, break their own strike."

Alexander E. Holstein, Jr., chairman of the National Social Welfare Committee of the American Jewish Committee, said that need should be the sole standard for welfare.

"Permitting at the option of the state the disqualification of a father because he may be on strike puts the state in a position of supporting the employer, regardless of the issues involved," Holstein advised the HEW.

The Child Welfare League of America commenting in favor of Alternative B said welfare benefits for children "must be permitted regardless of the reason for unemployment of the father."

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama also called for adoption of the labor-backed alternative. "I feel that need should be the basic determination of eligibility for welfare," Wallace said.

Groups favoring the alternative that would allow states to bar welfare to families of strikers largely represent business organizations and a handful of state governments.

RETIRED OFFICERS of the Clothing Workers, Pres.-Emeritus Jacob Potofsky and Sec.-Treas.-Emeritus Frank Rosenblum, are praised for their long service to the labor movement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a dinner in New York. Seated from left are Rosenblum, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, Pres. Murray H. Finley and Potofsky.

PETER J. BRENNAN, Secretary of Labor designate, expresses his opposition to compulsory arbitration and subminimum wages for youth during a Senate confirmation hearing. He called for greater efforts to reduce unemployment and stressed the need for strong enforcement of job safety.

Brennan Lashes Out At Forced Arbitration

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of Labor. "But if I couldn't follow my conscience, I would go elsewhere. I can't change my philosophy after all these years."

Brennan, who before his nomination served as president of both the New York city and state Building & Construction Trades Councils, was praised by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a letter to the Senate Labor Committee.

Meany cited Brennan's "great ability" and expertise in labor-management problems.

"He has shown real leadership in bringing minority groups into the building trades unions through the Outreach program," Meany said, predicting that Brennan "will make a good Secretary of Labor."

A group of black and Spanish-speaking trade unionists from New York who had worked closely with Brennan on minority jobs programs testified forcefully for his confirmation.

John Burnell, chairman of the New York City Central Labor Council's Black Trade Unionists Committee and director of the council's Civil Rights Committee, gave "first-hand testimony" about Brennan's "leadership in helping to increase the number of minority workers in the building trades."

He said Brennan fought to integrate the building crafts "long before it became a popular issue for those outside the labor movement. And "it was Peter Brennan who openly supported the struggle of low-paid black and Puerto Rican hospital workers for a decent standard of living."

Mrs. Velma Murphy Hill, a vice president of the Teachers, also testifying for the committee, cited the statistics on minority group gains in the city's building trades and told the Senate panel: "Black trade unionists in New York are pleased with the appointment."

Four leaders of Puerto Rican organizations also appeared as witnesses for Brennan. William Rodriguez of the Puerto Rican Coalition compared the 8 percent rate of Puerto Rican participation in New York's construction unions with the mere 2 percent representation in New York City's civil service.

William Lucy, secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employes, testifying as a member of the steering committee of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, urged the Senate committee to probe more deeply Brennan's intentions in administering anti-discrimination programs before acting on his confirmation.

Elevator Union Votes On N.Y. Strike Accord

New York—About 3,000 Elevator Constructors who have been on strike since July 1 will vote Jan. 30 on the terms of a new contract covering work in the metropolitan New York area.

Tentative agreement on a new three-year contract was announced by the Federal Mediation & Concilation Service after several marathon bargaining sessions. Details were not released pending the ratification vote.

The old contract between Local 1 of the union and the Elevator Constructors Association of New York City expired last June 30. The 3,000 members of the local working in New York City, Long Island and northern New Jersey walked out the next day.

Federal mediators credited Sec. Thomas W. Tobin of the Greater New York Building & Construction Trades Council with helping to bring together the two parties in the dispute.

L. Vincent Watson, president of Local 1, said that while ratification by members is expected, the contract also must be approved by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

Watson explained that the one-week delay in the ratification vote is required by the union's constitution to give members time to study the terms of the agreement.

1-27-73

Pamphlet Outlines Trade Proposals

A wide-ranging program to prevent the further deterioration of the U.S. trade position in the world economy is proposed in a new pamphlet issued by the AFL-CIO.

The pamphlet, A Modern Trade Policy for the Seventies, is based on an address made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Aluminum Association last October in New York. It calls for enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill as the answer to the nation's import problem.

Reasonable quantities of the 16-page booklet are available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Cost of Living Rise Totals 3.4% in Year

(Continued from Page 1)

such prices increased 2.5 percent, compared to a 2.9 percent rise in 1971 before the freeze. The price of services went up four-tenths of 1 percent in December, and 3.6 percent during Phase 2, compared to 4.5 percent in 1971 before the freeze.

Among food items purchased at grocery stores last month, cereals and bakery products increased in price by eight-tenths of 1 percent while dairy products rose five-tenths of 1 percent. The cost of food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—also went up five-tenths of 1 percent.

New car prices jumped seven-tenths of 1 percent, reflecting increases put into effect in early December by the Price Commission.

BLS also reported that prices for home repair commodities continued to increase. Slight increases also showed up in prices for houses, housekeeping supplies, furniture, gasoline, and alcoholic beverages.

The December increase in physicians' fees also was larger than in recent months, BLS said. And the rise in charges for personal care services was the largest in more than a year.

In a separate report, BLS said average spendable weekly earnings of workers, in dollars of constant purchasing power, rose 3.5 percent last year to $97.04.

In its earnings report, BLS said seasonally adjusted real spendable earnings — average weekly take-home pay in terms of constant dollars—rose slightly from $97.01 in November to $97.04 for a worker with three dependents.

St. Louis Teachers Out:

School Strikes Solid In 3 Major Cities

Striking teachers in three major cities continued to press their demands for higher wages, better fringe benefits and improved working conditions. As talks went forward, some progress appeared to be in the making.

Pres. David Selden of the American Federation of Teachers, who warned last year that 1973 was likely to be a "crisis year" in education, pledged AFT's fullest support for the strikes in telegrams to the locals involved.

"Each of these strikes," he said, "is a reaction to a lack of funds and a lack of concern for education that is sweeping the nation."

In Philadelphia, where 13,000 teachers represented by the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers have been out since Jan. 8, the union's chief negotiator, John Ryan, called the walkout 90 percent effective despite an anti-strike injunction.

Both Ryan and PFT Pres. Frank Sullivan were charged with criminal contempt for refusing to comply with a back-to-work order.

The Philadelphia school board has offered the teachers no increase during the first year of a proposed contract,. and 3 percent during each of the last two years. The union seeks an across-the-board increase of 4.2 percent, plus another 1.5 percent for those who are at their maximum level.

PFT attorney Leonard Sagot said the board's "indifference," combined with the "solidarity" of the teachers, could prolong the strike well into spring.

The longest school strike in Chicago's history went into its third week with the 25,000-member Chicago Teachers Union and school board negotiators still wide apart on key issues.

Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley stepped into the dispute, and called negotiators for the union and the board of education to his office for a bargaining session. The eight-hour talks that ensued proved fruitless, and picketing continued.

CTU Pres. Robert Healey reported the strike has the full support of other school unions, the Chicago AFL-CIO, and community groups.

In St. Louis, nearly three-fourths of the 4,000 public school teachers are on strike for the first time in the city's history. The striking teachers are represented by the St. Louis Teachers Union Local 420 and the St. Louis Teachers Association, a unit of the National Education Association.

The St. Louis teachers have not had a pay increase in four years, and have been trying to negotiate one since last November. The school board admits it has a surplus of $3.9 million but insists it cannot afford the $8,000 starting pay asked by the NEA unit or the $8,200 asked by the AFT local. Current starting pay for a beginner with a bachelor's degree is $7,200 a year.

Board members say that under Missouri law they are not compelled to negotiate or even meet with the teachers. They also say that the law forbids strikes by teachers.

Teacher officials, facing a contempt citation for ignoring a judge's restraining order, called the walkout "an unqualified success."

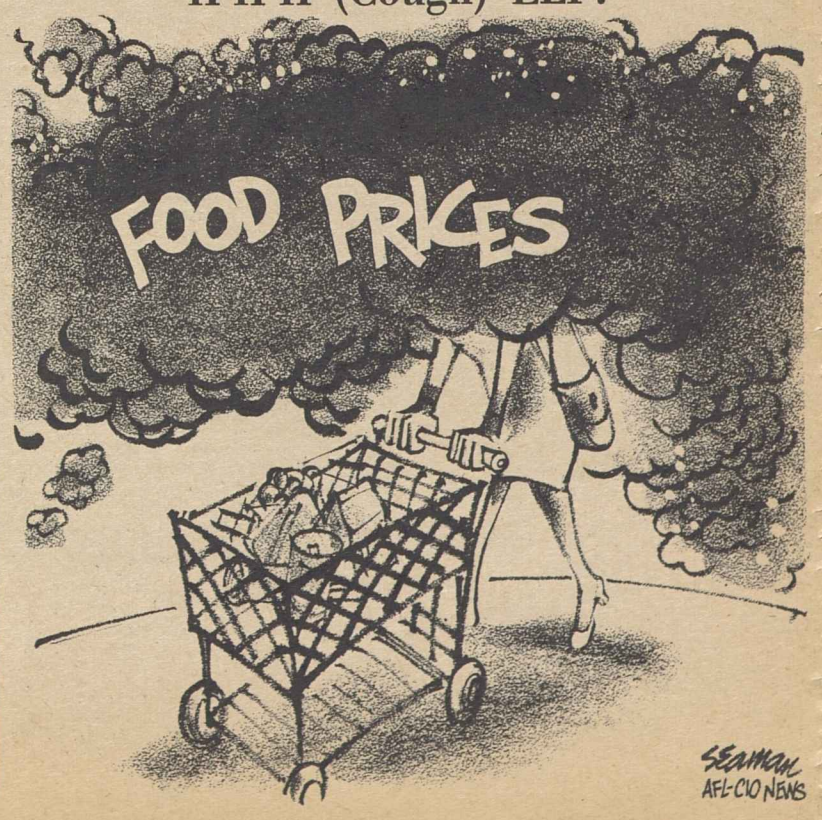
"Every school is covered with pickets," said SLTU Pres. Demosthenes Dubose. "Generally, the only persons who went in were supervisors and some custodians. But nearly all of the teachers were either picketing or refusing to cross the picket lines."

Elsewhere, teachers struck over contract disputes in Eau Claire and Superior, Wis. Eighty-four of the 100 teachers in the Eau Claire Vocational-Technical Institute, represented by AFT Local 1717, are seeking a 7 percent salary increase, a grievance procedure, and other benefits.

In Superior, Circuit Court Judge Ronald Keberle took no action on a school board request for an injunction against about 350 striking members of AFT Local 202. The teachers are asking a 5.5 percent annual increase; the school board has offered a $200 across-the-board raise for teachers, librarians and school counselors.

Negotiations are being mediated by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission. It is the fourth time in about five years that Superior teachers have gone on strike.

'H-H-H- (Cough) - ELP!'



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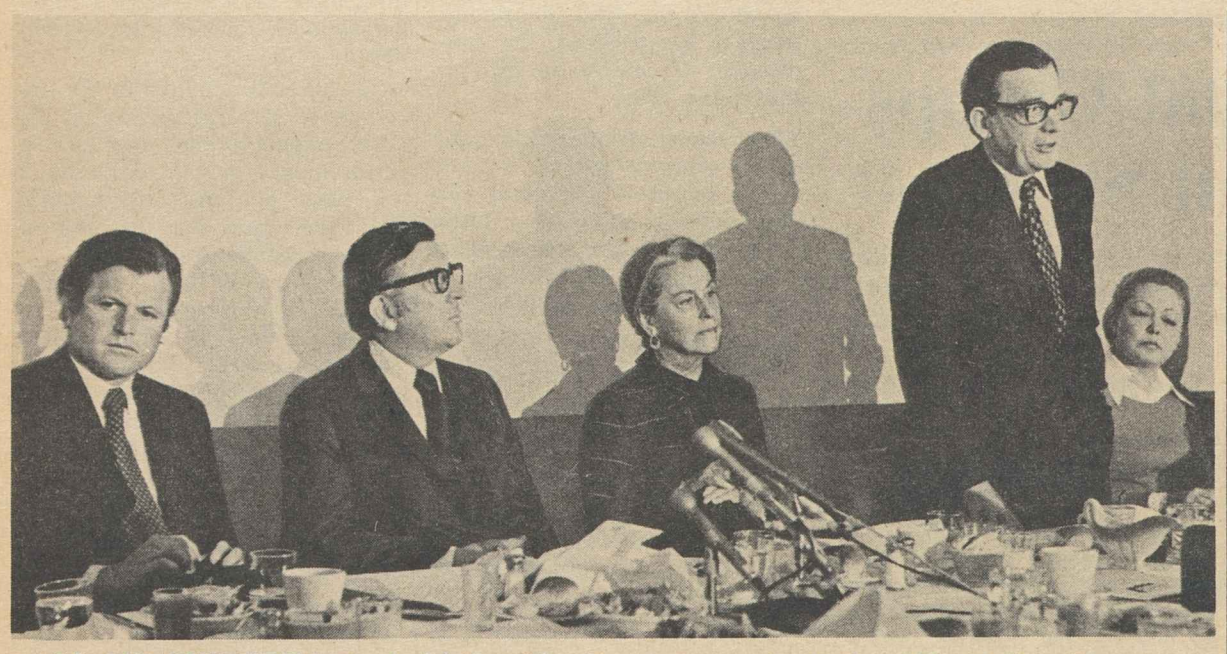
President's Budget Geared To Ending Key Programs



ALL-OUT SUPPORT in the legislative drive for enactment of a National Health Security program is pledged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a Washington news conference. From left are Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), cosponsor of the bill; Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers; Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), cosponsor; Kirkland, and Dr. Mathilde Krim of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Research Institute. **(Story, Page 8.)**

Spending Ceiling Given Top Priority

Budget

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to help him dismantle major federal programs dealing with jobs, poverty, housing, education and health.

He submitted a budget designed "to hold down federal spending" and to shift responsibility to states and cities. And in a nationwide radio address, the President called on the American people to back him up and tell Congress "to get big government off your back and out of your pocket."

The budget axe fell on programs enacted or expanded in every administration since FDR's New Deal, including the first term of Pres. Nixon.

The public service employment program, signed into law less than two years ago, will be phased out under the Administration's plans because "unemployment has fallen and the financial ability of state and local governments to meet demands for services has improved."

The Office of Economic Opportunity, command post for the anti-poverty program launched in the Johnson Administration, would be dissolved and its community action operations discontinued.

No further funds would be spent for the hospital construction and modernization grants under the Hill-Burton Act, dating from the Truman Administration.

A chart accompanying the budget portrays the "dramatic improvement in housing conditions"

(Continued on Page 3)

Economy

By Saul Miller

The government's top economic policy for 1973 will be "restraining federal expenditures" backed up by compliance with Phase 3 wage and price standards and an increase in food supplies to bring down prices.

Pres. Nixon listed these priorities in his Economic Report and said it is up to Congress to see that the present expansion is not turned into a feverish boom by voting more federal funds than he has proposed.

If Congress goes along with his budget policies, Nixon said, 1973 "can be a great year" that will bring unemployment to about 4.5 percent by the end of the year, the rate of inflation to 2.5 percent or less and a growth in real output of 6.75 percent.

These projections are based on slowing down economic growth after mid-1973 to prevent an anticipated rise in inflation and indicate that the Administration is willing to accept a 4.5 percent unemployment rate for the year rather than trying to achieve a full employment rate.

The President's report and the report of the Council of Economic Advisers contained no specific legislative recommendations as it reviewed the 1972 economic record, the workings of the economic stabilization program and the outlook for 1973. For the first time the report contained a chapter on the economic role of women.

In repeating his earlier request of Congress to extend the Economic Stabilization Act for one year, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Board '72 Caseload Tops 40,000

The National Labor Relations Board, reporting on its busiest year since it was created by Congress in 1935, said it handled 41,039 cases during fiscal year 1972. It was the first time in the history of the board that its caseload exceeded 40,000.

The NLRB said overall case intake in fiscal 1972 rose by 3,827 cases, most of them charges of unfair labor practices by unions or employers and petitions for employe secret ballot representation elections. Cases totaled 37,212 in fiscal 1971.

Unfair labor practice charges accounted for 26,852 cases in 1972, a 13 percent increase over the 23,770 of the preceding year. Rep-

(Continued on Page 8)

Over Three Years:

60,000 Gain 20% In ILG Dress Pact

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers have reached agreement on a new contract giving 60,000 dress industry employes in eight states wage increases of 20 percent over a three-year period.

The settlement, reached a day before the old contract expired, was the first in a major industry to be negotiated since the Administration's Phase 3 wage-price program went into effect three weeks ago.

The agreement provides wage increases of 8 percent the first year, 6 percent the second, and 6 percent in the final year. It covers 30,000 dressmakers here and an additional 30,000 in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland.

The dress industry agreement, which is binding on five employer groups involved in the bargaining, was ratified by delegates of the union's Dressmakers Joint Council.

The new contract also provides a full day's paid holiday on Election Day.

The ILGWU said the settlement probably will serve as a guide in negotiations between other employers and the 440,000-member union.

Besides the dressmakers, the union represents workers in firms that make sportswear, undergarments, raincoats, coats and suits, and other items of women's clothing.

Talks between the two parties were conducted almost daily since Jan. 2. ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg, who participated directly in the negotiations when they became deadlocked, told delegates at the ratification meeting that the new contract was "the best agreement" obtainable.

New York City union members were represented by Dressmakers Locals 22 and 89, Cutters Local 10, Pressers Local 60, Shippers Local 60A and Office Employes Local 159.

On Jan. 16, at a time when negotiations stalled, New York shop

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Dept. Loses Bid To Upset Safety Ruling

The Labor Dept. was turned down on a motion to reverse a federal court order barring the enforcement of substandard state safety plans over the more comprehensive Occupational Safety & Health Act standards.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in denying the Labor Dept. a hearing, upheld the lower court ruling that federal enforcement must preempt unapproved state safety plans.

The suit was brought by the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers against then-Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and George C. Guenther, assistant secretary for occupational safety, charging that the Labor Dept. had ignored a Dec. 28 deadline on the development of state plans.

Hodgson had extended the deadline six months on "temporary orders" to allow states to continue their safety programs even though their plans had not been approved by the Dec. 28 cutoff.

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Urges Union Role In Welcome to POWs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the federation's state and local central bodies to join with other community groups in welcoming home the U.S. prisoners of war being released in Southeast Asia.

He cautioned central bodies to show consideration in their welcome plans for the family situation and the physical and mental conditions of those returning.

"Not to be forgotten," Meany urged, "is the family which may be notified, after years of waiting, that their hopes have been dashed."

Meany expressed confidence that the state and local labor movements "will be able to demonstrate the sincere gratitude of the nation and citizenry in a generous and sympathetic manner."

AFGE's New Headquarters Honors Griner

The American Federation of Government Employes named its new seven-story headquarters building for its president-emeritus, John F. Griner, and then hailed his "decade of leadership" at a testimonial dinner.

Griner, who retired last November because of poor health, led the union to a tripling of its membership—from less than 100,000 when he took office in 1962 to more than 300,000 when he stepped down.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, principal speaker at the testimonial dinner, praised Griner's "common sense, wise counsel and sound judgment" as a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council as well as his organizing success "in one of the toughest fields, public employment."

Kirkland noted that it was Griner, a native of Georgia, who instituted the union's first Fair Practices Dept. as well as other specialized departments to meet the need of a membership that is half blue-collar and half white-collar.

The day-to-day work of unions, Kirkland said, is the core from which comes "the large agenda of social and economic justice that is labor's program for America."

AFGE Pres. Clyde M. Webber said at the building dedication that the new headquarters is a "tribute to the devotion of all who have helped develop AFGE," personified by Griner.

Griner told the dinner audience of 1,600 that his years of union activity have been "a labor of love" and he was happy to have been "in the right place at the right time."

The AFGE's growth and accomplishments, he predicted, are "just beginning."

NEW HEADQUARTERS of American Federation of Government Employes is dedicated to the union's president-emeritus, John F. Griner. AFGE Pres. Clyde M. Webber, left, and the District of Columbia's Mayor Walter Washington, center, hold the ribbon as Griner wields the scissors.

Environmental Groups Support Shell Strikers

A group of environmental protection organizations aligned itself with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and pledged support of the union's strike against Shell, one of the two largest oil companies in the world.

A spokesman for the 11 groups told a press conference in Washington, D.C., that the union's effort to seek basic safeguards for the health and safety of its members "illustrates well the shared concerns of workers and environmentalists about the quality of our environment, whether inside the plant or beyond its gates."

OCAW struck Shell at five selected locations in four states on Jan. 26 in a deadlock over negotiations for a new contract. Some 4,000 union members are involved in the walkouts at Pasadena, Tex.; Norco, La.; Anacortes, Wash., and Martinez and Long Beach, Calif.

Except for Shell and Standard Oil of California (Chevron), all of the major oil companies with which the union negotiates have agreed to the Oil Workers' proposals giving workers the right to monitor and improve on-the-job safety and health conditions.

Richard Olson of the Wilderness Society said in a statement issued by the 11 groups that "if toxic substances are present in oil refineries, they most assuredly are spreading outside plant walls in neighboring communities.

"But even in those rare cases where dust, fumes, gas, and noise are confined to the workplace, we feel that American workers have as much right to participate in the decisions affecting the quality of their environment as does any other American citizen," he said.

Other groups joining in support of the OCAW's action include the Izaak Walton League, Environmental Action, Friends of the Earth, National Parks & Conservation Association, Environmental Policy Center, Public Interest Economics Center, Environmental Defense Fund, Ecology Center Council, Center for Science in the Public Interest, and Natural Resources Defense Council.

The OCAW said Shell also has refused to bargain on employe pension improvements and establishment of a top-level labor-management committee to review and study existing pension plans.

Nixon Submits Plan To Drop 3 Agencies

The Office of Emergency Preparedness, command post for disaster relief operations, is one of three White House agencies scheduled to be abolished under a reorganization plan Pres. Nixon has submitted to Congress.

Unless either the House or Senate disapproves the plan within 60 days, the OEP and the smaller Office of Science & Technology and National Aeronautics & Space Council will be formally dissolved as of July 1.

Under the reorganization plan, the responsibility of the Office of Emergency Preparedness for coordinating relief operations in disasters such as floods and hurricanes would be shifted to the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

The General Services Administration, the government's housekeeping agency, would take over OEP's management of strategic stockpiles. It also would assume responsibilities for continuity of civil government operations in the event of a major military attack on the United States.

Another OEP function, recommending whether certain imports would impair national security, would be moved to the Treasury Dept.

Most of OEP's 323 employes would be shifted to these agencies along with their functions.

The OEP has gone through a number of name changes since its origin as the Federal Civil Defense Administration in the Truman Administration. Its civil defense role was shifted to the Defense Dept. in 1968.

The President told Congress that the policy coordination job of the National Aeronautics & Space Council, which is headed by Vice Pres. Agnew, has been completed and the unit is no longer needed.

He also said he had concluded that the White House role in coordinating government science policy should be delegated to the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science & Technology abolished.

The White House said the reorganization plan is "a major step" in Pres. Nixon's announced intention of reducing the size of his executive office.

The biggest slash is the scheduled abolition of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Administration's budget calls for dispersing to other agencies those OEO functions that will be continued.

Former OCAW Staffer Gets Mediation Post

William Marlowe has been appointed assistant director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service's region two in Philadelphia.

Marlowe, one-time international representative for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, has been a federal mediator in the Philadelphia office since 1958.

Key Economic Policy:

Nixon Gives Priority To Spending Ceiling

(Continued from Page 1)

President called on business and labor to conform to the "reasonable price and wage behavior" standards under Phase 3. He pledged that the government would be active in assuring conformity and that "the government will maintain the legal authority, the practical capacity and the will to intervene when necessary to stop action that is unreasonably inconsistent with the standards. . . . There should be no doubt about the fact that the authority will be used where needed."

Of Phase 1 and 2 of the wage-price controls program, the CEA report said that while the rate of inflation has declined, the contribution of controls to that result is less clear.

The council maintained that during the controls period "workers covered by many important contracts expiring in the near future appear either to have maintained or to have improved their relative position in the wage structure."

Its report disclosed a sharp rise in productivity and a drop in unit labor costs in the private non-farm sector of the economy in 1972 reflecting a substantial increase in profits. The productivity gain moved from 3.6 percent in 1971 to 4.7 percent in 1972 and the rise in unit labor costs dropped from 3.4 to 1.6 percent.

The CEA expects that all areas of demand in the nation's economy will rise strongly in 1973 with the exception of residential construction and federal government spending. Exports are predicted to rise more rapidly than imports, but the trade deficit will remain in 1973, with the hope that it will be half of the 1972 totals.

The CEA strongly supported the President's fiscal policy, spelled out in his Budget Message, declaring:

"If the budget is not to be a perpetual menace to economic stability, better congressional procedures will have to be created for making a deliberate decision about total spending. That is why the President has urged the Congress to establish a rigid ceiling on fiscal year 1974 expenditures before it passes any other spending legislation this year."

The council predicted that the gross national product will rise by about 10 percent to about $1,267 billion in 1973 with the real increase projected at 6.75 percent. The rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index is expected to drop to 2.5 percent or less. Civilian employment is expected to rise more rapidly than the civilian labor force, reducing the unemployment rate "to the neighborhood of 4.5 percent" by the end of the year.

The economy "will be dominated by expansive forces" for the first half of 1973 with a very high rate of real growth. After midyear "it is both probable and desirable that the rate of expansion will and should abate toward its sustainable long-run path."

Business investment is expected to rise by 14 percent, the same rate as in 1972, but housing starts are expected to "edge down gradually throughout 1973 averaging 2.2 million units as compared to 2.4 million in 1972.

The council admitted to the uncertainties of its prediction on the gross national product and the real versus money growth, declaring it was based on "three assumptions about the future: that the limit on federal expenditures proposed by the President for fiscal 1973 and fiscal 1974 will be met; that the rate of rise in food prices will be less than in 1972; that there will be a high degree of compliance with Phase 3 standards, enforced as necessary by the Economic Stabilization Program."

The council's report contains a detailed exposition of the government's proposal for international monetary reform, backing up the President's belief that "international competition is shifting from the military and political arenas to the economic."

The chapter on the economic role of women contains no recommendations, but the council said it is intended to draw attention to some of the relevant facts, especially about the employment of women. It shows that the percentage of women in the labor force rose from 24 percent in 1950 to 42 percent in 1972.

But, it noted, despite increased participation, the proportion of women in high-paying and high-status occupations is small.

Farah Boycott Pressed 'Until Victory Is Won'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on union members to continue their boycott of Farah Manufacturing Co. products "until victory is won" in the strike of 3,000 Mexican-American workers against the clothing manufacturer.

In a letter to all affiliated unions, state and city central bodies, he pointed to Farah's recent financial report as "proof of the boycott's success."

In 1971, he noted, Farah reported a $6 million profit "at the expense of its underpaid workers. But in 1972, when these workers struck for dignity and were supported by trade unionists everywhere, the company suffered an $8.3 million loss."

Meany cautioned that "we must not, however, rest on our laurels. Labor's slogan—'Don't Buy Farah Pants'—must be heard everywhere until Farah meets the strikers' demands for justice."

High Jobless Rate Persists In 44 Centers

The city of New Orleans was removed from the Labor Dept.'s list of major labor market areas that had "substantial" unemployment during January.

But 44 major areas and 826 smaller areas still experienced either substantial or "persistent" unemployment during the month, the department said.

The Labor Dept. defines substantial unemployment as a jobless rate of 6 percent or more that is likely to continue for the next two months. Persistent unemployment is defined as a jobless rate of 6 percent or more for the past year, and a rate that has been at least 50 percent above the national average for the past several years.

Department officials also reported that for the first time the Nassau-Suffolk County area of New York, a major labor area, has been classed as having "moderate" unemployment (rates between 3 and 5.9 percent).

At the same time, the New York City area was redefined to exclude Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and was also placed in the moderate joblessness category.

Federal Role Minimized:

President's Budget Geared To Ending Basic Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

over the years, but credits this to "basic economic forces" rather than to the federal housing legislation enacted in 1937 and expanded in every subsequent Administration.

The "moratorium" on new federal commitments for housing, urban renewal, community development, model cities and a host of other urban programs remains in effect even though existing obligations will be met in the new budget. At some future date, the Administration will decide what portions of the program will be salvaged.

Another budget "saving" will require action by Congress—to make the elderly pay a larger share of their Medicare hospital bills.

There is currently a surplus in the Medicare fund. But the Administration contention is that making patients pay 10 percent of their hospital costs in addition to the full first-day charge would both discourage unessential hospital stays and encourage use of cheaper hospitals. The budget also calls for an increase in the amount paid by patients under the supplemental medical insurance portion of the program.

Most existing education and manpower programs would be discontinued, but substitute funds would be made available to states and cities under special revenue-sharing formulas.

As it has in the past—up to now, unsuccessfully—the Administration is asking Congress to discontinue federal "impact" aid to schools attended by children of federal employes or of servicemen not living on military bases.

Some existing programs would be expanded, but often at the expense of other programs. Thus, more money is asked for cancer research; less for various other diseases.

Regional medical research and treatment centers would be discontinued, and the remaining Public Health Service hospitals that serve merchant seamen would be turned over to local communities.

Defense spending is slated for a $4.2 billion budget increase—to $81.1 billion—but the Administration attributes the rise "to pay and price increases" including the cost of shifting to an all-volunteer armed forces. There will be cutbacks in both military and civilian personnel.

Increased grants for sewage treatment facilities will boost the environmental budget, but the total is a mere fraction of the amount authorized by Congress in legislation it passed last year over the President's veto. Some other environment programs would be cut back sharply—including a slash in the solid waste disposal program from $30 million to $5.7 million and a reduction in water desalination research from $26 million to $2 million.

The Economic Development Administration and six of seven regional planning commissions are earmarked for abolition. Only the Appalachian Regional Commission would remain.

Although the total government outlays will exceed government revenue by an estimated $12.7 billion, the deficit will be about half the projection for the current fiscal year. And total federal outlays will represent the smallest portion of the nation's gross national product in eight years.

As it did last year, the Administration "balanced" its budget on a full employment basis. If unemployment dropped to 4 percent—the figure Administration economists equate with full employment—the added revenue and economic growth would put the budget in balance.

Included in the "unified" budget are the payments and expenditures of self-financing trust funds, including the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Trust Funds. An estimated $67.9 billion will be paid into these funds through payroll taxes, and benefit payouts are expected to total $64.4 billion.

The inclusion of the trust funds and payments that are required by law, such as interest on the national debt and veterans benefits, helps build up the total of $268.7 billion in government outlays projected for fiscal 1974.

The basic budget document lists $52.3 billion in national defense spending and only $22.9 billion in civilian spending as "relatively controllable," in that it is subject to presidential and congressional action to raise or lower the amount.

Still to be determined is the extent to which the massive reshaping of the federal government's role and programs can be accomplished by the President if Congress resists his budget proposals.

Nixon has both claimed and used the power to withhold funds voted by Congress to a greater degree than any other president in the nation's history.

He defended this by claiming that the programs he cut back would have added $11 billion to government spending in the current fiscal year and would have boosted his projected budget $19 billion in the coming fiscal year. The alternative, he said, would be either inflation or higher taxes.

And the Administration has strongly suggested that if Congress rejects the revenue-sharing delegation of money and program decision to the states and cities, funds appropriated by Congress to continue existing programs may be either vetoed or left unspent.

Above all, the Administration has demanded that Congress start off by legislating a spending ceiling for the new fiscal year and require that all appropriations be kept within that ceiling. The concept of an overall congressional approach to the budget, rather than piecemeal consideration, has some bipartisan support. But its achievement this year is not considered likely.

There remains a gray area in constitutional law as to the extent to which Congress can mandate spending and eliminate presidential discretion—and several test cases are expected to reach the Supreme Court before the issue is resolved. Nixon's action in impounding funds, congressional critics argue, amounts to an item veto—a power presidents have sought but Congress has consistently refused to give to veto certain items in an appropriations bill without vetoing the entire bill.

In no administration has a presidential budget ever been approved intact, nor has an administration ever left its initial proposals unchanged. And budget assumptions of income, spending and economic conditions have often been far from accurate.

Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill were sharply critical of the cutbacks in social programs, and at least some Republicans expressed unhappiness, although in milder tones.

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) termed it "a big business budget that leaves the common man out," and added:

"The President proposes nothing less than the systematic dismantling and destruction of the great social programs and the great precedents of humanitarian government inaugurated by Franklin D. Roosevelt and advanced and enlarged by every Democratic president since."

Leading senators used similar language and Republican comments included a statement by Sen. Edward W. Brooke (Mass.) terming the budget "a retreat from the promise of the past decade" in the fields of housing, urban development, health and education.

Current hearings by the House Ways & Means Committee could lead to tax changes that would turn around the Administration's assumption and contention that taxes will and should remain unchanged.

The committee plans to examine all of the loopholes and exclusions in the present tax structure—including sections that allow wealthy individuals and large corporations to escape billions of dollars in federal taxes.

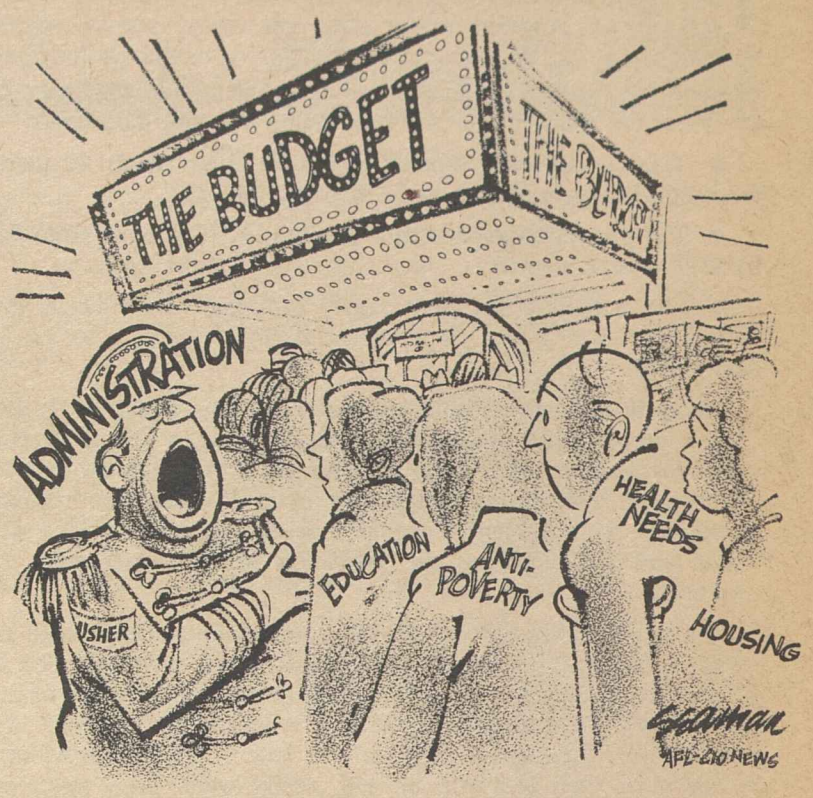
Tax cuts for business adopted by Congress in 1971 at the Administration's urging resulted in a loss of federal revenue that the AFL-CIO estimated at the time would total $88.7 billion over a 10-year period.

Illinois Machinist Gets State Post

Springfield, Ill. — Kenneth W. Holland, administrative assistant to the vice president of the Machinists' Midwest region, has been appointed Illinois director of labor.

Holland, a full-time staff representative of the Machinists for the past 25 years, has been instructing trade unionists on the coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in a nine-state area. He also is the president of the Illinois Machinists' Nonpartisan Political League.

'Sorry—No More Room!'



Full-Scale Tax Review Set by Ways & Means

The House Ways & Means Committee will undertake a months-long review of the nation's tax structure as its first major item of business.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said invited experts will take part in nine panel discussions on selected areas of tax reform between Feb. 5 and Feb. 23.

Topics assigned include the capital gains tax, the business investment tax credit, accelerated depreciation, taxation of foreign income, tax shelter devices and other tax avoidance provisions that labor has criticized as unjustified loopholes.

One of the panels will deal with pensions, including vesting, eligibility requirements, funding and insurance against termination of pension plans.

This will be followed by public hearings at which witnesses from the Administration, labor, business and other interested groups will present their views. That second phase of hearings is scheduled to start Feb. 26, with no closing date yet announced.

The committee originates all tax legislation in Congress and its tax bills in the past have been brought to the House floor under a no-amendment closed rule.

In another area of labor interest, the Senate Banking Committee opened hearings on the Administration's request for a one-year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act, which is scheduled to expire on Apr. 30.

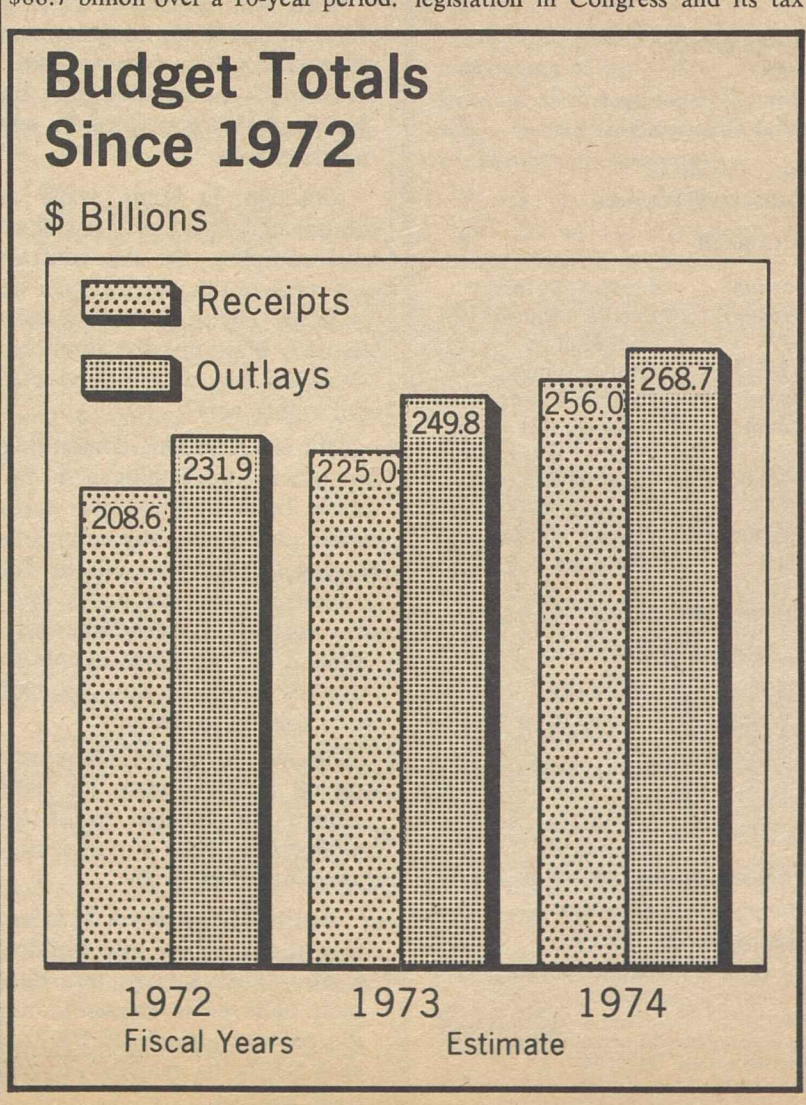
Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, chairman of the Cost of Living Council which is overseeing Phase 3 of the Administration's stabilization program, urged early action by Congress to avoid "uncertainty or confusion" about the future of controls.

The law gives the President broad powers—which he used to impose the 90-day rigid wage-price freeze of Phase 1, the Pay Board and Price Commission mechanism of Phase 2 and the current partial shift to voluntary restraints.

Shultz promised the Senate panel that the Phase 3 program "will be administered with fairness and determination." He defended the earlier phases against criticism, but stressed that it is the new version that Congress would be authorizing if it extended the law.

C. Jackson Grayson, former chairman of the Price Commission and now serving as an adviser to Shultz, said the chief virtue of the current stabilization law is its "flexibility," which he termed essential if a controls program "is to be responsive to the needs of all elements of the economy."

Budget Totals Since 1972



John C. Miller Named Labor Board Solicitor

John C. Miller, 46, has been named solicitor of the National Labor Relations Board. He replaces Robert J. Wilson, who was appointed regional director of the NLRB's Minneapolis office.

Miller recently had served as minority associate counsel for labor on the House Education & Labor Committee. He had previously served the NLRB on the general counsel's staff and as a supervisory attorney-adviser for Board Member Howard Jenkins, Jr.

The Health Care Crisis

THE GRIM FACTS keep rolling in as to why Health Security is not only a program whose time has come, but an absolute necessity to avoid the collapse of health care in the United States.

Since the Nixon Administration took office four years ago and the President himself said we were facing a health care crisis:

- Total health care expenditures have risen nearly 40 percent from $60 billion a year to more than $83 billion.
- The per capita expenditure has jumped 35 percent from $292 to $394 a year.
- The nation is spending nearly 1 percent more of its gross national product a year, an increase from 6.7 percent to 7.6 percent a year.

Keep in mind these runaway health costs occurred partly during a period when wage-price controls were in effect. In fact, controls were in effect during all but 45 days of the entire 1972 fiscal year. Yet, during that period, overall health care expenditures rose 10.3 percent, hospital expenditures jumped 10.6 percent and expenditures for physician services increased 7.3 percent.

The main reason for our inability to do much about such runaway costs is that the financing of health care is so fragmented that no one group can exercise the leverage to control costs and institute reforms. By fragmentation, I mean it is left to the 230,000 physicians, 8,000 hospitals and thousands of other individual providers to decide what their fees will be and, unlike other large businesses, the usual pressures of the marketplace don't often come into play. Further, the nation's 1,500 health insurance carriers make no serious effort to control escalating costs.

HEALTH SECURITY is designed to provide the leverage through fiscal controls and advance budgeting. And, because the government would be the fiscal administrator not private health insurance carriers, it would wipe out the profit and exorbitant administrative costs now being collected by insurance carriers.

None of the other so-called national health insurance proposals being offered today would provide the control levers necessary to hold down costs. Most of them would continue to give health providers a free rein and to use private health carriers which have never shown an inclination to apply cost controls. Thus, if one of them should be adopted, health prices would continue to go up and up.

This inevitably means that under Health Security—even with its much more comprehensive benefits—health care would cost less than in the case of any of the other proposals. Added to the savings from cost controls, would be billions saved in administrative costs. Currently, administrative costs of the 1,500 private health carriers are about 22 cents out of every premium dollar. Experience in Canada shows that such costs could be cut to about three cents if the government were the fiscal administrator.

It is the skyrocketing costs which most concern the working man. It is the major reason why AFL-CIO members are demanding quick passage of Health Security.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a news conference on Health Security.

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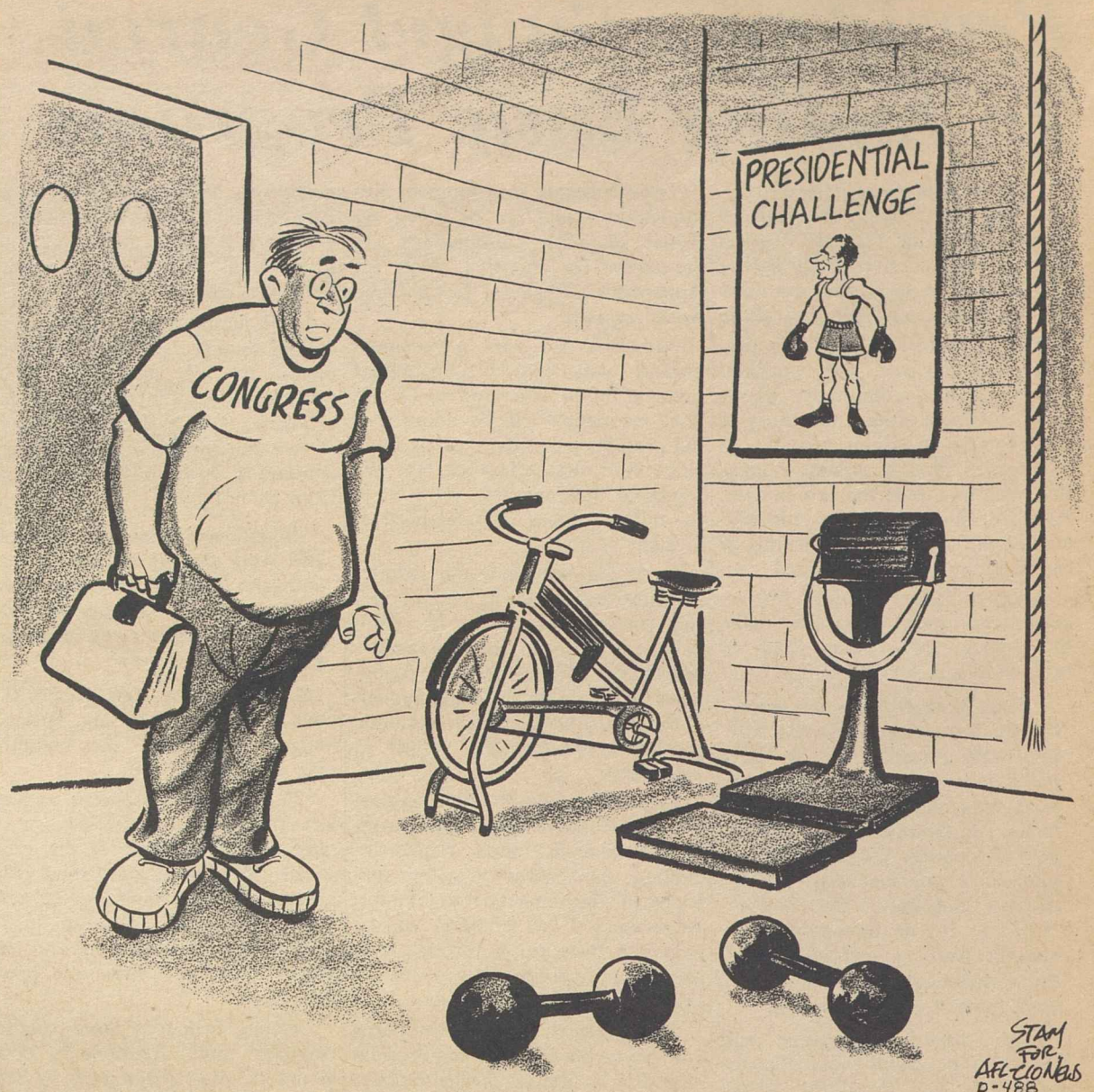
Time to Get in Shape



A Word Edgewise:

Tribute to Lyndon Johnson— A Man Who Dared to Dream

By John P. Roche

THE SYMBOLISM of Lyndon Johnson's death on the eve of the Vietnamese settlement was devastating, particularly for those of us who knew the depth of his desire for peace.

The former President was often ridiculed for his cornball sentimentality, and the anti-war movement did a good job of turning his image into that of a demon incarnate—a man who loved to throw power around, one who got a thrill out of the notion of demonstrating American machismo. Johnson was billed as a political John Wayne.

This was nonsense. Pres. Johnson was, in fact, an extremely cautious man who—however rip-roaring his rhetoric may have been on occasions—never shot from the hip. God, how he hated that war, how he anguished over the casualty lists.

Although in some ways an extraordinarily complicated man, he was not at the fundamental level complex. On the contrary, he was in the best sense of the word simple: he would talk to me for hours trying to understand why (even before Vietnam blew up) the intellectuals disliked him. "What do they want," he would ask, "speeches or civil rights acts?"

The whole Dallas demonology, which was the rage among the intelligentsia in 1966-67, left him utterly baffled. When one particularly poisonous article appeared, suggesting that in effect Lee Harvey Oswald was on the Johnson payroll, he handed me the magazine (he was a masochist who insisted on reading such tripe) and said, "What world do these people live in? Bobby was Attorney General and he certainly made sure there was no conspiracy."

This was a rational response from a supremely rational political man. He could no more comprehend the bizarre world view of the leftist intelligentsia than a man who is color-blind can appreciate Van Gogh.

Yet he always tried: "Let us reason together" was the basis of his political philosophy in matters both foreign and domestic. He genuinely believed in consensus and as he watched the country bitterly dividing over Vietnam and civil rights, he reached the conclusion that the fault was his.

To an old ideologue like me there was something tragic about his yearning. I figure that if you have 51 percent of the electorate behind you, you're in luck, but that was not Johnson's view of the role of the presidency.

Lyndon Johnson wanted to unite the country. When he found it becoming bitter, he decided it needed a different President, and that was that. A simple man looked at himself in the mirror one day and said, "This country needs new leadership," so he stepped down.

A number of people think they dumped him, but I have a message for them: if Johnson hadn't come to terms with his conception of the presidency, all of their bitter attacks wouldn't have been worth a damn. He quit on his own terms, not theirs.

IT IS CURRENTLY the intellectual fashion to heap blame on the Kennedy-Johnson era. (Indeed, one gets the impression that David Halberstam and Henry Fairlie consider Warren G. Harding as their ideal Chief Executive.) A keynote in this assault is that Johnson raised American expectations to an impossible level, thus inevitably generating a backlash of frustration.

There is some truth in this, but one can look at it from a different perspective and argue that Lyndon Johnson was a man who dared to dream. And while he will never be a folk hero in the Ivy League, one suspects that millions of poor Americans, of black Americans, of sick and elderly Americans will cherish the memory of a President who cared.

He was a strange, elemental figure, but when you penetrated the layers of his personality—got behind the masks—you discovered a simple man of singular intelligence who really wanted to do good. However future historians may evaluate his tenure, I am proud that, in addition to being my boss, Lyndon Johnson was my friend.

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Value of Freedom:

Full Civil, Political Rights Vital To Constitutional Democracy

The following is excerpted from the introduction by Dr. Raymond D. Gastil to a new "Comparative Study of Freedom" prepared by Freedom House.

WORLD WAR II taught a generation the value of freedom, and the difficulty with which it must be maintained. In its aftermath there was an optimistic assumption that the United States and its allies could bring what we thought of as freedom to the rest of the world. Under direct military occupation nations such as West Germany, Italy and Japan developed democratic systems.

The United States supported anti-colonialism almost everywhere, and aid was freely given to what were considered to be proto-democracies.

But disillusionment soon set in. Freedom from colonial rule often did not mean freedom for the people. Economic development was slow, and its achievement did not necessarily bring a people closer to democracy.

The Communist states achieved considerable equality and development, but showed few signs of evolution toward free states. Anti-Communist leaders too often turned out to be very far from proto-democrats. Our economic aid seemed to provide little leverage for creating democracies.

This disillusionment led to serious changes in the political beliefs of leaders and intellectuals in both developed and underdeveloped countries.

In western democracies, lack of freedom in the underdeveloped world was said to mean that the people had evidently "chosen" not to be free, or that freedom "had no meaning" for them. It was said that political and civil liberties were not, after all, what most people really wanted; they were more interested in economic development and security, or in national success and pride.

It was claimed that these could be achieved in poor nations only by establishing closely controlled societies. Real freedom was a luxury most nations could ill afford.

In this climate of opinion, ambitious leaders of new nations who in a previous generation would have striven to emulate the models of America or Britain or France, strove to emulate the political and economic systems of the USSR, Egypt or Communist China.

It seems to us that realization of how hard it is to develop or preserve freedom should not lead to its disvaluation. We wish to question the proposition that anyone has significant information about the kind of government the people really want in any non-democratic state.

We also question the materialistic insistence that economic development is generally more important than freedom, that economic development produces freedom, or that non-democratic systems are necessarily more efficient means of propelling development.

We believe that democratic states must be concerned with the internal affairs of other states; that the Allies intervened, or should have intervened, because the Nazis did not have a "right" to eliminate Jews, while the British intervened in the slave trade because slavery was not a "right" for any people.

Finally, while we realize that certain preconditions make democracy easier to achieve or preserve, we also know that democracies have historically developed in a range of different societies and at different stages of development, and that the development of democratic traditions can never start too early.

DEMOCRACY as we understand it should be prefaced by the word "constitutional," although we do not mean that a written constitution is desirable. Whether the majority is "involved" in the state, or whether the state claims to represent the workers or nobles is not as important as the way the participation is structured.

Of course, given the same operating constitutional structure, the percentage of people taking part in political (or political seeming) activities is relevant to the extent of democracy in a society.

However, the meaning of constitutional democracy is very different from that of a "people's democracy" both in reality and in ideals, which is not to say that a people's democracy may not have virtues of its own.

Constitutional democracy is first of all government under law. A society under law offers a more predictable life, and allows its members to select a wide variety of private priorities.

While law is necessary, it is not sufficient for a democracy. A democracy requires civil and political rights. Civil rights are the rights of the individual against the states, rights to free expression, to a fair trial; they are what most of us mean by freedom. Political rights are legal rights to play a part in determining who governs or what the laws of the community are.

Of course, to a degree the two kinds of rights are interdependent: civil rights without political rights are apt to be lost and political rights without civil rights are meaningless.

Medicare Backers Revive Push:

Concern Over Health Services Spurs Congressional Action

MOUNTING CONCERN by the public, Congress and professional groups over the cost and availability of quality health care will make national health insurance a major issue in the new Congress, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

The same kind of labor, civil rights and church group coalition that was the core of the successful drive for Medicare in the mid-Sixties is now forming in support of the comprehensive Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill, Seidman said. He noted that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) have already filed an improved version of the measure they sponsored in the last Congress.

Seidman agreed that Administration leadership would be a big boost, but it is doubtful that "the President is going to press for anything close to what we would consider acceptable."

He said it is more probable that the Administration will pare down the proposal it made in the last Congress, which not only failed to provide comprehensive services, but left some "40 million Americans . . . out in the cold" with no coverage at all.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, the union spokesman acknowledged that the yet-to-be-resolved question of the President's "constitutional right to impound funds the Congress has appropriated" poses a serious threat to health programs already on the books and could block or delay National Health Security or other new programs.

He said that "unless this question is quickly resolved . . . there could be a hiatus between the time the Administration says there will be no money available for health purposes" and settlement of the issue, and could result in "actual cutbacks of vitally needed programs."

Seidman said that although there is little chance that the American Medical Association will back a comprehensive and universal national health insurance system like the Kennedy-Griffiths measure, "a sizable minority of physicians are in favor of this kind of program." He said the measure's emphasis on better organization and delivery of quality of medical care is drawing increasing support from members of the medical profession.

Seidman was questioned by Judith Randal of the Washington Star-News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

SOME 40 YEARS AGO incoming Pres. Warren G. Harding used the word "normalcy" in his inauguration address.

It was an unusual, if not original, use of the word normal, and it sent reporters and commentators to their dictionaries. "Normalcy" wasn't there and is only there now as an American usage. But its meaning was clear. The incoming President was going to get things back to normal after the hectic period of the Wilson Administration and World War I.

Pres. Richard M. Nixon didn't use "normalcy" in his inauguration address, but the Harding spirit was certainly there. The whole tone of his speech was to the effect that he was going to get back to Republican "normalcy" after the Democratic Roosevelt-Truman-Kennedy-Johnson days of social change.

The President made clear that his second administration would be marked by a "turning away from old policies that have failed," by repudiating the trend of the past 40 years that has placed responsibility in Washington for meeting national needs, returning power and responsibility to the states and local communities, and turning the Kennedy phrase, "what you can do for your country," into "what can I do for myself."

This Nixon philosophy indicates clearly why the President is now intent on undoing much of what has been accomplished during the past. This repudiation, by an irony of history, came just as one of the most powerful proponents of these programs had died.

Only a week before Pres. Johnson left office in 1969, he took the trouble to cross the street and visit the headquarters of the AFL-CIO. With him he took a glass-enclosed case containing 100 pens used to sign into law—with firm labor help—some 100 laws that marked the greatest period of social progress in the nation's history.

They represented historic breakthroughs in civil rights, the war on poverty, provision of vast new educational opportunities; improvements in hospital and medical facilities, Medicare, social security benefits, a better minimum wage, urban redevelopment, housing and manpower training. They represented landmark legislation of the "Great Society" supplementing the equally great landmark legislation that was adopted under Presidents Roosevelt, Kennedy and Truman.

IS THIS THE LEGISLATION that Nixon now calls "old policies that have failed?" The President has given us strong indications of his thinking. He is refusing to fully fund many of the programs that Congress already has voted, leading to strong—if apparently futile—demands that he implement the will of Congress as expressed through its apropriations. The list is long—housing, education, anti-pollution measures, consumer legislation, poverty programs and manpower programs.

Farm programs designed, not for farm corporations, but for farm workers and rural residents, are already going down the drain with low-cost loans for rural electrification, for example, being stopped.

Nixon's determination to send problems back to the states already has been displayed in his revenue-sharing program, and in his dependence on the states for enforcement of numerous programs such as meat inspection and the Occupational Safety & Health program.

Organized labor, time after time, has pointed out the complete inadequacy of depending on state and local standards and enforcement of vital social services. This has proven true in a score of areas, including unemployment benefits, minimum wages and workmen's compensation.

Wiping out the past 40 years, in an effort to turn back the clock or gain a partisan advantage, will take a great deal of doing and perhaps, even, a great deal of word swallowing.

CORE SUPPORT for National Health Security is forming in the same kind of coalition of labor, civil rights and church groups that won Medicare passage a decade ago, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Judith Randal of the Washington Star-News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

HEYWOOD BROUN AWARD for 1972 is presented to Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward, left, and Carl Bernstein by James B. Woods, international chairman of the Newspaper Guild. They were cited for their series of articles on political espionage by a Republican-financed group at the Democratic national headquarters. The $1,000 award is presented annually by the Guild in memory of its founding president.

Political Spying Series Is Broun Award Winner

Two Washington Post reporters received the Newspaper Guild's 1972 Heywood Broun Award for a series of articles exposing the wide scope of political espionage involved in the bugging of the Democratic National Committee's headquarters at the Watergate building in Washington during the 1972 presidential election campaign.

Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward received the 32nd annual Broun Award, which included a citation and $1,000, at a luncheon with the Guild's executive board.

The Broun award is presented annually for journalistic achievement in the spirit of Heywood Broun, the Guild's founder and first president.

The Bernstein-Woodward series was chosen by the judges from among 91 entries in the competition. The judges commented that, judging from the overall quality of the entries in the competition, 1972 was "the year newspapers answered" the criticism that they generally have been "unwilling to invest their resources over long periods of time in rooting out corruption and wrongdoing wherever it could be found."

In choosing Bernstein and Woodward's series the judges cited the "enormous odds" against which they had worked—"secrecy; implicit Administration intimidation of potential sources; explicit verbal attack upon the reporters' credibility and that of the newspaper, its owner and its editors.

"But in spite of the attacks, subtle and blatant; in spite of carefully worded denials; in spite of a silent majority in the rest of the media, Bernstein and Woodward continued to investigate and to report and to be right," the judges said.

The judges were Howard Simons, managing editor of the Washington Post; Frank Wright, chief of the Minneapolis Tribune's Washington bureau, and Bruce Garvey, Washington correspondent for the Toronto Star. Stella Roberts, a longtime leader of the Wire Service Guild and news editor at the Associated Press's Oklahoma City bureau since 1945, served as chairman of the Broun Award competition.

Labor Dept. Loses Bid To Upset Safety Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

Judge Barrington Parker of the U.S. District Court in Washington issued an injunction barring the extension and said that the Labor Secretary's action circumvented the intent of the federal safety act.

The appeals court denied the Labor Dept.'s motions for summary reversal and a stay of Judge Parker's injunction pending the department's appeal.

Seven state safety plans have so far been approved by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. Four state plans were approved after Dec. 28.

Organized labor has expressed fear that most of the more than 40 state and territorial plans under consideration by OSHA may be approved even though they fall short of meeting federal standards.

OSHA has been clearing the development plans on the promise that state legislatures would improve their safety standards and appropriate funds for enforcement. States must share with the federal government the costs of enforcing approved state plans, while the Labor Dept. covers the entire cost of enforcing federal safety act standards where the state plans fall short.

The South Carolina plan, the first to be approved by OSHA, is now facing a court challenge in a suit filed by the South Carolina AFL-CIO in Columbia. The suit asks that the state be enjoined from enforcing the plan until it fully meets the standards of the federal act.

Pres. Sinway Young of the South Carolina AFL-CIO said the state body initiated the court action because workers have no guarantees that the legislature will improve the plan to provide protection equal to the federal law.

A number of other state labor federations are considering court action to block the enforcement of weaker state plans. State plans that have OSHA approval, in addition to South Carolina, are Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Dakota and New Jersey.

Key Congressional Committees

Following are members of congressional committees which deal with legislation of direct interest to large groups of union members. New members of the committees are identified with asterisks.

Senate

Labor & Public Welfare

Democrats

Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (N.J.), chairman
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)
Thomas F. Eagleton (Mo.)
Alan Cranston (Calif.)
Harold E. Hughes (Iowa)
William D. Hathaway (Maine)*

Republicans

Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)
Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.)
Robert Taft, Jr. (Ohio)
J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (Md.)
Robert T. Stafford (Vt.)

Finance

Democrats

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Vance Hartke (Ind.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.)
Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Va.)
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)*
Mike Gravel (Alaska)*
Lloyd Bentsen (Tex.)*

Republicans

Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)
Clifford P. Hansen (Wyo.)
Robert Dole (Kan.)*
Robert W. Packwood (Ore.)*
William V. Roth, Jr. (Del.)*

Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs

Democrats

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William Proxmire (Wis.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.)
Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.)
Alan Cranston (Calif.)
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Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (Del.)*

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John G. Tower (Tex.)
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Edward W. Brooke (Mass.)
Robert W. Packwood (Ore.)
Bill Brock (Tenn.)
Robert Taft, Jr. (Ohio)
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (Conn.)*

Post Office & Civil Service

Democrats

Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), chairman
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)
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Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.)
Frank E. Moss (Utah)

Republicans

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William B. Saxbe (Ohio)*

House

Education & Labor

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Philip Burton (Calif.)
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Shirley Chisholm (N.Y.)
Mario Biaggi (N.Y.)
Ella T. Grasso (Conn.)
Romano L. Mazzoli (Ky.)
Herman Badillo (N.Y.)
Ike Andrews (N.C.)*
William Lehman (Fla.)*
Jaime Benitez (Puerto Rico)*
(one vacancy)

Republicans

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John M. Ashbrook (Ohio)
Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
John N. Erlenborn (Ill.)
John Dellenback (Ore.)
Marvin L. Esch (Mich.)
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Banking & Currency

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Lawrence G. Williams (Pa.)
Chalmers P. Wylie (Ohio)
Margaret M. Heckler (Mass.)
Philip M. Crane (Ill.)
John H. Rousselot (Calif.)
Stewart B. McKinney (Conn.)
Bill Frenzel (Minn.)
Angelo D. Roncallo (N.Y.)*
John B. Conlan (Ariz.)*
Clair W. Burgener (Calif.)*
Matthew J. Rinaldo (N.J.)*

Post Office & Civil Service

Democrats

Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.), chairman
David N. Henderson (N.C.)
Morris K. Udall (Ariz.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.)
Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.)
James M. Hanley (N.Y.)
Charles H. Wilson (Calif.)
Jerome R. Waldie (Calif.)
Richard White (Texas)
William D. Ford (Mich.)
Frank J. Brasco (N.Y.)
William (Bill) Clay (Mo.)*
Patricia Schroeder (Colo.)*
John J. Moakley (Mass.)*
William Lehman (Fla.)*

Republicans

H. R. Gross (Iowa)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
Albert W. Johnson (Pa.)
Lawrence J. Hogan (Md.)
John H. Rousselot (Calif.)
Elwood Hillis (Ind.)
Walter E. Powell (Ohio)
William O. Mills (Md.)
R. W. Mallary (Vt.)
Andrew J. Hinshaw (Calif.)*
L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (Fla.)*

Coughlin Sees 32-Hour Week Over 4 Days

The four-day 32-hour workweek is "inevitable . . . and will occur on a national scale much sooner than even some of its advocates expect," in the opinion of Pres. Howard Coughlin, of the Office & Professional Employes.

Coughlin, whose union has for over a dozen years pioneered the four-day workweek concept, calls the plan "the single most practical solution to the conglomerate of social and economic problems that grow worse as our technology grows better."

Writing in the current issue of Interface, the quarterly newsletter published by the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, Coughlin traces the successful history of the four-day plan initiated by organizations with which the OPEIU has collective bargaining agreements, and notes that many benefits have accrued, both to workers and employers, not the least of which is demonstrably higher productivity and a lower rate of absenteeism.

Coughlin says that without the four-day 32-hour week "we cannot win the battle against the serious unemployment that threatens to grow worse as our military involvement in Southeast Asia ends, veterans return, automation continues to increase, and the number of students who once constituted the post World War II baby boom graduate in growing numbers to fewer jobs."

White House Role Hit:

Consumer Panelists Urge Policy Changes

By James M. Shevis

The Nixon Administration came in for sharp criticism at a two-day national forum on consumer affairs that focused on rising health costs, consumer legislation, news censorship, and power and fuel shortages.

Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner Herbert S. Denenberg and public TV newsman Robert MacNeil assailed what the latter called "a widespread threat to freedom of information in this country" emanating from the White House.

And former White House energy adviser S. David Freeman blamed the Administration for not coming up with a federal energy policy that would prevent fuel shortages such as those experienced this winter in the Midwest and in New England.

Others who addressed the seventh annual Consumer Assembly of the Consumer Federation of America included Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) and T. Donald Rucker, professor of pharmacy administration at Ohio State University.

Percy, who gave the keynote speech, told some 500 representatives of consumer-oriented and labor groups from across the nation he expected Congress this session to enact legislation creating an independent consumer protection agency.

Percy said he and Senators Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) would reintroduce the measure and that hearings on it would be held in early March. He indicated his optimism was based in part on prospects for earlier consideration of the bill this year.

"We were ground down by a filibuster in the waning days of the 92nd Congress," said Percy, "but we are prepared to fight the battle again." He blamed last year's defeat on "what appeared to be a conscious effort to misrepresent the purpose of this legislation." The measure would create a federal watchdog agency to represent consumer interests before other governmental agencies and the courts.

In his address to the delegates, Denenberg urged consumer groups to direct their efforts toward "making the First Amendment safer," and defending the freedom of the press against attacks from the Nixon Administration.

"Preserving the freedom of the press is the number one consumer issue of 1973," he said.

"If the press is intimidated by government, we can forget all about consumer reforms which have depended for their success on exposure of consumer abuses in the media."

Denenberg, whose "Shopper's Guides" to hospitals, surgery, auto insurance and life insurance have rocked the medical and insurance establishments, suggested consumer groups should start putting out guides of a different type—rating insurance commissioners, banking regulators, attorneys general, legislators and other government officials on their performance in behalf of consumers.

"It's ironic that we get better evaluations, rankings and statistics of football and basketball teams than we do of government officials," he said.

MacNeil, the senior correspondent for the National Public Affairs Center for Television, which produces public affairs shows for public television, accused the Administration of "seeking to subvert" the intentions of Congress when it set up the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Noting that Congress stipulated that public television must be free of government control or interference, he said "it is no longer an exaggeration to say we are on the way to creating a structure which could use your tax money to run a domestic Voice of America, a system uttering nothing but the Administration line."

The Administration has expressed its displeasure with certain public affairs programs and the treatment of controversial and political issues on public TV. CPB Pres. Henry Loomis, a Nixon appointee and former director of the Voice of America, recently announced plans to de-emphasize such programming.

Sen. Hart said ineffective government and economic concentration are helping to create a feeling of alienation among people today.

"You get the feeling that between the people and their government, the consumer and the supplier, there is growing a thick wall of indifference," he said.

Rucker, an advocate of reform of the pharmaceutical business, noted that "our health delivery system, with its method of compensation based upon charges or costs, produces results which seem to be designed more to reward providers than to ensure a high quality of care."

He cited Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare figures showing that despite considerable strides in expanding insurance benefits through both public and private programs, patients still make out-of-pocket payments for almost 40 percent of personal care services.

Labor representatives participating in Consumer Assembly '73 included Arnold E. Mayer, Washington representative of the Meat Cutters and CFA secretary-treasurer, and Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist and a CFA director. Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the Industrial Union Dept., is a CFA vice president.

RELIEF WORK continues in Nicaragua under the direction of CARE in providing food, shelter and medicines to survivors of the earthquake that devastated the country's capital city of Managua. In the top photo, staff members of the volunteer agency inspect the quake-wrecked CARE office in Managua. Below, CARE Executive Director Frank L. Goffio sees "what's cooking" at a refugee camp. The CARE relief operations are being partially financed by contributions from the AFL-CIO and federation affiliates.

Teachers Settle Chicago Strike, Honor Picket Lines in Cleveland

Teachers in Chicago and two smaller cities in Wisconsin went back to work after ratifying new contracts, but other teachers in Philadelphia and St. Louis continued to strike in the face of court injunctions.

Cleveland's 6,000 public school teachers also stayed off the job, honoring picket lines set up by five unions representing some 2,000 non-professional employes of the city's school system.

The five unions, whose members struck over disputes involving overtime, working conditions and grievance procedures as well as straight wages, are the Laborers, Firemen & Oilers, Public School Custodians, Window Cleaners and Hospital, Nursing Home and Public Employes.

St. Louis teachers, who have not had a pay increase in four years, took their strike into its third week. About 4,000 teachers, represented by AFT Local 420 and a unit of the National Education Association, are seeking a $1,000 annual wage boost.

Top leaders of both groups, ignoring a back-to-work order from Circuit Court Judge Thomas F. McGuire, said they were "willing to go to jail if necessary."

Missouri's Republican Gov. Christopher (Kit) Bond refused a union request to intervene in the dispute on grounds that any action he took probably would be interpreted as favoring either the teachers or the school board.

In Philadelphia, 13,000 teachers represented by AFT Local 3 ended their fourth week on strike, and continued to picket schools even after Common Pleas Court Judge D. Donald Jamieson had issued an anti-picketing injunction.

Meanwhile, attorneys for Pres. Frank Sullivan of the Philadelphia Teachers' local and chief union negotiator John Ryan, who had been convicted earlier of contempt charges for refusing to order the teachers back to work, filed a motion for a new trial.

Chicago's 25,000 public school teachers ended their two-week walkout — the longest teachers' strike in the city's history — after members of AFT Local 1 voted to accept a new contract granting 2.5 percent wage hikes, retroactive to Jan. 1.

Local Pres. Robert H. Healey called the settlement "a victory for members and the school children," and said "the union made gains in every area it set out to do so."

Contract terms included a one-week reduction in the school year, with no loss of pay for teachers; seven strike makeup days, or school days, for teachers, with pay; an additional preparation period for elementary school teachers, and an extension to all schools of the maximum class size, which limits elementary classes to a maximum of 31 students and high school classes to 28 students.

Superior, Wis., teachers agreed to a new two-year contract, and ended their fourth strike since 1968. The settlement provides an across-the-board annual increase of $315, retroactive to Jan. 1, to the 350 members of AFT Local 202.

The Superior teachers will receive additional increases on Sept. 1, ranging from a low of $300 to a maximum of $1,200. Another increase will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1974, the amount to be determined in binding arbitration by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission.

"The goal of the union was for Superior teachers to receive the average salary of teachers in Wisconsin. They range from $7,560 to $13,000," said William Kalin, organization director of the Wisconsin Federation of Teachers. "This was achieved in these negotiations."

In Eau Claire, Wis., 100 teachers at Eau Claire Vocational-Technical Institute returned to work after agreeing to a new contract providing wage increases, disability income protection, and an expanded grievance procedure to cover all teacher dismissals.

The increases give teachers $450 across-the-board, retroactive to Jan. 1, plus an additional amount to be determined through arbitration, in the first year of the contract. On Jan. 1, 1974, teachers with a bachelor's degree will receive another annual across-the-board raise of $500 while those with a master's degree will receive $650.

Tonelli Cites Advantages of Union Merger

Chicago — More unions will be merged in coming years as organized labor keeps pace with the changing structure of industry, Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Paperworkers predicted.

A united labor organization can function more efficiently by eliminating the duplication of efforts among rival unions, he told the American Paper Institute management conference here.

The United Paperworkers, which evolved with the merger of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers last year, is now fully realizing the advantages of merger, Tonelli said.

"As a united labor union we can operate on a higher plateau of efficiency and service," he stressed. "That permits us to demonstrate a social responsibility—not just for the interests of our own members —but for the general public as well."

ILGWU Wins 20% Pay Gain For 60,000

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman voted a strike authorization if a new agreement had not been reached by Jan. 31, the date the old contract expired.

Murray Gross, general manager of the Dressmakers Joint Council and an ILGWU vice president, served as chief negotiator for the union.

Immediately after the new contract had been settled, Gross announced that the New York Dress Joint Board's next effort will be an all-out drive to unionize the industry's office employes, a drive which is expected to be launched this spring.

The New York metropolitan dress market accounts for about 60 percent of all dresses manufactured in the United States. The area produces more than 50,000 styles each year in nearly every fabric and size. The wholesale value of the annual product is estimated at $1.2 billion.

By 40 Organizations:

New Drive Started For Health Security

By John R. Oravec

A new campaign to build wider public support for passage of the National Health Security program in the 93rd Congress was launched by a coalition of House and Senate members, representatives of organized labor and leaders of health organizations.

The campaign is aimed at building effective citizens' lobbies in every state and major city in the effort to prod congressional action on the improved Health Security bill recently reintroduced in Congress.

The chief sponsors of the legislation are Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and James Corman (D-Calif.). A number of senators and congressmen, representing bipartisan support, have already pledged to co-sponsor the Health Security proposal.

Spearheading the drive for grassroots support across the country are more than 40 national organizations that make up the Health Security Action Council. They include church groups, health and civil rights agencies, the AFL-CIO, Auto Workers and other labor organizations.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, speaking at a Capitol Hill press conference kicking off the new legislative campaign, said the bill is a top legislative goal of the federation.

"The grim facts keep rolling in as to why Health Security is not only a program whose time has come, but an absolute necessity to avoid the collapse of health care in the United States," he stressed.

Kirkland cited a severe gap in health coverage for millions of American while medical care costs continue to spiral upwards.

In the past four years, he noted, the nation's expenditures on health care jumped 40 percent—from $60 billion a year to more than $83 billion.

During the same period, the per capita expenditure for health care has risen 35 percent, from $292 to $394 a year, he pointed out.

"Keep in mind these runaway health costs occurred partly during a period when wage-price controls were in effect," Kirkland said.

Health Security is designed to provide effective fiscal controls and advance budgeting, he stressed.

"None of the other so-called national health insurance proposals being offered today would provide the control levers necessary to hold down costs. . . .

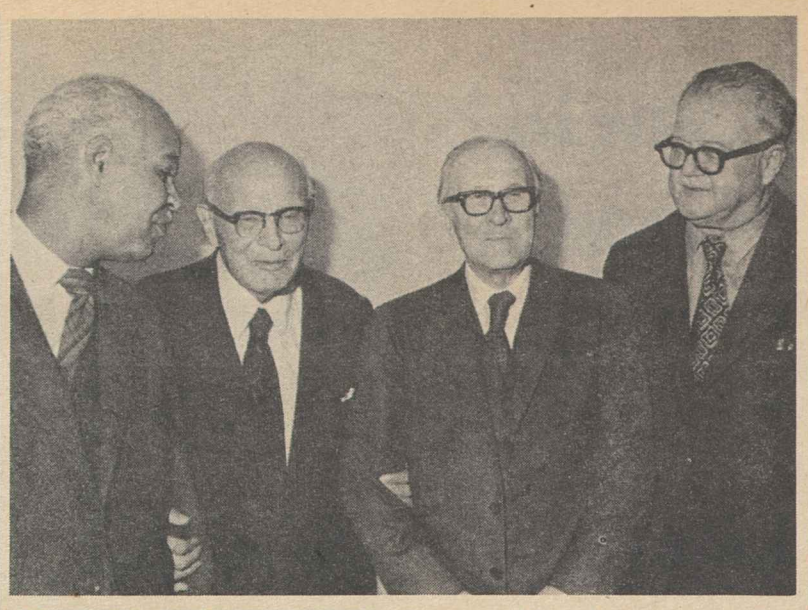
"It is the skyrocketing costs which most concern the working man. It is the major reason why AFL-CIO members are demanding quick passage of Health Security.

"It also makes them eager to join together in trying to awaken the Nixon Administration and the Congress to the simple truth that the working men and women of this country want and need a comprehensive national health insurance program."

Both Kennedy and Mrs. Griffiths said the legislation has a good chance of being adopted by the 93rd Congress if effective public pressure is applied.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said he was ready to co-sponsor the Health Security legislation, although he would submit health care legislation similar to Kennedy's Senate bill.

The original Health Security legislation was introduced in 1970 and reintroduced in 1971. The amended version submitted last month includes improved programs for dental services for children, health maintenance organizations, consumer participation, tax relief for senior citizens and financing.



FORMER CONGRESSMEN who gave bipartisan support for civil rights legislation were honored at a testimonial dinner given by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. From left, Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference; Emanuel Celler, former chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; William McCulloch, formerly the committee's ranking Republican, and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Administration Assailed On Civil Rights Retreat

Civil rights gains of the past two decades are being undermined by Nixon Administration budget cuts and indifference to racial injustice, Roy Wilkins charged at a testimonial dinner given by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

The dinner honored two former congressmen who were instrumental in passage of major civil rights legislation—Democrat Emanuel Celler of New York, who was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and William McCulloch of Ohio, formerly the committee's ranking Republican member.

Wilkins, the executive director of the NAACP, is chairman of the Leadership Conference, a coalition of 128 national organizations including the AFL-CIO and a number of its affiliated unions.

He termed the Administration's 18-month moratorium on commitments for federally-assisted housing "shocking and disturbing" at a time when the nation is still far from the goal set by Congress "of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

Wilkins attacked proposed education cuts "at a time when school systems in many of our major cities are under threat of closing down for lack of money" and accused the Administration of feeding "hysteria over busing even if it means destroying whatever precious little progress we have made toward the integration of our schools."

Citing continued high unemployment—with the rate twice as high for blacks—Wilkins said that "instead of fostering programs that could help lower unemployment, the Administration seems bent on cutting back on existing job programs."

He sharply criticized also Administration advocacy of a subminimum wage for youth, "a proposal that would almost certainly result in these young people displacing their ill-paid fathers."

Calling on Congress to "rise and protest," Wilkins accused the Administration of "lax enforcement" of civil rights laws.

Bayard Rustin, chairman of the Leadership Conference's executive committee and the executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, presided at the dinner. The gathering of more than 500 included some 60 members of Congress.

Labor Board '72 Caseload Tops 40,000

(Continued from Page 1)

resentation petitions rose to 13,711, some 6 percent more than the 12,965 of the year before.

The agency said it closed 39,474 cases of all types, a record number and an increase of 6 percent over fiscal 1971. The total closings included 25,555 cases involving unfair labor practice charges and 13,919 affecting employe representation.

The great bulk of the cases were closed in the NLRB's 31 regional offices. Only 4.7 percent of the unfair labor practice cases closed went to the five-member board for decision.

The NLRB conducted a record 9,020 conclusive elections during fiscal 1972, up from 8,459 the previous year. Of this total, 8,472 were collective bargaining elections in which more than half a million employes decided whether they wanted to be represented by unions in dealings with their employers. Labor organizations won 4,653 collective bargaining elections or 55 percent.

In 1972, the number of alleged violations of the National Labor Relations Act by employers increased to 17,736 cases, a 15 percent rise from the 15,467 of 1971. Charges against unions rose more than 9 percent, to 9,030 in 1972 from the 8,250 of 1971.

Of the 1972 charges against employers, 11,164, or 63 percent, alleged discrimination or illegal discharge of employes.

The agency's regional offices distributed $6.4 million in backpay to 6,225 workers found to have been discriminated against in violation of the Act.

The agency also reported that, in 1,029 cases, there were 3,555 employes who were offered reinstatement to their former jobs.

Work stoppages ended in 323 of the cases closed in fiscal 1972, and collective bargaining was begun in 1,673 cases, the NLRB said.

1972 Contract Settlements Show Decline in Average Wage Gains

Wage increases in the first year of major union contracts signed in 1972 declined to an average of 7 percent, compared to the 11.6 percent average first-year rise posted in 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS said wages over the life of the settlements increased an average of 6.4 percent a year, down from an average of 8.1 percent rise of agreements reached in 1971.

In its annual survey of major collective bargaining agreements, BLS also noted that contracts signed last year had an average duration of 25.2 months, compared with 28.4 months the last time settlements were reached in those same situations, "indicating a limited tendency toward shorter contracts during Phase 2."

The decline in contract duration was particularly sharp in the construction industry, dropping to an average 18.1 months from 25 months, BLS reported.

The statistics are based on 592 settlements covering 1,000 or more workers which were approved during the year by the Pay Board or the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. They cover 2.1 million workers in the private nonfarm sector of the economy, primarily in the aerospace, railroad, construction and maritime industries.

Some 909,000 additional workers covered by another 287 settlements reached last year were not included in the survey because either the Pay Board or the CISC had not acted upon the agreements at the time the data were compiled.

"Negotiated first-year wage-rate adjustments, which are typically larger than average annual rates of increase over the life of the agreement, showed sharp declines from 1971 averages," BLS reported.

The general approach under Phase 2 wage stabilization policies was to act initially on first-year changes in new contracts, and to review subsequent increases when they were scheduled to become effective.

Construction industry settlements showed the sharpest declines from 1971 levels, the bureau said. First-year wage gains dropped to 6.6 percent from the 12.6 percent average rise a year earlier. Wage increases averaged over the life of the contract slowed to 5.9 percent from last year's 10.8 percent average rise.

BLS said first-year wage increases in manufacturing averaged 6.6 percent compared with 10.9 percent in 1971. In nonmanufacturing, wage gains averaged 7.2 percent compared with 12.2 percent last year.

First-year increases in contracts with cost-of-living escalator clauses averaged 7.1 percent last year, compared to 12.9 percent the previous year, and 7 percent in contracts without such a clause, compared to 10.3 in 1971, BLS noted.

2-3-73

Brennan Confirmed For Cabinet Post

The Senate voted to confirm the nomination of Peter J. Brennan as Secretary of Labor and he was scheduled to be sworn in at a White House ceremony.

Brennan, who had been president of both the New York city and state Building & Construction Trades Councils, received the unanimous endorsement of the Senate Labor Committee.

He was confirmed by the full Senate on an 81-3 rollcall. The Senate now has confirmed all but one of the new Cabinet members Pres. Nixon chose for his second term administration. Still to be acted on is the nomination of Caspar Weinberger, who has been director of the Office of Management & Budget, as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

Jail Sentence Enforced on Wage Violator

Philadelphia — The Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a lower court jail sentence and judgment against a Pittsburgh employer found guilty of repeated violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The appellate court's decision affirmed the lower court's Feb. 2, 1972 order requiring William Fiore, owner of Fiore Trucking & Contracting Co., to pay $31,364.57 in unpaid minimum wages and overtime compensation due his employes under the act.

Fiore also was ordered to pay $2,000 to cover costs incurred by the government in investigating and preparing the case for trial, plus all court costs. Fiore also was sentenced to jail for 60 days, or for 30 days if he paid the sums within 30 days.

The Pittsburgh trucker first was enjoined from violating the act's overtime and recordkeeping provisions in 1959. Three years later, he was found in civil contempt of the 1959 injunction, and ordered to restore $1,859.50 in back wages to 15 of his employes.

In 1965, Fiore was found to have again violated the act's overtime and recordkeeping provisions as well as its minimum wage section, and ordered to repay $15,000 in wages, a fine of $1,000 and another $1,000 to cover costs.

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Unchecked Surge Shoots Profits to Record Levels

Labor Asks Removal of Voting Bars

A national voter registration law is needed to overcome obstacles to the ballot that are "as obsolete as the 12-hour day," the AFL-CIO testified at Senate hearings.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said an estimated 22 million Americans were unable to register for the last presidential election because of "arbitrary" residence requirements and "other voting laws designed to inhibit rather than encourage use of the franchise."

Millions of others, he said, were discouraged from registering because of such factors as limited times when the books were open and the relative inaccessibility of registration locations.

He urged the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee to support legislation based on a bill introduced by its chairman, Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.).

Although the Senate voted to table the McGee bill last year—by a slim 46-42 margin when several of its supporters were absent—the legislation is still urgently needed, Biemiller said.

Both the earlier bill and this year's version would provide registration by mail through postcard forms administered by a new agency attached to the Census Bureau.

Biemiller urged that provisions of the earlier version of the bill be restored to the new McGee bill, including a residence requirement of no longer than 30 days for federal elections. This would be coupled with financial inducements for states to adopt the federal standards and registration procedure for state and local elections.

Also needed, he said, are uniform absentee ballot provisions for voting in all elections and computerized printouts of voting lists to replace cumbersome ledger books.

Biemiller acknowledged that there are "all too many Americans" who don't register or vote because of apathy and perhaps "wouldn't cast a ballot even if the voting booth were carted into their homes."

But millions of others would vote if they could do so and "citizens of every state should have equal and easy access to the voting booth."

Furthermore, he said, voter par-

(Continued on Page 2)

Congress Acts to End Rail Strike

Congress moved swiftly to legislate a halt to the Penn Central Railroad strike—and to reverse management's unilateral cut in the size of train crews that precipitated the strike.

The congressional initiative came in the absence of any White House request to deal with the strike by 28,000 members of the United Transportation Union in protest against a rules change cutting train crews by one-third.

Less than 24 hours after picket lines went up, both the Senate and House gave final approval to a bill that would bar a strike or rules change for 90 days.

During that period, the President would be required to report to Congress on plans for continued rail service in the nation's populous northeast corridor, report on the progress of negotiations and, if a voluntary settlement were not reached, propose a means for permanent settlement of the dispute.

The measure was almost identical to a bill approved unanimously by the Senate Labor Committee. The House Commerce Committee had proposed a longer moratorium —until Sept. 24—but the House agreed to the Senate date in order to speed final action.

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., who had averted an earlier strike deadline by getting the parties to agree to a 30-day truce for further negotiations, summoned

(Continued on Page 3)

PETITIONS CIRCULATED in La Crosse, Wis., by members of the Ladies' Garment Workers call for passage of the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill "to stop exporting jobs and importing unemployment." The petitions were sent to Pres. Nixon and members of Congress.

No Letup Foreseen For 1973

By James M. Shevis

Corporate profits, unchecked by any "effective restraints" during the Administration's economic stabilization program, shot to their highest levels in the final three months of 1972.

A series of independent preliminary surveys of the financial statements of major U.S. corporations for the October-December period revealed a sharp jump in net earnings with prospects that the surge will continue in 1973.

- A Wall Street Journal tabulation showed after-tax profits of 418 companies up 23.7 percent in the fourth quarter from the corresponding period in 1971.
- A study by the First National City Bank of New York of 1,007 publicly-owned companies showed their fourth-quarter net profits up 22 percent over the year.
- A survey of 754 firms by U.S. News & World Report magazine turned up an 18.8 percent jump in after-tax earnings from the final quarter of 1971.
- Business Week magazine, finding the economy in its "biggest boom in 20 years," reported after-tax earnings for all of 1972 will probably hit a new high of $53 billion, 15 percent more than the 1971 level.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. reported that output per hour of work in the private sector of the economy rose at an annual rate of 5.3 percent in the fourth quarter, compared with a 4.1 percent rise in the preceding quarter.

Overall productivity for the 1972 calendar year rose 4.2 percent, the best showing in 10 years, the department said.

"There is a basic unfairness here," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger said in commenting on the reports. "While there are controls on wages, there's been

(Continued on Page 6)

Switch of Tactics:

No-Fault Foes Turn To Weak State Bills

The AFL-CIO has alerted its state central bodies to a switch in tactics by opponents of no-fault auto insurance.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said some of the principal foes of no-fault insurance, including the American Trial Lawyers Association and a segment of the insurance industry, will be pushing this year for passage of "the weakest possible" state laws.

Their intent, Biemiller wrote the state labor federations, is to head off passage of both federal legislation and strong state laws comparable to the labor-backed Hart-Magnuson bill in Congress.

As a counter-measure, the AFL-CIO has sent to its state federations a four-page list of guidelines for effective state no-fault auto insurance legislation.

The key to reform, Biemiller stressed, is to separate compensation for auto accident victims as much as possible from the long and costly court procedure keyed to determination of fault in the accident.

Under the present fault system, legal expenses to both sides add heavily to the cost of auto insurance, victims of serious accidents often collect far less than the amount of their economic loss and other persons with relatively minor losses may collect excessive amounts in settlements.

Among the guidelines the AFL-CIO proposed were:

- Mandatory no-fault coverage for all motor vehicles registered in the state.
- The insurance would cover losses sustained by the driver and his family. Passengers and pedestrians would be paid by their own insurance company if they are auto owners and thus covered by the same type of insurance, or by the insurance covering the automobile involved in the accident if they did not have a policy of their own.
- Reimbursements for losses would cover all medical and rehabilitation costs, and either all wages lost during recuperation or wage losses up to $1,000 a month with those earning above that amount able to purchase optional coverage for the additional amount.
- Death benefit coverage tied to the wage formula based on years of earning potential remaining.
- Compulsory liability insurance to protect drivers against claims up to $5,000 for damage to property other than another vehicle

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Phase 2 Airline Pacts Slashed by Pay Board

The Pay Board ordered rollbacks in two major airline wage and benefit agreements negotiated before the Administration's Phase 3 wage-price program went into effect.

The contracts affect 10,300 Machinists employed by Eastern Airlines and some 1,600 Air Line Pilots at Northwest Airlines.

The Machinists said they will appeal the board's ruling denying their members at Eastern part of the back pay due them under a new contract. The government ordered the first-year increase cut back from 8.9 percent to 7 percent, but added the extra 1.9 percent to the second-year increase effective Jan. 1, 1973.

The Eastern workers already have received back pay for the first nine months of 1972 in an amount indisputably within the Phase 2 guidelines.

The union said it is inequitable to deny its members at Eastern full back pay for the year while granting it to other members on other airlines.

The Air Line Pilots, meanwhile, were studying a Pay Board ruling reducing from 12.3 percent to 6.2 percent an increase in wages and benefits due Northwest pilots as of last July 1.

The raise was part of a three-step contract negotiated on Oct. 2, 1972, following a 13-week strike. Two other contract increases, one due on July 1, 1971, and the other on Jan. 1, 1972, were not affected by the ruling.

In another case "in house" prior to the Administration's switch to

(Continued on Page 7)

Congress Challenges White House Powers

By David L. Perlman

The clash between Congress and the White House over presidential powers and spending priorities moved beyond the rhetoric stage as both the House and Senate passed by wide margins bills that face probable vetoes.

In the House, the issue was a soil conservation and rural environment program known as REAP, whose payouts go mostly to small farmers. It is one of the programs Pres. Nixon has sought to kill by refusing to spend funds voted by Congress.

The House voted 252-142 to insist that the $225 million Congress voted for the program last year be used to reimburse farmers for approved conservation and pollution-control expenses.

In the Senate, 14 Republicans joined 50 Democrats in 64-17

(Continued on Page 8)

FARAH TACTICS of harassment and stalling in thwarting progress for minority workers should be investigated by Congress, Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.) told striking Clothing Workers in El Paso, Tex. Here, he comments on the strike situation during a television interview. ACWA Vice Pres. Leonard Levy, right, is coordinating the union strike activities in El Paso.

Verifies Clothing Workers' Charges:

Farah Signs Pledge to Halt Some Unfair Labor Actions

El Paso, Tex.—Farah Manufacturing Co. has agreed to halt some of the abuses of workers' rights charged by the Clothing Workers at plants in Texas and New Mexico.

But the company has refused to correct other illegal acts still outstanding in complaints and charges before the National Labor Relations Board, including a number of dismissals for union activity.

The ACWA said the strike would continue until Farah agrees to halt all unfair labor practices and guarantees workers their full basic rights.

In signing the stipulated consent agreement arranged by the NLRB regional office, Farah has substantiated many of the ACWA charges and has acknowledged that the strike was caused by the firm's unfair practices, the union declared.

The agreement calls among other things for the company to stop harassing employes for union activities, halt the use of guard dogs and rehire strikers when the long dispute is settled.

The ACWA strike started last May 3 in San Antonio and spread to other Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico. Farah is the country's biggest maker of men's and boys' slacks.

Farah is to post notices of the agreement in plants in San Antonio and El Paso, Tex. The company agreed to apply the terms also to the Farah plant in Las Cruces, N.M., the union noted.

The ACWA said that as part of the agreement, Farah stipulated that it would rehire the "unfair labor practices strikers and place them on jobs they previously held, or if those jobs have been eliminated, place them in substantially equivalent jobs without prejudice to their seniority or other rights and privileges."

However, that section of the agreement would not take effect until a satisfactory agreement is reached to end the strike, the ACWA noted.

The agreement further requires Farah to reimburse certain strikers for loss of earnings "suffered by reason of their discharge or refusal to rehire."

The notice to be posted in the El Paso plant states that the company "will request the withdrawal of all criminal charges filed by us, or any of our supervisors or agents, against employes engaged in peaceful picketing since the commencement of the strike in El Paso on May 9, 1972."

More than 1,000 strikers were arrested on company charges and held on a $400 bond each, the ACWA said. But when the cases came to trial, the charges were dismissed for lack of evidence.

Under the El Paso stipulation Farah also agrees to stop:

- Questioning employes about their union activities or sympathies.
- Surveillance of workers' activities in an effort to intimidate them.
- Recording names of employes engaged in organizational demonstrations.
- Telling workers that if a union is organized there would be insufficient work for some employes.
- Warning workers who became active in the union they could expect harsh treatment from the company.
- Transferring to harder jobs workers known to be sympathetic to the union.
- Confiscating union authorization cards.

In another NLRB case involving Farah, the company was found guilty of committing a number of similar unfair labor practices at its Victoria, Tex., plant.

The findings against the company included interrogation of employes about union activities, interference with union organizing activities, threats of discharge to workers supporting the union, soliciting workers to wear badges favoring the company and photographing workers who picketed the plant or distributed union handbills.

At a recent meeting of ACWA strikers here, Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.) called for a congressional investigation into Farah's stalling tactics in the dispute.

Badillo said Congress should uncover the reasons why employers who violate the labor law can continue to receive support from local authorities.

There should be procedures in these instances to give workers immediate relief and not permit employers to continue their "harassing and stalling tactics," he declared.

Rubber Workers Map Goals for Big 4 Talks

Cincinnati—The Rubber Workers will ask for "a substantial general wage increase" in forthcoming contract negotiations with major firms in the industry.

This was the keystone of a set of broad collective bargaining goals adopted here by the URW policy committee for talks with the Big Four rubber companies scheduled early next month. The union said it would seek one-year contracts, or provision for reopening on wages in multi-year contracts. Previous agreements have been for three years without reopenings.

The policy statement, approved by the union's executive board, did not specify an exact percentage increase for the total package that will be sought.

Current agreements with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., and Uniroyal run out on Apr. 20. The union has about 75,000 members employed by the four chains.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito called the 1973 policy a means of achieving "a fair share of the wealth, reasonable and justified improvements in conditions of work, and deserved security" for the union's 200,000 members and their families.

The policy, drawn up by 200 representatives of local unions in the United States and Canada at a two-day meeting, calls for cost-of-living increases and elimination of any inter- and intra-plant wage differentials as well as differentials based on geographical location or type of product made.

The union also will seek severance pay, pensions and insurance "in such amounts to discourage the company from closing a plant or a portion thereof, whether due to threat of imports, relocation to a lower wage area, or for any other reason which threatens employes with the loss of equity built up during their years of service." In addition, the policy calls for:

- A full pension after 25 years of service, regardless of age, with a $250 supplement being provided until age 65.
- Higher pensions for union members already retired.
- An improved and soundly financed Supplemental Unemployment Benefit (SUB) plan.
- An expanded occupational health and safety program.
- Improvements in vacations, holidays, bonus payments for civic and military duties as well as night shift work.

The policy also emphasizes that "because many companies drag their feet in acting on grievances and arbitration matters," the union should have the option, at pre-determined periods, of waiving the no-strike provision of any contract exceeding one year.

'Equal' Rights Proposal Lags In Most States

The AFL-CIO remains opposed to ratification of the equal rights for women amendment to the Constitution as "more harmful than helpful to the rights of women," Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote state central bodies.

Only 24 states have ratified the amendment passed by Congress early last year—14 short of the three-fourths required for adoption.

In his letter to the state federations, Biemiller noted "a real likelihood" that the proposed amendment will not be ratified by the required 38 states.

He advised that state legislatures that have not ratified the amendment "be urged not to do so" and that support be given to efforts to have ratification rescinded in states that approved the amendment last year.

A resolution adopted by the last AFL-CIO convention, Biemiller noted, affirms labor's support of measures to end discrimination against women but warns that the constitutional amendment "would render all protective labor laws for women unconstitutional" along with such other measures as laws placing primary responsibility for family support on husbands and fathers.

Federal Law Urged To Lift Voting Bars

(Continued from Page 1)

ticipation is highest "where laws encourage voter participation, make registration easy and permit registration close to election day." But when laws make registration inconvenient or difficult, "registration and voter participation tend to be low."

The right to vote "most distinguishes democracy from dictatorship," Biemiller testified. "Whatever limits it blurs this most important distinction."

5 Percent Jobless Rate Reflects Little Change

The nation's overall employment situation in January was "little changed" from the previous month, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5 percent, compared to a revised rate of 5.1 percent in December, BLS announced.

The December rate originally was reported as 5.2 percent, but BLS said this was lowered to 5.1 percent following an annual review of the statistical base.

The Administration's target this year, as set forth in Pres. Nixon's Economic Report to Congress, is a jobless rate of about 4.5 percent by the end of this year.

In its monthly report for January, BLS noted an increase of 559,000 unemployed for a total of 4.67 million persons who were seeking work but were unable to find it. On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, unemployment during the month declined to 4.4 million, "essentially unchanged" from the December level of 4.5 million, BLS said.

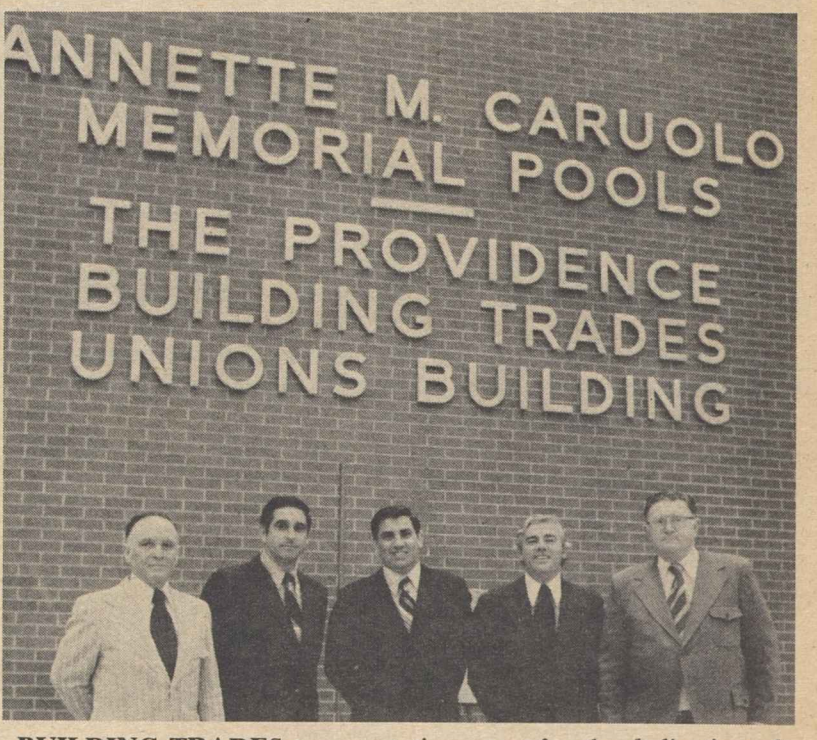
The total number of persons employed in January was down to 82.6 million, after seasonal adjustment, from 82.8 million in December. The decline was due primarily to a drop in agricultural employment, BLS said. Of the total number of workers, 47.4 million were men, 28.3 million were women, and the remainder, 6.9 million, were teenagers.

Although the jobless situation among most major occupational groups changed little over the month, BLS noted a rise in the unemployment rate for factory workers from 4.4 percent in December to 5 percent in January.

BLS said the jobless rate for Vietnam veterans was 5.9 percent seasonally adjusted, up slightly from 5.8 percent rate in December.

The average workweek fell more than usual between December and January, the report showed. For the nonfarm economy as a whole, the average workweek was 36.9 hours, down two-tenths of 1 percent from the December level.

BLS said weekly earnings of rank-and-file workers in January averaged $139.48, seasonally adjusted, up 31 cents from December. Average hourly earnings were $3.78, a three-cent rise from the month before.



BUILDING TRADES representatives meet for the dedication of swimming and therapy pools for handicapped persons at state facilities in Exeter, R.I., constructed through efforts and contributions of Providence area tradesmen. Included are local business agents of some of the unions participating in the project. From left are Carmino Raspallo, Glaziers Local 1333; Peter De Lisi, Painters Local 729; Sec.-Treas. Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Martin Byrne, Iron Workers Local 37, and John J. Lynch, Steamfitters Local 476.

Penn Central Dispute:

Halt in Rail Strike Voted by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

union and management leaders to Washington for around-the-clock negotiations before Congress stepped into the picture.

Usery had been rebuffed by the trustees of the financially ailing railroad when he made a last minute plea to them to hold off unilateral action to reduce train crews until the issue could be resolved.

The railroad, which has been in reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws since June 1970, posted notices reducing train crews from a conductor and two brakemen to a conductor and one brakeman. The cuts, which management argued are needed to put the railroad in a more solvent position, would eliminate some 5,700 jobs.

The union has charged that the unilateral imposition of crew size reductions erodes its collective bargaining rights, creates safety hazards on trains, and does little to ease the railroad's overall financial situation.

Two and one-half years of bargaining on the dispute have exhausted all remedies under the Railway Labor Act.

The union already had agreed to a reduction of 285 crews, and had expressed its willingness to negotiate further. But the company, ignoring a presidential emergency factfinding board's recommendation to continue bargaining, refused to change its position.

The railroad, which operates freight and passenger service in 16 eastern and midwestern states, the District of Columbia and two Canadian provinces, carries an estimated 20 percent of all freight traffic in the United States, and is the nation's largest rail system.

Earlier, Penn Central trustees filed a report to Congress and Judge Fullam estimating the railroad would need at least $600 million in additional federal aid over the next four years, and probably another $200 million after 1976. In 1970, the year the railroad went into receivership, the federal government approved guarantees for $100 million in loans to the company.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, in an appearance before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, expressed opposition to the line's request for more financial aid, and said the Administration has "no intention at this time to bail out the Penn Central."

A week before the walkout, UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser urged the federal government to take over operation of the railroad if the trustees could not straighten out its affairs.

"The critical condition of the eastern railroad system and the adverse effects that condition will have on the economy of this nation requires immediate federal government action," Chesser said. "The only way out is through federal government assistance by takeover of their property."

Chesser said the idea would be to provide a federal railway roadbed much as the government provides the federal highway system roadbed.

At the same time, Chesser called upon Congress to enact a national transportation policy which "can provide this nation with a balanced transport facility wherein each mode can perform the function which it is best equipped to perform."

NEGOTIATING SESSION in New York that brought an agreement on a new three-year contract covering 60,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers involved top union and management officials. At the head of the table is Pres. Louis Stulberg of the ILGWU. He is flanked by Nat Boriskin, left, chief negotiator for the employers, and union Vice Pres. Murray Gross, who led the ILGWU bargaining team.

20,000 Teachers Still on Strike Despite Court Injunctions, Fines

Major strikes in St. Louis, Philadelphia and Warwick, R.I., plus other walkouts in a few smaller communities, kept nearly 20,000 teachers off their jobs as they sought better wages and working conditions.

But, in Cleveland, some 6,000 teachers went back to work when a strike of non-teaching school employes was settled. The teachers had honored the picket lines set up by the striking custodians, window cleaners and public employes, who won increases in vacation time and overtime pay and an improved insurance plan.

The Philadelphia strike, the longest of all the teacher walkouts now in progress, seemed no closer to settlement than when the 13,000 teachers represented by the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers left their jobs on Jan. 8.

"The mayor (Frank L. Rizzo) and the school board are determined to refuse a settlement until the union is broken," said PFT Pres. Frank Sullivan.

Sullivan and chief union negotiator John Ryan, who were found in contempt of court for refusing to order the teachers back to work, awaited a judge's decision on their request for a new trial. Meanwhile, another judge began trials for 22 members of the federation's executive committee who were charged with criminal contempt for defying a back-to-work injunction.

Sullivan said that although the Philadelphia Board of Education continued to hire substitute teachers to keep open as many schools as possible, "the strike is still effective."

In St. Louis, where 4,000 teachers entered their fourth week on strike, Circuit Judge Thomas F. McGuire imposed fines totaling $150,000 upon the St. Louis Teachers Association, a unit of the National Education Association, after the group's president, Jerry Abernathy, publicly defied McGuire's return-to-work order.

Local 420 of the American Federation of Teachers, which is also participating in the strike, said the action has received "tremendous support" from other labor organizations in the St. Louis area.

The main obstacle in the dispute continues to be the school board's argument that it cannot afford a wage increase even though it admits having a $3.9 million surplus, the union said.

Missouri state law allows local school boards to bargain collectively with teachers but does not require that they do so.

In Warwick, R.I., a Superior Court judge put off until Mar. 5 his decision on the school committee's request for a temporary restraining order against 1,100 high school and elementary school teachers. The teachers, members of AFT Local 915, struck for higher wages when their contract expired on Jan. 31.

Local Pres. William Tammelleo said the union seeks a two-year contract, including a "normal" pay boost, an agency shop and no cuts in teaching programs or personnel.

In North Stonington, Conn., teachers returned to their classrooms following a court-issued order to do so. The 63 teachers involved in the three-day walkout struck after months of talks failed to produce a new contract.

Walkouts also occurred in Farmington, N.H., and in three western suburbs of Chicago. Another was narrowly averted in Highland, Ind., when teachers voted against a strike.

Miller Retiring, Hanley To Head Hotel Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Ed S. Miller, president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes since 1954, announced his retirement for health reasons at a meeting of the union's executive board here.

He will be succeeded, on May 1, by Vice President Edward T. Hanley of Chicago, who was unanimously chosen by the board to fill the remaining three years of Miller's term.

Miller, 71, was a leader in the Kansas City, Mo., bartenders local and led a successful 19-day strike to organize the city's hotels. He was elected a vice president of the union in 1938, general secretary-treasurer in 1946 and became president in 1954 after the death of Hugo Ernst.

In 1956, under Miller's leadership and with an investment of more than $3 million in union funds, the Hotel & Restaurant Employes succeeded in organizing the vast array of Miami Beach hotels.

Hanley, 40, will be the youngest president in the union's history. A bartender who served as business agent of Chicago Local 278, he has been president of the union's Chicago Joint Executive Board since 1962 and is a vice president of the State AFL-CIO.

He was elected an international vice president in 1968.

The executive board has elected John Gibson of St. Louis to fill the vice presidential slot being vacated by Hanley.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS of Hotel & Restaurant Employes will take place May 1 when Ed S. Miller, left, retires as president after 19 years in the post. His successor will be Edward T. Hanley of Chicago, right, currently a vice president.

Arthur Covington Dies, Retired Rail Leader

Beaumont, Calif. — Arthur Covington, retired secretary-treasurer of the Train Dispatchers, died here after a long illness. He was 72 years old.

Covington, who spent 51 years in railroad service, was elected secretary-treasurer of the union in 1956, holding the office until 1970 when he retired for health reasons.

Job Accidents, Illness Sideline 1 of 8 Workers

One of every eight workers in private non-farm industry suffered a job-related injury or illness during 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates.

The estimate is based on a survey of records by employers—covered by the Occupational Safety & Health Act—for the last six months of the year.

About 3.1 million workers were injured on the job or suffered an occupational disease during the six-month period, according to employer reports.

These reports are now required by the federal job safety act to replace the Labor Dept's statistical studies on work injuries, which were based on the American National Standards Institute methods. The new data are not comparable with past reports, BLS said.

The new survey covers most non-farm jobs in private industry, except railroad and mine workers, who are covered by other federal safety laws.

Nearly 4,300 work-related deaths were reported by employers between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1971. An estimated 12.2 million workdays were lost to job accidents and illness.

The incidence rate of injuries and illness on the job was 13.8 per 100 full-time workers during the six-month period, the BLS said.

Preliminary data show that the annual rate of job injuries and illness was the highest among workers in contract construction, with 22.5 of every 100 craftsmen affected.

Manufacturing was the next most hazardous occupation with a rate of 16.6, followed by transportation and public utilities, 12.1; wholesale and retail trade, 8.8; service industry, 7.1, and finance, insurance and real estate, 2.8.

Occupational injuries accounted for 95 percent of all recorded cases and job-related illness for the remaining 5 percent, the bureau said. It noted that the same occupational illnesses may not be reflected in the statistics because they were not recognized as such.

The number of lost workdays in cases where some time was lost by the worker averaged 13. The lost days ranged from 15 in transportation and public utilities to 12 in wholesale and retail trade.

Barriers to Democracy

THE LABOR MOVEMENT has always been deeply interested in standardizing and modernizing registration and voting laws. Time after time, AFL-CIO conventions have urged revision of election laws and federal standards. While recent years have seen considerable improvement in the situation, registration and voting requirements still present obstacles to the exercise of the right to vote in many states.

We view the obstacles as both unfair and undemocratic. Too often they have been deliberately designed to circumscribe rather than expand the voting opportunities of American citizens.

Let us concede that all too many Americans, through apathy alone, are dropouts from democracy. Perhaps they wouldn't cast a ballot even if the voting booth were carted into their homes.

But there are millions who would vote but don't because they are, in effect, locked out of the voting booth by voting laws as obsolete as the 12-hour day. Indeed, many voting laws still on the books were written in that unlamented era and should have been revised decades ago.

Some figures shed light on the problems of registration and voting in America and suggest that there is indeed far more than apathy limiting participation of our citizens in the electoral process.

IT IS A SHOCKING FACT that in 1968 there were 20 million persons—in 1972, the number was even higher, some 22 million—who would have registered but were prevented from registering by arbitrary and restrictive residency requirements and by other voting laws designed to inhibit rather than encourage use of the franchise.

Some states have made sincere, if belated, efforts to clear away some of the barriers that have stood between citizens and the voting booth for years. But still, the laws of many states and localities continue to stifle voter participation. It is time, we believe, to wipe the books clean and to cease playing around piecemeal with our election laws. It is time to enact national registration and voting standards.

Where laws encourage voter participation, make registration easy and permit registration close to election day, registration and voter participation can be increased substantially. Where laws inhibit voter participation, make registration inconvenient, and shut off registration long before election day—as many do—registration and voter participation tend to be low.

We believe it is essential for the Congress to initiate now a truly serious national effort to establish standards that make registration and voting easy in all elections. The AFL-CIO believes that in our democracy all citizens should have the opportunity and should, in fact, take part in selection of the public officials who make the decisions that affect their lives. This process of selection is performed in the voting booth. Citizens of every state should have equal and easy access to the voting booth.

It is the right to vote that most distinguishes democracy from dictatorship. Whatever limits it blurs this most important distinction.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, Feb. 8, 1973.

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This Way Out

A Word Edgewise:

Credit for Off-Campus Work? A Real Question of Relevancy

By John P. Roche

SHOULD UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES give up to a year's academic credit for "relevant" activities off campus? One of the complaints students have had over the years—often with substantial basis in fact—is that classroom activities stifle their creativity. As a young man quoted in the New York Times put it, "Classroom experience becomes meaningless after a while and you look for ways to put your learning in the context of the real world." To facilitate this sort of furlough from the ivory tower, the federal ACTION program has enrolled more than a thousand students from 24 colleges in various community action projects.

To old-line academicians, the automatic response to this sort of proposal is harsh and negative. In contrast, the addicts of academic chic automatically rush to its defense. As usual, I find myself occupying a rather lonely position where the key questions are "What kind of activity?" and "What kind of oversight?"

For openers, it is preposterous to give academic credit to students simply for learning about life. If I had to look back on my life so far, I would say that the three most "relevant" experiences were three years in the Army, marriage, and fatherhood. Each of these was traumatic in the sense that it profoundly altered my view of the world. None of them could be taught in the classroom; their lessons were personal and existential.

By any reasonable index of "relevance" then—I would submit—one should get at least a year's academic credit for each. (Indeed, reading this my wife indicates in her view, marrying me merited a doctorate!)

To broaden the base somewhat, we can all applaud the efforts that students make to, say, counsel prison inmates, work with the elderly, organize community recreation programs. They will, one hopes, learn a great deal. A few years back one of my students ran for city council (and won) and others have been active in local, state and national politics. They too have acquired a good deal of "relevant" knowledge and even some wisdom.

But should they receive academic credit? Under certain very limited circumstances, yes. To take another case, a senior working with me spent an entire semester in Washington with a representative, but this was not an academic free ride. He used his experience to write a superb honors thesis, returned for an oral examination by three members of the faculty, and emerged with a summa. Over the course of the semester he was in constant touch with me and two other instructors, constantly raising questions for our consideration.

I can conceive of someone receiving credit for a year's military service on the same basis, that is, if he utilized his experience as data for a thesis in, say, race relations on an aircraft carrier. This would be a true exercise in "relevance."

THE HOOK IS that all such projects require faculty work. As anyone who has taken it seriously can testify, the supervision of student research—which of necessity is done on a one-to-one basis—is appallingly time-consuming. If, after 25 years in the trenches, I couldn't—on roughly an hour's notice—give a lecture to 600 students on Plato, Hobbes or the seniority system in Congress, I should be put out to pasture. But individual reading and research projects call for an entirely different sort of faculty in-put. They are worth it—my students are constantly educating me—but they are demanding.

Thus the question I want answered before I vote academic credit for "relevant experience" is: Has this relevant experience been subjected to academic evaluation, or are institutions of higher education merely passing out academic bonuses for growing up? My faith in the essential wisdom of St. Augustine leads me to expect the worst, that most students in these programs are simply on their own, that their instructors have waved bye-bye and said, "Do look me up next fall."

The Key Factor:

Archaic Voting Laws Blamed For Poor Turnout in Election

The following is excerpted from "The Great Election Day Theft," by Alexander E. Barkan, national director of AFL-CIO COPE, which appeared in Viewpoint, a quarterly published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

WE HAVE JUST COME through a political campaign in which approximately 76 million Americans voted. Sounds like a lot, doesn't it? But it isn't. The figure represents only about 55 percent of all those who were eligible to vote, not much more than half. It was the lowest turnout in a presidential year since 1948, when 52 percent of all eligible citizens went to the polls.

Of the 139 million eligible to vote this year, early reports suggest that about 100 million were registered. Nearly 40 million, then, didn't even sign on for the trip. Of the 100 million who did, about 24 million—nearly one-fourth—didn't go all the way to the voting booth. Why?

No doubt, there are many reasons for low voter performance in 1972. The anticipated presidential landslide made stay-at-homes of a great many voters. The failure of either presidential candidate to generate truly widespread excitement or enthusiasm surely limited turnout. But even in other recent presidential years, there has been nothing approaching a broad-scale exercise of the franchise. No presidential election of the past three decades has reached a 65 percent turnout, even those that seemed to spark genuine interest like the Kennedy-Nixon race in 1960 and the Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace contest in 1968. And rarely does voter performance in a non-presidential year exceed the low 50 percent range.

The fact is, a certain proportion of citizens is just plain indifferent. There are Americans who would probably decline if you offered to wheel the voting booth to their home and pull the levers for them.

However, after all the other possibilities are scrutinized, chewed over, dissected and discussed, the likelihood is that the key reason for low voter turnout in 1972 will turn out to be, as it has been in the past, archaic, restrictive laws in many states and communities that load the dice against a citizen registering and voting.

As we near a giant celebration of the nation's 200th anniversary, the AFL-CIO believes it is time to erase from the books every restrictive election statute by enacting a national law that standardizes registration and voting procedures. We believe our laws should reflect our maturity as a nation and encourage, not discourage, voter participation. There are lawmakers who share this desire. Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) again is expected to introduce his proposal to standardize registration at least for federal elections by letting citizens simply mail a postal card form to local voter registration offices. His bill was defeated 46-42 in the Senate last spring.

Unfortunately, as the Senate vote on the McGee bill illustrated, there exists substantial opposition to the idea of democratizing voting opportunity in our democracy. As we complete our second century of nationhood, we have not yet settled the hoary argument as to whether government should merely provide an opportunity for citizens to register and vote—no matter how slight a one—or actually encourage voter participation by making it a simple matter to register and vote.

The AFL-CIO has fought fossil election laws in the halls of the national Congress and of the state legislatures on the basis of what we think ought to be a self-evident premise: In a democracy, all citizens should take part in the selection of public officials who make decisions that affect us all.

MANY ELECTIONS have been settled by so few votes that the outcome might have been altered by the ballots of those who were kept from voting not by apathy but by "voter fatigue." In Pennsylvania this year, a state legislator was elected by just one vote out of some 30,000. In North Carolina, a congressional candidate was elected by only 971 votes out of 143,641. In 1960, John F. Kennedy won the presidency by only one vote per precinct nationwide. In 1968, Richard Nixon won it by an average of less than 10,000 votes per state. In the early 1960s, a candidate for the Connecticut state legislature won his primary by one vote and endured another heart-stopper a few weeks later in the general election. Again, his margin was just one vote.

People have fought and died for the right to vote. A young black and two young white colleagues were slain in Mississippi fighting for the right to vote only eight years ago. Night-riders fire-bombed his home and killed an NAACP registration activist in Mississippi, also in the mid-1960s. He was one of more than a dozen blacks murdered for demanding the right to vote. A white minister and a white housewife were murdered in Alabama in 1965 during massive demonstrations that led to the Voting Rights Act of that year. So blacks and whites both have died to expand the right to vote.

A right precious enough for some to die for is a right precious enough for all to exercise. We may never engage the apathetic, for there will always be some uninclined to vote. But we must demand that all artificial barriers to voting be razed by enactment of a national law that standardizes registration and voting procedures and actively encourages voter participation. When that happens we will have seen our last national election in which such a small percentage of the electorate showed up when it counted most, on election day.

Burden on Elderly:

Added Medicare Fees Imperil Social Security Improvements

RETIRED AMERICANS may see much of the relief of hard-won social security benefit improvements wiped out by Administration proposals for big hikes in the share the elderly pay for Medicare coverage, an AFL-CIO social security expert warned.

Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the Dept. of Social Security, said the elderly are one of the poorest groups in the country and that "an additional half-billion-dollar health cost burden is simply intolerable."

He rejected the Administration's contention that if the elderly paid more of their health care and hospitalization they would avoid unnecessary hospitalization and doctor visits.

Medicare patients already pay $72 upon entering a hospital, and $60 deductible plus 20 percent for physician care, Smedley noted. "That's a pretty strong restraint for any elderly person" living on the low income of the typical retiree, he asserted.

Because of the "income and the health condition of elderly Americans, the great need is to reduce the barriers to health care," not erect new ones, Smedley declared. He expressed hope that "Congress will show more compassion and more knowledge" of the needs of the elderly, and turn down the Administration's budget-cutting Medicare changes.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference about recent population growth projections that some say threaten the social security system early in the next century, Smedley said there is no hard evidence now that currently declining birth rates will hold into the long-range future, or that they would endanger the system if they did. "Population growth projections over the last 10 years have varied all over the lot," he said, and social security and other programs are constantly changing.

"Nobody can say what the social security system or any of our social programs will look like" 40 years from now, he said, adding that with substantial "economic and productivity growth, a smaller population can support a larger retiree population."

Social Challenges of the '70s:

The Issues Facing The 93rd Congress

The following is excerpted from "The 93rd Congress: Initiative or Inaction," by Andrew J. Biemiller, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, in the January 1973 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE 93rd CONGRESS has the opportunity to make substantially more progress than its predecessor Congress in resolving the grave social and economic problems besetting the country.

The dimension of the challenge can be measured by the number of issues that went unresolved by the 92nd Congress or were killed by presidential vetoes:

- Issues which did not even reach the floor of either house for a vote included National Health Security, the Burke-Hartke Act, tax justice, protection of workers' pensions, collective bargaining rights for public employes and repeal of the Hatch Act.
- Killed by presidential vetoes were comprehensive child care legislation, an accelerated public works program, adequate funding for labor, education and health programs, legal services for the poor, expansion of vocational rehabilitation, the Older Americans Act and the establishment of a National Institute on Aging.
- Relegated to the legislative graveyard after a vote by one house were measures to provide an adequate minimum wage, coverage of nonprofit hospital workers under the National Labor Relations Act, a national voter registration law, no-fault auto insurance, creation of an independent Consumer Protection Agency, guarantees on consumer warranties and development of health maintenance organizations.

In addition, the new Congress can be expected to continue such battles as resisting conservative attempts to turn back the clock by scrapping many of the vital social programs enacted in the last decade and fulfilling the commitments of previous Congresses by providing adequate funding for such programs as education, job safety and environmental protection.

In both these areas the 93rd Congress will also be confronting an Administration demonstrably hostile to social programs and willing to withhold congressionally appropriated funds for these programs.

AND THE 93rd CONGRESS HAS still one more problem: restoration of the public's confidence in the ability of the legislative branch to function as an independent, co-equal branch of government. To do this Congress must act out its constitutional role as a check and balance on the other branches of government, particularly the executive, as it did in late 1972 when it overrode two ill-advised presidential vetoes. It must, as the Senate did belatedly during the spending ceiling fight in the last days of the 92nd Congress, assert its legislative prerogatives and face up to its constitutional responsibilities.

The 93rd Congress begins its first session with a clean slate on which to write its programs for America. It will have to face directly many issues its predecessor chose to ignore or left incomplete and it must move ahead and make a fresh start toward meeting America's problems.

The 93rd Congress has been left a series of critical problems which require its immediate attention. Health care, the economy, taxes, trade and consumer protection are but a few of many issues in a litany of unkept promises, unmet needs and unheeded calls for change.

It is because of this that the AFL-CIO devoted its resources in the last election to elect those senators and congressmen who would put the needs of the people ahead of those of special interest groups and make the best system of government ever devised work for the benefit of all of the people.

By seizing the legislative initiative and overcoming the forces of inaction, the 93rd Congress can enact the programs necessary to move the country forward and meet the great social challenges of the 1970s.

BIG INCREASES proposed by the Administration in the share retired workers pay for Medicare could wipe out much of the hard-won relief of improved social security benefits, Lawrence Smedley, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning the AFL-CIO associate director of social security were Theodor Schuchat, left, of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc.

Senate Panel To Probe Poor Postal Service

The workers who deliver the mail and the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee agree that the postal service is a mess.

Local leaders of Letter Carrier branches in the nation's largest cities met for five days to compare problems and seek solutions.

A spokesman for the group said the consensus was that "the postal service today is the worst it has ever been within the memory of living man."

Meanwhile, the Senate committee voted unanimously to conduct a full-scale investigation of what Chairman Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) termed "the deterioration of postal service."

McGee and the committee's ranking Republican, Sen. Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii, announced plans for "in-depth, on-the-spot investigations."

The Letter Carriers' large-city representatives suggested some of the causes.

"The policy of the postal service not to fill vacancies," they said, "has produced a shortage of more than 45,000 workers in the field. The average workload of letter carriers in the larger communities has increased by approximately 40 percent, and the shortage of workers has made it impossible to provide the public with the kind of service it deserves to have."

The union leaders drew up for NALC Pres. James H. Rademacher a list of proposals for contract negotiations. The present agreement expires July 20.

Up, Up and Away!

Contempt Findings Hit Firms Resisting NLRB

Two manufacturing firms have been held in contempt for refusing to comply with court orders to bargain collectively with AFL-CIO unions.

A contempt judgment against Hickman Garment Co., Hickman, Ky., had been sought by the National Labor Relations Board after the company ignored court enforcement of an NLRB order to bargain with the Clothing Workers.

In granting the board's motion, the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals directed Hickman to mail each of its employes a notice stating that it had been found guilty of contempt of court, and that it would bargain with the union.

The Kentucky firm, a manufacturer of military raincoats and field jackets employing 200 workers, also was directed to reimburse the NLRB for all costs incurred by the board in the court action. The court also stipulated that if Hickman refused to obey the court order, it would be fined $5,000, plus $500 a day until it complied.

The same court a week earlier ordered Hickman to pay back wages of $25,000, plus accrued interest, to 17 employes, as previously awarded by the NLRB.

The firm had long resisted organization by the ACWA in campaigns conducted over the past six years, and had been found guilty of numerous unfair labor practices. The NLRB issued its original bargaining order to the firm in 1970.

Also adjudged in contempt of court was the Flambeau Plastics Corp., Baraboo, Wis. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, which had entered a decree on Aug. 29, 1968 enforcing an NLRB order directing the company to bargain with Local 380 of the Allied Industrial Workers, adopted a special master's report finding the firm in contempt.

Following a year-long strike by the 280-member local in 1967, an NLRB trial examiner found the company guilty of unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain with the union on such subjects as dues check-off and union security.

Under the court's action, Flambeau must also bargain with the union on grievances, wages, sex discrimination, classifications and reclassifications, and other issues. It must post notices stating that it has been adjudged in contempt, and that it will take steps to purge itself.

Besides paying the NLRB for costs and expenses up to $7,500 for bringing the litigation, the firm may be subject to a fine, a writ of attachment against any responsible officer of the company, or other relief if it fails to comply within 30 days.

Robert Schaefer, AIW regional director in Milwaukee, has written the company requesting that it supply appropriate information, such as rates of payments, so that bargaining may resume.

OCAW Extends Strike To Sixth Shell Plant

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers struck the Shell Chemical plant here and continued their walkouts at five other Shell facilities elsewhere.

The Denver-based union also launched an advertising campaign in the nation's press telling why it has embarked on the strike, now entering its third week.

"The issues in the strike are simple—but they involve major principles," OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said in the opening ad. He went on to point out that practically all other American oil companies but Shell have agreed to give the union an equal voice with management in establishing basic safeguards for worker health and safety.

He noted, too, that Shell, almost alone, has refused to provide joint labor-management reviews of existing pension plans, and added:

"When Shell gets in step with the other American oil companies, the strike will be easily settled. Until that day: Shell? No."

The ad, which appeared in the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times, Oakland Tribune, and Seattle Post-Intelligencer, urged union members not to buy Shell products while the strike continues.

The 200 workers on strike here joined 4,000 other Shell employes on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts who walked off their jobs on Jan. 26 in a deadlock over new contracts. The old agreements expired Dec. 31.

The union has successfully concluded contracts with all major petroleum and petrochemical firms that employ its members except Shell and Standard Oil of California.

NLRB a Little Less Than Caesar's Wife

The National Labor Relations Board — the federal agency whose job it is to police labor practices in private industry—found itself in an embarrassing position recently.

The board itself was found guilty of an unfair labor practice charge.

The Labor Dept., which rules on unfair labor practice cases under the Executive Order governing federal employe bargaining, upheld a hearing examiner's finding that the NLRB violated the Executive Order by instituting a speedup of cases handled by staff legal assistants without first consulting their professional association.

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery ordered the board to post a notice promising not to repeat the violation.

Dean Killion Heads Oregon AFL-CIO

Salem, Ore.—Dean Killion, western regional education and safety director for the Woodworkers, has been appointed president of the Oregon AFL-CIO.

Killion was named by the state federation's executive board to fill the unexpired term of Edward J. Whalen, who resigned to become the director of the state Economic Development Division.

No 'Effective Restraints':

Corporation Profits Surge to New Peak

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none on profits—not even any effective restraints.

"We've had two years, back to back, of soaring profits," he said. "For three years in a row, profits have risen 50 percent faster than the Gross National Product."

Goldfinger agreed that when all the figures are in, after-tax profits will register a minimum 15-16 percent rise for all of 1972 and said a similar performance is likely in 1973.

In his budget for the next fiscal year, Pres. Nixon estimated corporate profits before taxes will amount to $108 billion for calendar 1973, a 14.9 percent increase over the $94 billion before-tax estimate for 1972.

The Citibank study also reported that after-tax profits for the October-December quarter were 18 percent higher than for the preceding quarter. While profits normally are higher from the third to the fourth quarter, last year's jump was sharper than usual, Citibank noted. The bank's survey was particularly significant for two of its other findings:

- Four out of every five companies covered by the study earned more money than they did in the 1971 fourth quarter.
- The after-tax earnings of 52 of the nation's 100 largest industrial firms totaled $3.9 billion, a 17 percent increase over the 1971 period. The other small and medium-sized companies in the survey's manufacturing group showed average profit gains of 33 percent.

The four studies, although carried out separately, came to strikingly similar conclusions in confirming the high-profits pattern.

U.S. News & World Report's survey, for instance, found that fully 85 percent of the companies in its study posted higher fourth-quarter gains than they did a year earlier.

And U.S. News & World Report and Business Week both reported that capital goods makers did well in the final quarter as companies sunk their profits into plant modernization and expansion.

The various surveys showed astronomical profit rises in some industries—solid increases in nearly all—for the quarter.

Airlines climbed the steepest, with 11 companies up 622 percent. Steelmakers fared well, 20 of them having average increases of 87.1 percent. Copper and other metals also posted sharp gains; among the leaders, Alcoa's profits soared 274 percent while Kennecott Copper's were up 183.1 percent.

In the auto industry, General Motors indicated fourth-quarter earnings would total $2.32 a share, compared with $1.88 for the same period in 1971. Other major automakers had not yet released their results for the period.

HEW Extends Deadline on Welfare Rule

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has put off a decision on whether states should be permitted to disqualify needy families of strikers from receiving welfare aid.

HEW had drafted two alternate rules applying to those states that participate in a federal-state program that allows Aid to Families with Dependent Children benefits to be paid when there is an unemployed father at home. One alternative, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, would specifically qualify strikers under the definition of unemployed. The other would allow states to disqualify them.

Initially, the department allowed the customary 30 days for interested parties to comment before a final decision is reached.

Comments received during the period reportedly were running 4-1 in favor of assistance to needy families of strikers. The day before the Feb. 3 deadline, HEW issued a notice extending the time for comments until Mar. 5 "due to the widespread interest."

A SHORT RIDE in the Convincer, a device operated by the state of Virginia, made Sec.-Treas. Glenn W. Watts of the Communications Workers a believer in the use of seat belts. Its simulated crash of an auto at 4 miles an hour was "a jarring experience," Watts said.

Imports Up Sharply:

U.S. Foreign Trade Deficit Soars to $6.4 Billion for '72

By John R. Oravec

The United States ran up its highest foreign trade deficit on record last year as merchandise imports exceeded exports by $6.4 billion—more than triple the 1971 deficit of $2.01 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Imports in 1972 increased 22 percent over 1971 levels to $55.55 billion, far outgaining the 13 percent rise in exports to $49.12 billion.

A year earlier, imports amounted to $45.56 billion, compared with exports of $43.55 billion, the Commerce Dept.'s Bureau of Economic Analysis noted. The resulting $2.01 billion imbalance was the first officially reported trade deficit since 1893.

The sharp deterioration in the U.S. foreign trade position lent ammunition to organized labor and other supporters of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment bill. The measure is aimed at curbing the flow of job-eroding imports, eliminating tax incentives for capital investment overseas and ending the drain on the nation's technology.

Commerce Dept. economists said the $10 billion increase in '72 imports was led by a $3.3 billion rise in industrial supplies and materials. These included petroleum and metal imports—each up $1 billion over the year—and another $600 million increase in the purchase of foreign building materials.

Imports of nonfood consumer goods, excluding cars and auto parts, increased $2.8 billion, or 33 percent, above '71. And imports of autos, parts and engines were up $1.4 billion for the year.

While the passenger car imports accounted for $620 million of the increase, the number of units declined. The government economists said this reflected a shift to larger and more expensive models, as well as higher price tags because of the upward valuation of foreign currencies.

In comparing the trade situation, the largest deficit was with Japan, rising from $3.2 billion in '71 to more than $4 billion last year.

The next highest deficit was with Canada, at more than $2 billion last year, compared with $1.9 billion in 1971. Canada is reported to be the biggest exporter of goods to the United States, with a volume of $14.9 billion last year.

The deterioration of the U.S. trade balance with Western Europe and the developing countries of Africa and Asia was especially significant as surpluses were transformed into deficits over the year.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis said that preliminary data indicate the trade surplus of $750 million with Western Europe in 1971 shifted to a $750 million deficit in 1972.

The trade balance with the developing countries combined swung from a $333 million surplus in 1971 to a deficit of nearly $1 billion last year, the government economists said.

U.S. exports of nonagricultural goods rose $4.3 billion, or about 11 percent, last year. Capital goods accounted for $1.5 billion of the increase, despite a $300 million decline in civilian aircraft deliveries.

Industrial supplies and materials also increased about $1 billion, or 9 percent. Exports of automotive equipment, mainly to Canada, were up 17 percent. Other nonfood consumer goods exports increased 23 percent.

The Commerce Dept. said agricultural exports rose $1.7 billion, or 22 percent. Although sales to the Soviet Union increased nearly $400 million, the department noted that most of the rise in farm exports went to traditional markets.

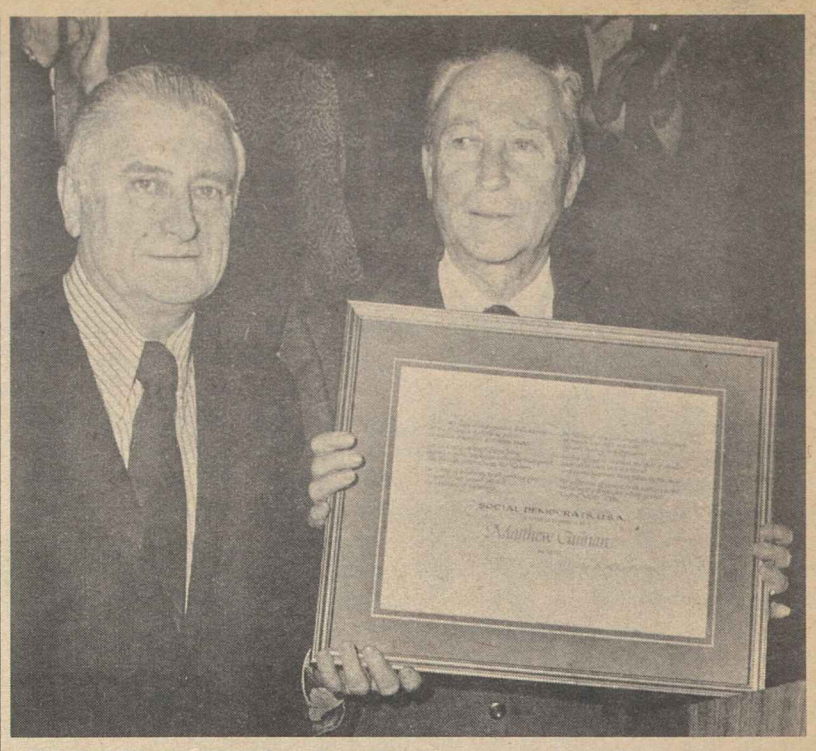
Government economists attributed the greater rise in imports over exports to several factors:

- Expansion of business activity in the United States exceeded the growth in major export markets.
- Lifting of the import surcharge late in 1971 aided imports.
- Inflationary trends abroad boosted import prices and the U.S. dollar was devalued.

The Commerce Dept. said the devaluation induced a prompt increase in dollar import prices without an immediate accompanying reduction in volume.

"Preliminary price data available for total trade through November 1972 show that overall import prices (unit values) rose 7 percent above those in 1971, compared with a 3 percent rise in export prices," the report said.

The report on the 1972 trade deficit of $6.4 billion was made on the "Census basis." When adjusted to the balance of payments basis, the trade deficit amounts to $6.9 billion, compared with $2.7 billion for 1971.



EUGENE V. DEBS AWARD is presented to Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers by Charles S. Zimmerman, right, co-chairman of the Social Democrats USA, at a banquet in New York. Guinan was cited for his "long service to the struggles of working people and proven commitment to social progress and racial justice." The award is presented annually by the organization, formerly known as the Socialist Party-Democratic Socialist Federation.

Union Victories Mount In White-Collar Units

White-collar workers in private industry were joining unions at a record annual pace of 20,000 in 1972, based on National Labor Relations Board election results for the first nine months of the year.

This was well above the previous record set in 1967, when for the entire year, 15,090 white-collar workers were organized in NLRB elections, a Bureau of National Affairs study shows.

Unions won 408 of 697 NLRB elections in the nine-month period last year to gain representation rights for 17,240 clerical, technical, professional and other white-collar workers.

For the comparable nine months of 1971, unions won 328 of 601 white-collar elections to represent 8,810 workers, the BNA reported.

Four AFL-CIO unions—the Office & Professional Employes, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Steelworkers and Communications Workers—ranked high in both the number of election victories and the large size of units, the BNA reported.

The OPEIU won 33 of 64 elections to gain representation rights for 3,225 white-collar workers, or an average unit size of 97 members.

The OPEIU's biggest victory in the nine-month period came at the California Blue Cross in San Francisco, where 1,700 clerical workers voted for union representation last June.

The IBEW participated in 52 elections during the nine-month period, the BNA reported. Its key victory came in the organizing of 143 professional and technical employes at Brown & Root-Northrup in Greenbelt, Md.

The USWA won 19 of 29 elections for a total of 660 new members in units averaging 34 members. Included in the USWA organizing victories were elections won by District 50, Allied & Technical Workers, which merged with the Steelworkers last September.

The CWA won 13 of 25 elections to gain bargaining rights for 770 workers for an average unit size of 59 members. Its largest victory was at the Iowa Telephone Co. and Hawkeye State Telephone Co., where 312 traffic, commercial and plant employes chose the CWA in a statewide election.

Commenting on the findings of the BNA study, AFL-CIO Organizing Director William L. Kircher said that unions are anticipating increased membership growth among white-collar workers because of shifting patterns in the nation's workforce.

He noted that the white-collar workforce is growing at a faster pace than the blue-collar force, especially in metropolitan areas.

Kircher said that more middle management and professional employes are turning to unionism as smaller companies are taken over by conglomerates and multinational corporations. As these white-collar workers are separated from industrial executives, he said, their needs for job security lead them to seek the protection of unions.

Changing Social Security Patterns Reflect Family Protection Concept

The nation's social security system has come a long way since its birth nearly 40 years ago. It has grown from a modest program limited to old-age benefits for workers to a vast system that now also provides protection for family survivors, disability, and health costs.

Lawrence T. Smedley, in an American Federationist article discussing the changing patterns in social security, notes that the program today disburses $3.5 billion a month in cash benefits to 28.2 million beneficiaries, collects contributions from 96 million workers and covers 190 million Americans, including family members.

Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, writes in the federation's monthly magazine that despite the unprecedented popularity of the social security system it is also the topic of widespread misunderstanding.

Part of the problem, he says, is a misunderstanding of the principles that have formed the basis of the program since it became law in 1935.

He notes that the program rests on a foundation of individual equity—benefits should be related to wages and contributions paid—and social adequacy. The latter principle accepts the idea that low-income workers require larger benefits proportional to earnings than high-income people.

"These principles represent two different concepts about how benefits should be allocated among the various beneficiaries," Smedley observes. "As long as neither principle becomes overly dominant, both the well-off and the poor will feel they have a stake in the system. And proposals that tip the scales too much in either direction are unwise."

Rapid expansion in the program has been accompanied by a comparable growth in benefits, the author points out. The new cost-of-living escalator added to the social security law last year guarantees even higher benefits in the future.

"The exact amounts are impossible to calculate because it depends on a worker's present age and the unknown amount by which the benefit level and wage base will rise in the future.

"But a maximum monthly benefit of more than $1,500 for a man and his wife is likely for a worker now in his mid-30s and earning the wage base maximum until the time of retirement."

Even though workers, their employers and the self-employed pay increasingly higher taxes to finance the social security program, it "will still be a good deal," Smedley says.

"The typical retiree today receives about 22 times in benefits what he has paid in contributions," he notes.

"This is because the worker pays contributions during most of his life related to benefits then available, but receives higher benefits and other program improvements at time of retirement and after.

"This feature of a social insurance can't be duplicated by private insurance."

Smedley says it is time to discard the "myth" that social security benefits are only a minimum floor of protection and that the typical retiree can fill any gap by income from pensions, investments, and savings.

"Social security benefits should be increased to the point where older people can maintain a decent standard of living on these benefits alone," he declares.

Smedley agrees with critics that the social security contribution, considered solely as a tax, is regressive. But, he notes, "this is balanced by the benefit formula which is weighted in favor of those with low earnings."

He stresses, however, that the AFL-CIO, like other groups, is concerned about the burden of the social security contribution on low- and middle-income workers during their working lives.

And the AFL-CIO believes, he says, that "the best way to relieve the payroll tax burden and to secure additional funding would be to use general tax revenues—with these revenues raised as much as possible by progressive taxation."

Airline Pacts Ordered Cut By Pay Board

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Phase 3, the Pay Board reduced from 8.3 percent to 5.5 percent a wage and benefits package negotiated with the New York League of Voluntary Hospitals by Hospital & Drug Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The league represents about 100 nonprofit voluntary hospitals and nursing homes in the New York metropolitan areas.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis called the rollback "discriminatory, unjust and unfair," and said the union "will appeal this to the board, and take it to the courts."

Some 27,000 union members—and another 8,000 unaffiliated workers—are directly affected by the ruling. Involved are nurses' aides, housekeepers, clerical workers, dietary workers, X-ray and laboratory technicians and other skilled and semi-skilled workers.

The two-year contract would have raised minimum weekly pay from $130 to $142 the first year and to $154 in the second year.

Davis called the rollback "an attack on low-paid minority members."

"Our members are very much aroused, and hope to pursue this matter all the way without interrupting service to the patients," he said.

$50 Billion a Year:

Tax Loopholes Held Subsidy for Wealthy

Billions of dollars are being drained from the federal treasury by tax loopholes, but the Nixon Administration doesn't want tax reform used to finance domestic programs slashed or eliminated in the President's budget.

That's the story that emerged from two Capitol Hill hearings—by the tax-writing House Ways & Means Committee and by the congressional Joint Economic Committee, which is reviewing the Administration's game plan for the nation's economy.

Stanley S. Surrey, a former high Treasury official in the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, told the House panel that tax loopholes amount to a $50 billion to $60 billion a year subsidy to those who need it least.

The "upside-down" operation of the loopholes, he said, means that the biggest tax subsidies go to the wealthiest individuals and to the largest corporations.

They far exceed the cost of all other government subsidy, grant, loan or credit programs and "are immune from scrutiny at a time when the regular budget is being carefully scrutinized for every possible saving."

But the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Herbert Stein, testified that the Administration doesn't want any extra revenue to come from tax reform.

Stein told the Joint Economic Committee that any tax changes to redistribute the existing tax burden should be "balanced" with neither a net gain nor loss of revenues.

Under questioning, Stein told the committee that the Administration intended the investment tax credit enacted in 1971 as a permanent stimulus to business and not just as an anti-recession device.

The Administration's judgment, he said, is that retaining the tax credit for business is preferable to using the money to restore budget cuts.

At the House Ways & Means Committee hearings, one of the nation's top tax experts said loophole closing could bring about both added revenue for needed government programs and lower tax rates.

Dr. Joseph A. Pechman, Brookings Institution economist, told the committee:

"It makes no sense for a nation with a median family income close to $11,000 to pretend that it cannot take care of its poor in a dignified way, improve its education system, remove some of the blight from its cities, and support other public services adequately because it has reached the limits of its taxable capacity.

"Tax rates are high in this country because certain kinds of income largely escape taxation. If income was more fully taxable and the unnecessary personal deductions were removed, it would be possible both to reduce tax rates and to buy more of the public services that the recent budget suggests we cannot afford."

Not all of the witnesses before the Ways & Means Committee favored closing tax loopholes.

Thus, Dr. Norman Ture, an economic consultant who has just completed a tax study for the National Association of Manufacturers, complained that the present tax system is "biased" against those with the largest incomes and urged as a goal the elimination of graduated income taxes.

As a first step, he said the tax rate for the higher income brackets should be reduced.

Ture also called for complete elimination of the corporation income tax to avoid what he termed double taxation of corporation dividends.

The "loopholes" in the existing law that tax reformers complain of, he said, are merely "modest abatements of the tax bias against saving."

LABOR SECRETARY Peter J. Brennan recites the oath of office at the White House with Pres. Nixon observing the ceremonies. Mrs. Brennan assists with the Bible as U.S. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger administers the oath. Brennan is the former president of the New York city and state AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Councils.

Meat Cutters Assail Wage Controls As Discriminatory in Food Industry

The Meat Cutters asked Congress to end what the union called the "highly discriminatory and inequitable" wage controls over food workers that remain in effect under the Nixon Administration's Phase 3 economic stabilization program.

Meat Cutters' Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said members of the union probably have suffered more under Phase 2 than any other group of workers.

"We have been harmed by more rollbacks of wages, more delays of wage increases and more snafus in the handling of cases," Gorman said in a statement presented to the Senate Banking & Currency Committee.

The Senate panel is weighing the Administration's request for extension of the Economic Stabilization Act beyond its Apr. 30 expiration date.

The Administration's Phase 3 program sets up a system of "voluntary" compliance with wage-price guidelines for most sections of the economy, but retains mandatory controls over the food, health and construction industries.

However, Gorman told the committee, "you will have to look hard to find the price control aspects" of Phase 3 in the food industry.

"Despite the rollbacks and delays of wage increases, food prices—and meat prices, in particular—have spiralled upward and continue to do so," he said.

"A whole package of relaxations of the price control regulations has comforted food industry firms.

"Such relaxations include the elimination of mandatory price control over firms with food sales under $250 million a year, additional leeway in computing profit margins, greater freedom in aggregate pricing and protection against any demand for refunds if a price control violation should ever be detected.

"As a result of these changes, one must question what sort of price control really remains? We believe it is a price control in name only and for public relations purposes only," Gorman said.

"We are asking you—as part of your consideration of the Economic Stabilization Act's future—to require the Administration to treat us in exactly the same way it does other parts of the economy."

The Meat Cutters represent some 550,000 workers, 90 percent of them in the food processing and retail industries.

Gorman noted that average earnings in the food processing industry are 10 cents an hour below the average for all industry and 23 cents an hour below the average for manufacturing. He further pointed out that only one segment of the food industry, meat products, pays an average income that meets the Bureau of Labor Statistics lowest living standard budget.

All too often, Gorman continued, union members have been unfairly subjected to "capricious and arbitrary" wage restrictions and cutbacks by the Pay Board, "even as the cost of living and worker productivity have climbed far past the limits used as a basis for wage controls."

Gorman also attacked the Pay Board's "complicated and arcane regulations and incredibly complex sets of procedures," which served "to chill and fend off any appeals based on specific exceptions."

Meanwhile, the Cost of Living Council issued new regulations pointing out that wages of workers in food transportation are covered by the special mandatory rules that apply to the food industry as a whole.

The new rules exempt firms with fewer than 60 employes and those which derive less than 20 percent and less than $50 million of their annual sales and revenues from food sales.

Congress Challenges White House Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

approval of a bill requiring Senate confirmation of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management & Budget.

If enacted, it would require confirmation of the incumbent officials within 30 days—a provision the Administration particularly opposes.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), the principal sponsor, said the bill is needed because the director of the White House agency "is the second most powerful official in the federal government" and far more influential than the heads of the Cabinet departments who currently must be approved by the Senate.

Ervin is also leading a drive for a bill to require the President to spend money appropriated by Congress, and at a Judiciary subcommittee hearing he had an ally in Republican Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois.

The new deputy attorney general, Joseph T. Sneed, was on the stand defending the President's claimed constitutional right to abolish programs by withholding the total appropriation voted by Congress.

Percy and Ervin prodded the Justice Dept. official about a 1969 memorandum in which William H. Rehnquist, then an assistant attorney general, advised the President that refusal to spend money appropriated by Congress "is supported by neither reason nor precedent."

Percy recalled that Nixon had described Rehnquist, at the time he appointed him to the Supreme Court, as "the President's counsel."

Was Sneed saying that Rehnquist had used faulty judgment?, Percy inquired.

"We think it was erroneous," was the reply.

In the wings, another congressional-presidential clash was taking shape as the Senate Labor Committee approved an Older Americans bill identical to the measure the President vetoed last fall after Congress had adjourned.

It would extend and expand programs for the elderly, provide grants for nutrition and aid to the handicapped, and create community service jobs for older persons.

The White House, meanwhile, is continuing its efforts to paint Congress as irresponsible and to seek public support for the President's impoundments of billions of dollars earmarked for federal programs.

In the first of what the President said will be a series of State of the Union messages, Nixon lectured Congress that "more spending" is not the answer to the nation's domestic problems. He called instead for "greater freedom for the individual" and revenue sharing to allow states and localities to determine their own priorities.

The Administration officially reported to Congress that it was holding "in reserve" $8.7 billion appropriated for various programs. But the impoundment tally did not include the President's refusal to allocate to states $6 billion Congress earmarked for water pollution projects over two years. The pollution fund had been authorized but not yet appropriated.

No-Fault Foes Turning To Weak State Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

and a minimum $25,000 to protect the driver against loss claims arising out of a collision with a vehicle from a state without a no-fault system.

- Optional insurance coverage that would provide no-fault payment of collision and comprehensive coverage, subject to the existing system of deductibles, pain and suffering insurance, and liability beyond that required by state law.

- Legal limitation on the right of an insurance company to seek through court action or arbitration to collect from other insurance companies. This restriction is intended to keep down legal and administrative costs which add to the high price of auto insurance.

Other portions of the AFL-CIO guidelines deal with consumer protection provisions, such as safeguards against arbitrary cancellation of policies and a requirement that insurance firms pay accident losses within 30 days of submission of proof of loss.

The Senate Commerce Committee, meanwhile, has summoned representatives of insurance firms to testify regarding a meeting held last December at the Camelback Inn in Phoenix, Ariz.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), acting chairman for the hearings, charged that the companies targeted 10 states for a lobbying drive to enact minimum legislation and head off a federal law.

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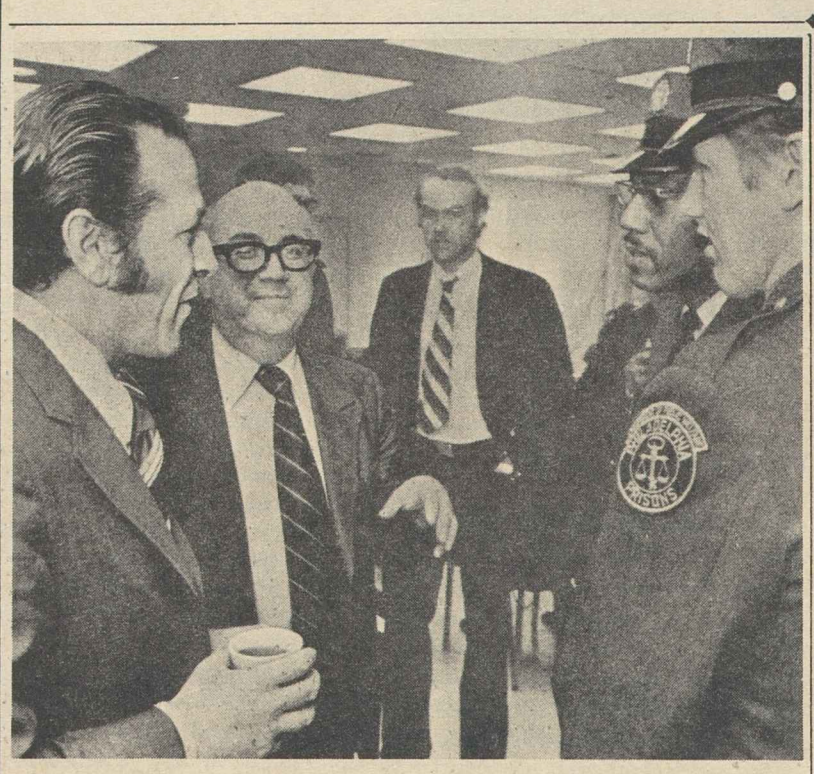
Aroused Labor Protests Jailing of School Strikers



TEACHERS' UNION leaders John Ryan, left, and Frank Sullivan are let out of jail six hours a day to take part in contract talks in the month-old Philadelphia schoolteachers' strike. Sullivan, the president of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, and Ryan, chief negotiator, were sentenced to six months to four years on charges of disobeying a back-to-work court order.

Philadelphia Action Decried by Meany

Philadelphia—"Labor disputes cannot be settled by sending people to jail," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said as an aroused trade union movement protested the imprisonment of leaders of Philadelphia's 13,000 striking teachers.

Meany sent a personal representative to the scene after a city judge sentenced the president and chief negotiator of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers to terms of six months to four years on contempt charges.

Another 21 members of the union's executive board faced sentencing Feb. 16 on the same charge, and 98 striking teachers were arrested Feb. 15 on orders of the judge for violating his anti-picketing injunction. In addition, the local union is being assessed a fine of $10,000 for each day the strike continues.

"Children cannot be educated by injunctions and jail sentences," Meany said. He warned of "the kind of dictatorial society in which free men and women are forced to work against their will under conditions they consider intolerable."

Meany said he will submit a report on the strike to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which begins its mid-winter session Feb. 19 at Bal Harbour, Fla.

The city's trade union movement has angrily protested the jailing of Local Pres. Frank Sullivan and Chief Negotiator John Ryan. And the protests mounted with the mass arrest of the 98 pickets outside Jones Junior High School in the northeast section of the city.

Philadelphia's central labor body voted full support for the strikers and pledged to replace any teachers arrested on the picket line with pickets from other unions. On Feb.

(Continued on Page 3)

Shell Oil Accused of Blacklisting

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers accused the Shell Oil Co. of illegally blacklisting union members on strike against the company.

In a formal charge filed with the National Labor Relations Board at Los Angeles, the union accused the world's second largest oil firm of restraining and coercing employes in the exercise of their rights and discriminating against them in regard to hiring.

"I find it incredible in this day and age of enlightened labor-management relations that Shell would dredge up anti-union tactics that were outlawed in 1935," OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said.

"The blacklist is in direct violation of federal law. Shell is not going to get away with illegal activities in connection with OCAW's lawful strike and boycott against the company."

The union strike against Shell began on Jan. 26 at six plants and refineries in six states, and involves about 4,000 workers.

(Continued on Page 3)

UTU Strike Spotlights Rail Woes

By James M. Shevis

The brief one-day strike by 28,000 United Transportation Union workers on the Penn Central focused the nation's attention on the need for long-range solutions not only on the bankrupt railroad but throughout the entire rail industry in the northeastern United States.

Legislation enacted to halt the UTU strike over Penn Central's unilateral cuts in train crews, requires the Transportation Dept. to draw up a comprehensive plan by Mar. 25 for "the preservation of essential rail transportation services in the Northeast . . . including the President's proposals, if any, regarding federal financial support" of the Penn Central and other bankrupt lines.

Penn Central trustees want an additional $600 million in federal aid to see the railroad through its financial difficulties until 1976. The Administration had indicated earlier, however, that it had no plans to "bail out" the nation's largest rail system.

The emergency legislation rushed through Congress on the first day of the UTU strike and signed by Pres. Nixon, brought a 90-day suspension of the walkout during which the railroad may not institute its planned crew size cuts and negotiations between the union and trustees must be resumed.

UTU Pres. Al H. Chesser, who opposes further money grants to the Penn Central, favors federal government takeover of the line. He, too, views the Penn Central's difficulties in a regional perspective.

"It is gratifying to see Congress adopt our position that this is a problem of the whole northeast corridor, and not just a Penn Central problem," Chesser said.

"Through our persistence, this fact has come to be recognized as the essential problem and the legislation passed recognized the importance of solving the whole problem.

"We hope the 90-day interim period will provide the chance for the government to suggest an overall solution to the whole area of bankrupt and marginal railroads. The Penn Central problem does not exist in a vacuum."

Meanwhile, a Senate Commerce Committee staff report, the result of a year-long study of the causes of the Penn Central's collapse in June 1970, also suggests that the line's problems cannot be considered in isolation from those of other railroads in the northeast quadrant of the country.

Adopting this regional view, the

(Continued on Page 2)

In Wake of Devaluation:

Broad Tariff Power Sought by President

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Nixon will ask Congress to give him broad power to raise and lower tariffs and to take other measures the Administration considers necessary to reverse a growing deficit in the nation's balance of trade.

The President termed the devaluation of the dollar "at best only a temporary solution" and said "trade legislation must follow" to deal with the "fundamental cause" of the imbalance.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz said details of the proposed trade legislation are still being worked out. He announced "a wide process of consultation" with congressional leaders and with business, labor and farm groups before final decisions are made.

The President's comments on devaluation were markedly more restrained than his remarks in December of 1971, when the dollar for the first time was lowered in value in relation to the world's other currencies.

At that time, Nixon termed the action "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world."

The 1971 devaluation came after the United States had run its first trade deficit in this century. But the following year, despite devaluation, the trade deficit more than tripled as imports exceeded exports by $6.4 billion.

Nixon this time said that uncurbed imports combined with "discriminatory" restrictions other countries have imposed to keep out U.S. products threaten to "drive U.S. business out of existence and lose Americans their jobs."

The stand-by powers sought by the President as bargaining tools to convince other nations to cooperate in bringing trade with the

(Continued on Page 8)

Crafts Minority Ratio Reaches All-Time High

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Minority participation in the skilled construction trades is at an all-time high with 8.1 percent of all craftsmen coming from such groups.

That's the story spelled out in a report to the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. which noted that 13.2 percent of all federally registered apprentices in the construction trades are nonwhite.

The report was made to the BCTD executive council at its sessions here by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the department and the Metal Trades Dept. David Turner, secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers, and Reese Hammond, research director of the Operating Engineers, made the report citing the following points:

Building trades unions and minority group organizations have increased non-white participation in construction apprenticeship programs by 56 percent in the three years since the BCTD adopted its program to attract and train qualified minor-

(Continued on Page 3)

FBI Finds Phone Tap In Organizer's Room

Wallace, S.C.—A union organizer's telephone was bugged here as labor continued its campaign to bring collective bargaining into the textile plants of J. P. Stevens & Co.

An FBI agent uncovered the electronic surveillance device at the motel used by two organizers assigned to the campaign—Al Motley of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Mike Krivosh of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Wiretapping is a federal crime and the FBI reportedly is investigating the role of J. P. Stevens management officials in the case.

The general manager of the company's Delta No. 2 plant acknowledged the probe in a posted notice declaring in part:

"It has come to our attention that an investigation is presently being made in our community by law-enforcing officials on a question as to whether some sort of illegal listening device was recently placed in the room of a representative of the Textile Workers . . . and as to whether any of our supervisory employes had any possible involvement in such a matter."

The notice went on to say that the company does not "condone or approve" such tactics and added that certain supervisors had been suspended pending the outcome of the investigation.

J. P. Stevens & Co. has achieved

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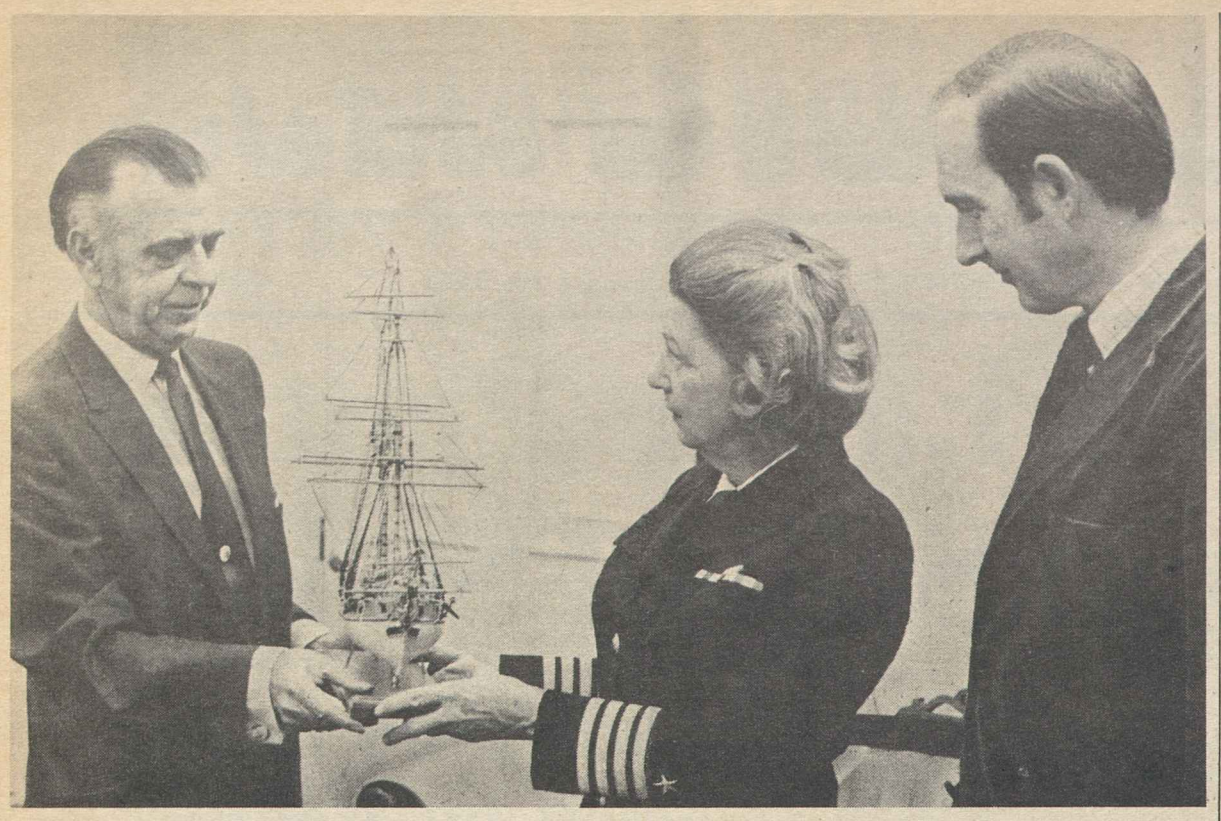

MODEL OF THE RATTLESNAKE, a Revolutionary War vessel, is presented to the Naval Academy Museum by Henry F. McKinnell, administrative assistant with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Accepting the gift are Capt. Alma G. Ellis, museum director, and Robert Sumrall, curator of ship models. McKinnell, a Navy veteran, has been building ship models 25 years.

Overall Solution Sought:

UTU Strike Spurs Study of Rail Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

committee staff recommended the creation of a Northeast Transportation Authority to operate essential rail service from Illinois to New England and south to Norfolk, Va. Such an authority would review the northeastern rail network to determine what lines are essential, then prepare a specific plan of operation.

"If the authority finds that the existing framework will not yield the necessary result, the authority, or perhaps a quasi-public corporation, could be authorized to take over the operations of all bankrupt railroads in the Northeast," the report suggests.

Other bankrupt lines, besides the Penn Central, include the Boston & Maine, Central of New Jersey, Erie-Lackawanna, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh & Hudson River, and the New Hope & Ivyland.

The authority would have the power to enter into arrangements with local or state governments for the maintenance of service over non-essential rail lines if desired by a certain locality, and could sell off portions of the system to public or private entities "so long as such action is consistent with the public interest." An integral part of the staff's recommendations is that the authority "be directed to experiment with means of improving rail operations and service."

The Senate staff report, still to be considered by the Commerce Committee, is but one of many studies of the Penn Central and other railroads that have been made since the railroad went into bankruptcy.

Investigations have also been undertaken by the Securities & Exchange Commission, two House committees, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The ICC, which announced its study just this week, said it was convinced that the bankrupt railroads of the Northeast could be integrated into an efficient and profitable system through "a general restructuring of the railroad system in the East, together with a substantial reduction in the physical plant."

In its 748-page report, the Senate staff concluded that "it appears unlikely that it (the Penn Central) can be reorganized under existing bankruptcy laws within the foreseeable future."

The report found that the railroad's difficulties were the result of a combination of factors, including "questionable management policies, misdeeds of individuals, federal regulatory policies and practices, an inadequate public policy toward transportation, changing demands for rail services, and successful competition from other modes of transportation." Among its other findings:

- "Contrary to assertions made in the days immediately surrounding Penn Central's bankruptcy, the Penn Central's problem was not one of temporary cash shortage. Of primary importance was the need for vastly improved service combined with innovative marketing and pricing techniques."
- "Despite the frequent charge that railroads are hampered by restrictive labor conditions, the study did not produce evidence substantiating recommendations relating to specific practices. Rather, it appears that the railroad labor 'problem' is fundamentally the same issue as in other industries—a matter of balancing the interests of the employes with the desires of management."
- "Many of the problems of the railroads reflect the lack of a coherent, integrated transportation policy in the United States. Government transportation programs—in regulation, financial aid, infrastructure support, and other areas—have grown up piecemeal over the years. That they are often uneven and sometimes inconsistent is less a surprise than a confirmation of their patchquilt character."

COLC Rejects Move To Restore Dock Raise

Saying "no" to a request from the Longshoremen & Warehousemen for restoration of a 30-cent hourly raise denied them last year, the Cost of Living Council went on to spell out its policy on Pay Board decisions made prior to the start of Phase 3 economic controls.

In a question-and-answer statement, the council said a Pay Board decision made during Phase 2 "is effective for the entire period specified, which may include a period after Jan. 10, 1973," the last day of Phase 2.

Last March, the board cut the West Coast dock union's first-year increase to 14.9 percent from 20.9 percent, and let stand a second-year raise of 7 percent. The two-year agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association, the employer group, expires on June 30.

The Cost of Living Council, which has not publicly announced its rejection of the union's request, confirmed, however, that it had denied the request in a letter mailed to the parties involved. The council said it would not officially announce its action until the union and the association had acknowledged receipt of the letter.

In a related question and answer, the council said that requests for pay raises in the Pay Board pipeline that have not yet been acted upon cannot be withdrawn.

Although the Pay Board was abolished under the Phase 3 economic program, it was given 90 days to dispose of pending cases.

Also, the council said, if a request for approval of a pay increase, scheduled to occur before Jan. 11, was filed with the Pay Board during Phase 2, and the board issues a decision in the case during Phase 3, the parties to the case are bound by the decision where it extends into Phase 3.

COL Boost Applied In Steel Industry

Pittsburgh—About 500,000 Steelworkers became eligible for a 3-cents an hour pay increase Feb. 1 based on the cost-of-living provision of USWA contracts with basic steel companies.

The USWA members in the basic steel industry received an earlier 3-cent increase under the clause, based on rises in the federal government's Consumer Price Index.

The union said its contract guarantees every member in the industry at least 12.5 cents in wage adjustments by next Aug. 1 and at least 25 cents an hour in cost-of-living increases as of May 1, 1974.

FBI Probes Bugging of Organizer

(Continued from Page 1)

nationwide notoriety for its repeated violations of federal labor law in a bitter campaign to keep unions out. It has collected a near-record list of citations from the National Labor Relations Board for unfair labor practices, along with contempt of court findings for failure to correct them.

IUD Organizing Director Nick Zonarich urged the FBI to follow through with its investigation.

"We view this electronic surveillance as an extremely serious matter," Zonarich wrote the FBI's acting director, Patrick Gray. "We believe the facts in the case should be cleared up as soon as possible."

The belief in this community is that the FBI was tipped off to the bugging by someone with knowledge of the wiretaps.

Krivosh said an FBI agent, Robert Robertson, accompanied by a representative of the telephone company, Ray W. Price, came to the motel used by the union organizers and asked permission to search his room.

They then asked to search Motley's room where they found and removed what appeared to be an electronic surveillance bug on the telephone.

No arrests have yet been made as the result of the investigation. Zonarich, in his letter to Gray, asked "assurances from the FBI that the findings of its investigation will be made public and any further Dept. of Justice actions resulting from the investigation will be taken as soon as possible."

Daniels Seeks to Extend Jobs Plan

The co-author of the 1971 Emergency Employment Act said he will lead a drive in the House to extend the public service jobs program an additional two years and increase its funding.

The present program is scheduled to expire in June and the Administration doesn't want it continued.

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) has introduced a two-year extension bill and announced that the Select Subcommittee on Labor, of which he is chairman, will start hearings on it promptly.

Two More Unions Serve Rail Bargaining Notices

Two more unions—the Sheet Metal Workers and the Maintenance of Way Employes—served bargaining notices on the nation's railroads, asking for wage increases and a number of improvements in fringe benefits and working conditions.

The Maintenance of Way Employes, whose 100,000 members maintain track and construct buildings and bridges, is seeking a 15 percent pay raise on July 1 and another 15 percent boost on July 1, 1974. The union also seeks a provision for cost-of-living adjustments.

Other proposals cover improvements in vacations and holidays, sick and bereavement leave, travel time and out-of-town expenses, shift premium pay, penalties for violation of work rules, and a national dues checkoff agreement.

BMWE Pres. Harold C. Crotty described the 1973 bargaining goals as "reasonable and fair."

They reflect meaningful and much-needed improvements for the railroad maintenance of way people of America," Crotty said. The union's current agreement expires on June 30.

Under the Railway Labor Act, the railroads are required to begin negotiating with the union within 30 days of the date bargaining notices are served. Crotty noted, however, the requirement has been waived by agreement between the union and the National Railway Labor Conference, the carrier's negotiating arm.

The Sheet Metal Workers, without specifying a percentage, are seeking wage comparability with union workers in the trucking and airline industries. Another important goal is repeal of the incidental work rule, which permits the crossing of craft lines.

The union, which represents some 6,500 railroad employes, also called for a cost-of-living escalator clause and fringe benefits identical to those contained in notices filed against carriers in early January by five other shopcraft unions, the Railway Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Firemen & Oilers.

Other unions which have previously served wage-rules notices are the Railway Signalmen, the Railway & Airline Clerks and the United Transportation Union.

Retired ACWA Leader Frank Rosenblum Dies

Chicago—Frank Rosenblum, who retired last year as secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers, died at the age of 85 in this city where he helped lead an historic strike 63 years ago.

Along with Pres.-Emeritus Jacob S. Potofsky and the late Sidney Hillman, Rosenblum led the tailors of Hart, Schaffner & Marx on strike in the winter of 1910—and the city's 35,000 men's garment workers followed them.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed the labor movement's sorrow at the death of the pioneer leader of the Clothing Workers who "served his fellow workers with dedication" and "truly deserved" the tributes paid him on his retirement.

Rosenblum, who was secretary of the strike committee and the first worker fired for his union leadership, helped establish the ACWA in 1914 and served on its executive board until his retirement.

In 1940, he was named executive vice president under Hillman and in 1946, when Hillman was succeeded by Potofsky, Rosenblum became secretary-treasurer. He was re-elected at every convention until his retirement when he was accorded the permanent title of secretary-treasurer emeritus.

He is survived by his wife, Ida, a daughter and two sons.

In Philadelphia Strike:

Labor Denounces Jailing of Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

13, members of other unions joined teachers on the picket lines in a demonstration of solidarity.

Edward F. Toohey, the central labor body president, said he was "tremendously pleased" by the support for the teachers. The labor council has set up a committee to plan further measures to assist the teachers.

The city's chief judge, who sentenced Sullivan and Ryan, has permitted both men to be released from jail for six hours every day to continue negotiations.

Accompanied by their prison guards, Sullivan and Ryan leave the Philadelphia County Detention Center in Holmesburg at 10 a.m. each day for the trip downtown for negotiations.

They spent their first day out of jail on Feb. 13, returning to the prison promptly at 4 p.m. to resume their sentences.

A federal court, while agreeing to hear a petition for bail, refused to release Sullivan and Ryan pending a hearing on Feb. 16. The State Court of Appeals voted 5-1 not to interfere with the city judge's no-bail ruling.

Ryan and Sullivan, after switching from prison green to business blue, joined teachers and school district negotiators at the bargaining table.

Although the two sides remained far apart, some progress was reported.

The school board offered a slight improvement in its original three-year proposal which would have given the teachers no increase the first year and a 3 percent boost in each of the last two years.

"Meaningful negotiations have been conducted," said Harold Ash, the union's chief executive officer during Sullivan's imprisonment. "However, the board's offer still does not meet our needs."

The union seeks an across-the-board increase of 4.2 percent, plus another 1.5 percent for those who are at their maximum level.

The teachers also want five preparation periods a week for elementary school teachers, wage parity for teachers in the "Get Set" federal day-care program for children from low-income families, and other improvements in working conditions.

Meany's representative, Clinton M. Fair, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO, and a former official of the Teachers union, met with teacher, school board, city and trade union leaders to explore the issues.

Fair deplored the threat to continued negotiations posed by the impending sentencing of the union's entire Executive Board.

"If these people go to jail, there will be no one for the school board to negotiate with," Fair said. "And if there is no one to negotiate with, there is no one to reach a settlement with."

Ryan and Sullivan expressed their appreciation for the support and sympathy expressed to them by trade unionists throughout the country.

"If a union leader in Philadelphia can go to jail without bail for exercising his constitutional right to strike, then the liberty of trade unionists everywhere is threatened," Sullivan said.

Pellerzi Named AFGE Counsel

Leo M. Pellerzi, who rose to the top career attorney rank in government, has been appointed full-time counsel and legal affairs director of the American Federation of Government Employes.

Pellerzi, who resigned as Assistant Attorney General for Administration in the Justice Dept., is former general counsel of the Civil Service Commission and has received numerous awards.

AFGE Pres. Clyde M. Webber said that Edward L. Merrigan will continue as the union's part-time outside counsel.

'Final Offer' Rejected By St. Louis Teachers

A teachers strike in St. Louis continued into a fourth week, but a new contract reopened schools in Warwick, R.I., after a nine-day work stoppage.

In St. Louis, two teacher organizations at separate meetings voted to reject what the city's school board termed its "final offer."

The board proposed an $800 pay raise for the next school year, starting Sept. 1.

For the current year, it said only that it would grant a $200 increase later in the year—if it could raise an additional $1 million.

It was the first firm proposal made by the school board since the strike began on Jan. 22. The board previously argued it could not afford a wage increase even though it admitted having a $3.9 million surplus.

Starting pay for St. Louis teachers with bachelor's degrees is now $7,200. The teachers, represented by Local 420 of the American Federation of Teachers and the St. Louis Teachers Association, a unit of the National Education Association, seek a $1,000-a-year wage increase, paid health insurance and formal recognition of a collective bargaining agent.

The school board set Apr. 3 as the date for an election for a tax increase to pay for a salary hike. Gov. Christopher Bond said his stand against state appropriation of additional funds for community schools had not changed, and that the problem was one that had to be worked out at the local level.

In Trenton, N.J., some 60 non-teaching employes at Mercer County Community College, represented by AFT Local 2315, were in the third week of a strike over salaries and a binding-arbitration clause in their contract.

The agreement at Warwick, second largest city in Rhode Island, came after an all-night meeting of city officials, school committee members and representatives of AFT Local 915.

The contract provides a 6 percent salary increase, improved hospitalization insurance, guarantees against cuts in staff and teaching programs, and an agency shop.

RUDY FAUPL, honored on his retirement as Machinists' international affairs representative, chats with former colleagues in the International Labor Organization. From the left are Edwin P. Neilan, U.S. employer delegate to the ILO; David Morse, former ILO director general; Faupl, and Edward B. Persons, U.S. government delegate to the ILO.

Tributes to Faupl Praise Service as ILO Delegate

Rudy Faupl, who recently left posts as U.S. worker delegate to the International Labor Organization and international affairs representative of the Machinists, was honored for a lifetime of service to the trade union movement at a retirement dinner attended by some 350 close friends and associates.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter read by Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, expressed the federation's "deep sense of gratitude for the outstanding contribution you have made to the betterment of the lives and the preservation of the freedoms of workers not just in the United States but throughout the world."

Faupl, who came to the U.S. from his native Hungary at the age of 15, resigned from his ILO position last November after serving 14 years on the organization's Governing Body. He retired officially on Feb. 1 as the Machinists' international affairs representative, a post he had held since 1949.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman was elected by the ILO Governing Body to fill out Faupl's term, which runs until 1975. Faupl's successor at the Machinists has not yet been named.

In his letter, Meany recalled that Faupl's "fine record of service to the trade union movement" began "at home" in the United States, first as an AFL organizer in Faupl's home state of Wisconsin and later as a trade union representative to the War Labor Board and the Wage Stabilization Board.

Then, referring to Faupl's service at ILO annual conferences in Geneva, Switzerland, Meany added:

"Free worker delegates and democratic government and employer representatives as well, looked to you for devoted, fearless and principled leadership—and time after time you produced."

Meany nominated Faupl as the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO in 1958, and Pres. Eisenhower subsequently formally appointed him to the position.

Seidman, who served with Faupl as a member of every U.S. worker delegation since 1958, noted that he has had "good on-the-job training," but that Faupl's departure "leaves a gap in the workers' group that nobody will be able to fill." Seidman will continue to head the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Tributes to the 64-year-old Faupl poured in from other colleagues.

"Not only is he a highly respected and warmly appreciated member of the worker group but also he is appreciated and highly regarded by employer and government delegates," said Edwin P. Neilan, the U.S. employer delegate.

Edward P. Persons, associate deputy undersecretary of labor who serves as the U.S. government delegate to the tripartite organization, noted that Faupl had ably represented the American labor movement during some of the ILO's most tumultuous years.

Ivar Noren of Sweden, general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation, thanked Faupl for his efforts to improve the working standards of metalworkers throughout the world.

Other speakers included former ILO Director Gen. David Morse, Machinists' Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger and Rune Larsson, labor counselor at the Swedish Embassy. IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith was master of ceremonies.

In his response, Faupl said he "owes much to the free trade union movement" for a satisfying career—particularly to George Meany, "who for 14 years gave me his unqualified confidence while representing labor interests" in the ILO.

Oil Workers Accuse Shell Of Blacklisting

(Continued from Page 1)

The OCAW specifically accused H. M. Karr, manager of Shell's refinery at Wilmington-Dominguez, Calif., of asking Gulf Oil Co. on Feb. 2 to stop Petroleum Maintenance Co. from temporarily hiring Shell strikers. Petroleum Maintenance is a contracting firm doing repair and maintenance work for Gulf.

The union charged Shell made a similar request of Mobil Oil Co. and, as a result, three Shell strikers were discharged from employment by Noble Construction & Maintenonce Co., a contracting firm doing business with Mobil.

At issue in the dispute is the company's refusal to negotiate on a health and safety clause and on a top-level corporate-union review of pension plans, even though other major oil companies have agreed to these provisions in new contracts.

"After asking and securing agreements on these subjects from all the other companies, we cannot permit Shell to ignore them," Grospiron said.

The health and safety clause provides for establishment of in-plant committees with equal representation by union and management, the hiring at company expense of qualified industrial hygienists to monitor exposures to harmful chemical substances in the workplace, and periodic physical examinations and medical testing of employes to determine how they are affected by those chemicals.

Shell has filed an unfair labor practice charge against the union for trying to bargain on health and safety, claiming it is purely a management matter.

UN Association Elects Union Officials to Board

New York—The United Nations Association of the USA elected Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., to the national board of directors.

They join Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who was re-elected to the board at the association's biennial convention.

Crafts Minority Ratio Reaches All-Time High

(Continued from Page 1)

ity youth for the construction industry.

Overall participation of nonwhites as construction craftsmen in the nation's workforce has grown by 10 percent during the same period. The record was accomplished during a period when unemployment in the construction industry has averaged about 10 percent annually.

Non-white participation in the trades currently involves about 262,500 with apprentices making up 13,400 of the 101,200 federally registered. Better than 20 percent of the apprentices enrolled in the first half of 1972 were minority youths.

The report reviewed various developments and programs in the field, noting that local Building & Construction Trades Councils have worked cooperatively with a number of organizations to place 19,000 apprentices in the construction trades through the Outreach program. The Journeyman Outreach program has enrolled 5,485 nonwhites in the two years of its existence and is now an active program in 73 cities. Apprenticeship Outreach is active in 116 cities.

Several unions, the report noted, have initiated special programs to attract and train minority individuals who are above apprenticeable age and who lack journeyman skills, with significant results being achieved.

The construction trades unions are currently operating training programs under the Job Corps at civilian conservation centers with 2,000 of 5,700 training positions at the centers filled with union-sponsored trainees.

The report said that federal appropriations for Outreach and recruitment programs must be sustained at current levels and that the highly successful accomplishments of union-sponsored Job Corps programs deserve continued support and, where practical, expansion.

Continued commitment by all organizations is necessary, the report concluded, to assure continuing progress in placing minority youth in the construction industry as skilled craftsmen.

Genuine Welfare Reform

AID TO FAMILIES with Dependent Children is a title in the Social Security Act of 1935. We have other categories of welfare, too—Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled and Aid to the Blind. Like AFDC, all of these so-called "adult category" programs are federally subsidized with considerably higher payment levels than AFDC. In the last Congress, they were brought together into a single federal program called Supplemental Security Income.

But despite the desire of many people in these categories to obtain employment, nobody talks about the "work ethic" in connection with them. When you talk about "the work ethic" in relation to welfare, it means simply: "Why aren't those lazy bums on AFDC forced to work?"

Although unemployed fathers are now eligible for AFDC under very stringent conditions, only a minute percentage of those on the AFDC rolls are able-bodied men. The overwhelming majority —indeed 99 percent or more—are mothers and children in poverty. What is most striking about all the discussion about welfare reform, "workfare" and the work ethic is that this fundamental fact is virtually ignored.

The prime purpose of AFDC as it was originally conceived was exactly what its name specifies: to provide assistance to dependent children. Our whole approach to welfare reform therefore ought to be: What is best for these millions of disadvantaged and underprivileged children? Those are fancy words to describe kids who are hungry and ill-clothed and living in rat-infested tenements surrounded by filth, despair, degradation and often disease.

Instead, their plight is ignored and all the attention is placed on the alleged sins of the adult, frequently referred to as "he" as if these were predominantly two-parent families where both father and mother are refusing to take good jobs.

ANY GENUINE welfare reform must, first and foremost, emphasize the children's welfare. It should rely primarily on non-welfare programs to develop and assure suitable jobs at decent wages supplemented by improved social insurance, health security and other programs aimed at eliminating poverty.

This will require a multi-faceted approach, but one very different from the ideas which have been most popular in the academic community. These have tended to focus on some variant of the negative income tax as a single, all-embracing solution to poverty.

Qualified academicians have devoted much time and effort to developing simulated models, pilot tests and other research studies which have produced a data base for the policy they espouse. But little work has been done to provide a research foundation for the more promising multi-faceted approach.

With this approach, welfare, or whatever it is called, could become a residual program providing a decent level of living to people who can't work at all or ought not to be required to work if they wish to devote themselves to their children's care. Under these circumstances, welfare would be far less costly and the "work ethic" would be irrelevant to welfare. The nation might even turn once again to helping instead of punishing the poor.

—From the February 1973 American Federationist—"Welfare Reform and the Work Ethic" by Bert Seidman.

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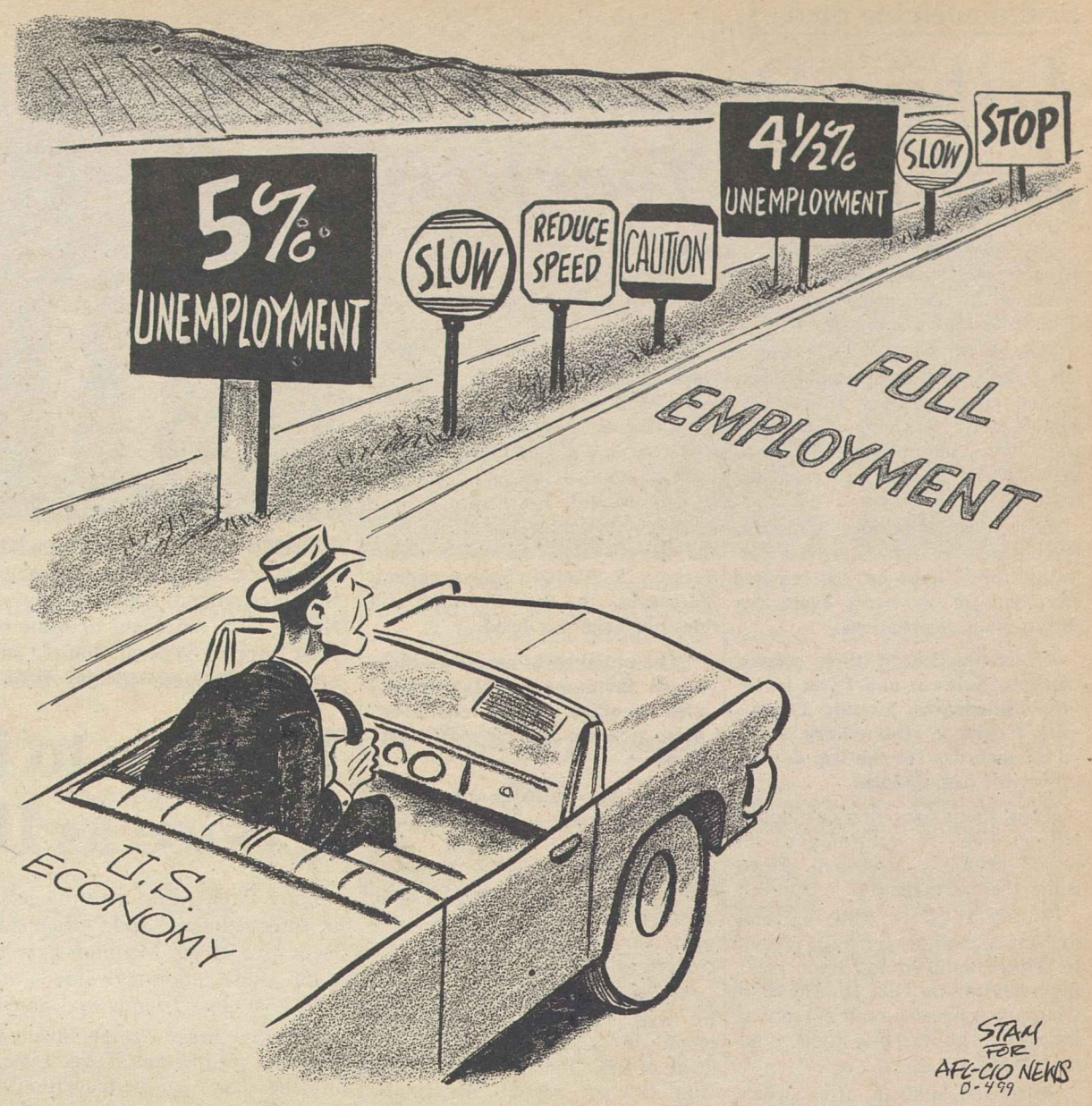

A Word Edgewise:

Battle Over Pentagon Papers Called Mostly Sound and Fury

By John P. Roche

AS ONE of perhaps 15 living Americans who actually read the Pentagon Papers from one end to the other in both editions, thus rating distinction either for lunacy or for conscientiousness (or both?), I delivered my considered judgment here and in the Political Science Quarterly that the documents were "fundamentally a historical junkpile which provide neither proof nor disproof for any hypotheses about the origins and character of the war in Vietnam."

I also suggested that Dr. Daniel Ellsberg was comparable to a housebreaker who proudly believes he has stolen a Renoir, only to learn that his prize is a cheap reproduction. In short, I proposed that Ellsberg be indicted for petty larceny and, if convicted, be sentenced to read the Pentagon Papers aloud for the benefit of the blind.

This modest proposal dumped me squarely in the middle of no-man's land. On one hand, the government of the United States went off madly in pursuit of principle. Obviously in a universe of Platonic forms the Attorney General's conduct would make sense: Ellsberg had, after all, unloaded the biggest collection of over-classified documents in the history of the world, and such behavior could not be condoned.

But, thank God, the United States has never been run on Platonic principles. If we were, I suspect, half the population would at any given moment be discussing matters with a grand jury. If you scratch an American, you find an anarchist —not one of the old-fashioned bomb throwers, but someone who looks on government as a useful thing in its place, and is prepared to determine for himself its proper place. In my childhood, for instance, I did not know a single person who obeyed the Prohibition Amendment: when my father and his friends uncorked the booze, they referred to drinking as "a blow for liberty."

To say this is not for a moment to indicate approval of lawlessness, or to suggest that Americans do not approve of "law and order." It is rather to note that "law and order" are defined by society, not by the state. Congress and the legislatures can pass laws to their hearts' content, but enforcement lies in public opinion. In this context, public opinion has from the outset yawned at the Ellsberg caper and the Attorney General would have been wise to let sleeping dogmas lie.

Of course, on the other side of the hill there was a dedicated group claiming that the Pentagon Papers proved the infamy of the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. To them Ellsberg had purloined a real Renoir and assumed heroic proportions.

Between this anti-war contingent and the Attorney General there seemed to be an invisible bond: both persisted in exaggerating the significance of the documents. The foolish effort to suppress publication seemed positive proof that the papers were dynamite, and boosted sales. One wonders how many copies of the New York Times edition are peacefully gathering dust after the unsuspecting purchaser got to page 25 and reached for an Agatha Christie.

Now it appears that the conspiracy to upgrade the Pentagon Papers has lost its major protagonist, none other than Ellsberg himself.

If you have been following the Los Angeles trial, you will have noted the shift in Ellsberg's defense.

HE AND HIS LAWYERS are now engaged in trying to persuade the jury that in fact the material in the papers was not of any great significance, that (as I pointed out here some time ago) virtually all of the "great decisions" had been covered contemporaneously by the press, that Hanoi, Moscow, Peking would obtain no aid and comfort from the disclosures. In short, to revert to my analogy, the Renoir was a fake.

I hate to comment on a case under adjudication (in Britain it would land me in jail), but I feel very strongly that the espionage raps against Ellsberg should be dismissed and the trial should center on the question of larceny. The espionage laws are not playthings—they should be reserved for drastic offenses against national security.

For Professional Care!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Facts on Burke-Hartke:

Job Loss, Dollar Drain Spur New Support for Trade Bill

The following is excerpted from "Foreign Trade and U.S. Jobs," 1973 Fact Sheet No. 1 of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

IN SEPTEMBER 1971, Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.) and Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) introduced a comprehensive legislative proposal to revamp U.S. foreign trade, tax and investment laws to overcome the growing problems of the export of American jobs, trade imbalance and an increasingly displaced U.S. economy.

Both Hartke and Burke stressed that the old arguments of "free trade" versus "protectionism" no longer mean anything in an era in which giant corporations cross national boundaries and America's trading partners increasingly erect non-tariff barriers to protect their own industries by restricting imports.

During the last Congress 89 representatives and senators supported and co-sponsored the bill. As expected, it was roundly attacked by multinational corporations, so-called "free trade" advocates and the lobbies of large foreign investors. Despite repeated attacks, both Burke and Hartke continued to call for action, saying that major legislation was necessary in order to restore America's economic health and regain a balance in international trade and investment. The wisdom of their urgings was soon borne out.

In 1971, the U.S. experienced its first trade deficit in the 20th century and in 1972 the deficit became a walloping $6.4 billion. Meanwhile, additional U.S. industries became smothered by massive imports; the U.S. aircraft and computer industries were heavily eroded and other technologically advanced U.S. industries became similarly threatened.

Most dramatic of all, attitudes toward the legislation changed. From outright criticisms one year ago, there is now agreement among trade specialists, academics and the press that a major problem exists.

The New York Times, once highly critical, stated that there is now "general agreement that a real problem exists . . . that a pure, across-the-board free trade philosophy is not the right answer for the United States at this point in history." The Times also said that "if the problem of being suddenly overwhelmed by imports is a real one, then it should be identified and remedied. . . ."

It is now common knowledge, for example, that the bill does not build walls, as its early critics charged. The bill actually provides a unique "sliding door" with market guarantees to U.S. trading partners, something no other nation guarantees. Instead of permitting a massive inflow of goods and the outflow of jobs to spread economic disaster, the bill restricts the present pell-mell rush by companies to go abroad for profits while weakening America's production, tax base, jobs and standard of living at home.

The Foreign Trade & Investment Act has now been reintroduced by Hartke (S151) and Burke (HR62). During the 93rd Congress this will be one of the most important legislative issues facing the American workingman and his family.

A key provision in the bill establishes an entirely new "sliding door" concept to imports. The "sliding door" would replace the wide open door that is currently periling the U.S. as a manufacturing nation and would be a healthy alternative to the closed door of the dead past.

Production of U.S. goods would be insured by guarantee of a share of the U.S. market. U.S.-based manufacturers could recover from the heavy import onslaughts of recent years. The bill provides that all products that come into the U.S. would be awarded an annual import quota of the number of units that entered the U.S. during 1965-1969. Thus all foreign goods would be guaranteed an annual percentage of our production. In addition, goods that are not produced here (bananas, for example) would be excused from quotas. Also excused would be those goods already under quotas and those products under voluntary agreements.

TODAY, U.S. multinational firms and others cry "free trade," which really means keep the U.S. wide open for their profit, regardless of the eventual destruction of the U.S. markets, U.S. industries, and U.S. workers' jobs. The world today is different: multinational firms, managed economies, non-tariff barriers, preferential agreements and foreign government-sponsored subsidies and services, all aimed to maximize exports and minimize imports.

These changes have found the U.S. worker virtually helpless in protecting his job and his standard of living.

While the U.S. has played by the old theories and the old slogans, U.S. markets have been virtually overrun, costing U.S. jobs. Equally destructive, U.S. multinational corporations, seeking to maximize profits, have moved production of huge parts of U.S. industry abroad. Typewriters, office machines, sewing machines, radios, black and white TV, quality glassware, stainless steel dinnerware, bicycles and scores of other products now depend on imports for sale or manufacture in the U.S., and tens of thousands of other products are similarly threatened.

The bill devotes itself to far more than quotas; it would require that foreign operations of U.S.-based multinational firms carry the same tax load as domestic firms. The present tax law encourages movement abroad.

HEW Weighs Shift:

Labor Foes Befuddle Issue On Welfare Aid to Strikers

ANTI-UNION GROUPS have befuddled the issue in their stepped-up drive to ban all forms of public assistance to the needy children and families of striking workers, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis charged.

The claim that such aid upsets the balance of collective bargaining "is sheer nonsense," Perlis said. He rejected the charge made by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that food stamps and public assistance prolong strikes, pointing out that "some of the longest and most bitter strikes occurred when there were no benefits at all."

The real issue is not aid to "strikers as striker," Perlis said. "The issue is aid to needy people," and the sole criterion should be need, not what caused the need.

Perlis said on Labor News Conference that the key fight now centers on two alternative definitions of "unemployed father" proposed by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in spelling out eligibility for Aid for Dependent Children.

He said the AFL-CIO, church and other public groups, social welfare agencies and many employers have urged rejection of the so-called alternative A that would give the states the option to grant or deny AFDC assistance to strikers, and adoption of alternative B that spells out eligibility solely on the basis of need, preserving the existing practice.

Perlis warned that adoption of HEW alternative A "would open the dam" and endanger other forms of public assistance that in no way relate to strike situations, such as aid to the disabled, the blind and the elderly. He said that strikers, just like their fellow citizens in all walks of life, turn to public assistance as a last resort.

"Rather than starve, rather than let their children starve, they go on public welfare, they obtain food stamps" and other aid, he declared, adding that workers pay taxes to help support these programs, and workers should be eligible to participate in them when they are in need.

Reporters questioning Perlis were Dale McFeatters, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Frank Swoboda, Washington correspondent for Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT byproduct of the 1972 election is the apparent willingness of the new House of Representatives to begin the hard process of reform of its procedures to break the hold of seniority and hoary tradition on its deliberations.

Two crucial factors are involved in this apparent decision. The membership of the House is considerably changed as a result of the retirement or defeat in the primaries and the general election of some of its veteran members. Furthermore, to make this change more definite is the fact that many of the defeated members were among the most conservative in the chamber.

While the Republicans have initiated their own party reforms, the changes made by the Democrats, as the majority party, have greater significance. They affect the workings of the House itself in addition to those of the party.

What the Democratic Caucus has done, therefore, needs close examination.

● For the first time chairmen of committees, long automatically named through the seniority system, were subject to election by the Democratic Caucus without regard to seniority. There was no violent turn-over. Those elected were the same men that would have been named under the old system. Nevertheless, they were the subject of debate and criticism. They were under warning that their actions were under scrutiny of the entire party.

● Technical changes in the subcommittee system were made by the caucus, too. The new rules limit the number of subcommittees on which a member may serve; they limit the number of chairmanships that can be held under the old seniority system. From the reformers' point of view, younger and new members in the House can now get a better break within the committee and subcommittee structure.

● In addition to these actions, the next caucus of the Democrats, to be held February 21, will decide on whether committee hearings should be open to the public, or closed except in cases on national security and the private rights of citizens.

Also to be considered is creation of a Democratic Steering Committee to help shape Democratic policy and tactics. The committee would have one member for each of 12 regions in the country with Speaker Carl Albert as chairman. A further subject to be considered would be limitation of closed rules—that is the rule that prevents amendment of legislation before the House.

● Finally, the House has voted creation of a Select Committee which will conduct a thorough investigation over the next year-and-a-half of the election of House committees, their jurisdiction and operations with a mandate to report its conclusions and recommendations. The committee was voted $1.5 million. The ten-member bipartisan committee is to be chaired by Rep. Richard Bolling, Missouri Democrat, who has long called for House reform and is author of two books on the subject: "House Out of Order" and "Power in the House."

While all these developments lack the dramatic background that marked the toppling of an Uncle Joe Cannon in other days, labor observers believe that they represent important progress in the long and stubborn fight to increase the efficiency and, above all, the democracy, of the legislative process in the House.

There can be little doubt that the House fight with Pres. Nixon over the impoundment of voted funds for social programs is playing a role in the current move in the House to make it more efficient and more responsive and so redress the legislative-executive balance. Nevertheless, the real impetus has been public pressure greatly aided by the relatively sudden collapse of a considerable portion of the old House leadership during the election.

REAL ISSUES are befuddled by anti-union groups in their stepped-up drive to ban public assistance to the needy children and families of strikers, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Consumers Feel Heavy Impact Of New Round of Price Hikes

By Sidney Margolius

IN JUST ONE WEEK, a reader wrote us, medium-size eggs went up 14 cents a dozen at the supermarket where she buys. Another reader writes that round roast went up 20 cents a pound in one month. Bacon is up 28 cents a pound since last spring. Center-cut pork chops cost 23 cents more. Celery went up 10 cents a stalk in just a week, while broccoli is up 15 cents and onions a dime.

That's what has happened to food prices this winter. Now that the government has further relaxed price controls, you can expect higher charges for rents, cars and a variety of smaller needs such as household appliances and tires. Tire manufacturers, in fact, already have announced that prices will soon go up.

As well as the general inflation, the unusually high tags on meat and vegetables this winter have been due to bad weather and a holdback by livestock growers and feeders.

Even so, there's more beef available than last year but low pork supplies have pushed up beef prices too. Hog prices this winter reached the highest level on record of $34 a hundredweight. A little over a year ago the market average was $20.

Food prices should level off and even may come down temporarily this spring as larger supplies of meat, eggs and other produce reach the market. Meanwhile, the only way a moderate-income family can deal with the high cost of meat is to reduce the amount used, relying more on alternative protein foods and combination dishes using smaller portions of meat. Pork supplies especially will increase this spring.

The fact that canned vegetables have not gone up as much as fresh or even frozen may be of some help. But expect higher prices for canned products, too, now that controls have been relaxed.

Eliminating rent controls is possibly the most harmful result of the Phase 3 or partial price control program. However, that doesn't mean your landlord can cancel your lease if you have one. Leases are private contracts and remain in effect.

At the same time that the Administration has eliminated rent controls it has suspended mortgage help for building co-op and other housing for moderate-income families. Harold Ostroff, vice president of United Housing Foundation, has warned that the enforced holdback on construction of new housing facilities will further aggravate the already serious housing shortage.

The United Housing Foundation is an organization of labor unions and other community groups which has built such large housing developments as Co-op City in New York.

Another costly trend is that more people now are using credit cards instead of taking out lower-cost credit union or bank loans when they need to finance purchases. That's what happened this past Christmas, a number of banks around the country reported. After a no-interest period of usually 30 days, purchases on credit cards and other revolving charge accounts in most states require finance charges equivalent to 18 percent a year compared to the typical 11 to 12 percent for credit union and bank loans.

You can get a credit union or bank loan to pay off higher-cost revolving charge account debts. But don't let yourself be exploited by "consolidation loans" promoted by small-loan companies. Such loans usually involve annual percentage ranges of 30 to 42 percent.

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SOCIAL SECURITY headquarters near Baltimore recently was renamed the Arthur J. Altmeyer Building, after the man who was credited as the father of the program. The photo was made, with Altmeyer standing at the approach to the building, before he died last October.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Aid from Well-Meaning Souls Can Often Aggravate Woes

By Jane Goodsell

I KEEP READING newspaper stories about people who calmly watch other human beings being mugged or strangled and don't lift a finger to help them. While this may be true, there's another side of the story. People can sometimes be too helpful.

The other night on a crowded bus a man across the aisle from me got the hiccups. After his third hick, the motherly lady sharing his seat touched his arm sympathetically and said, "Pardon me, sir, but if you'll hold your breath while I count to 19, we'll have you over that in a jiffy." He did, and she did, but the cure didn't work.

When he hiccuped again a gentleman sitting behind him emptied a paper bag containing several pairs of socks, and handed the bag to the afflicted passenger telling him to breathe into it slowly and deeply. That didn't work either.

Then a little boy tiptoed up behind him, put his mouth to the man's ear and yelled, "Boo!" causing a lady in the back of the bus to drop her shopping bag which was full of oranges. Immediately half the people in the bus were scampering around the floor, bumping heads as they groped for the oranges which were rolling hither and yon under the seats.

I've no idea what happened next because, at that point, I'd reached my destination and got off the bus.

On another day I had my car stuck halfway into a tight parking space with the wheels jammed against the curb so that I couldn't turn them. The nicest man offered me his assistance, telling me how to straighten my wheels, then to turn them sharply to the left and gently to the right while I backed up slowly. Before I knew it, I was beautifully parked.

Honestly, that man was so helpful and nice that I didn't have the heart to tell him that I'd been trying to get out of and not into that parking space.

I'm not saying that I don't appreciate assistance when I'm in trouble. I am pathetically grateful to motorists who give me a push when my car stalls, and to pedestrians who draw little maps showing me how to get to the Blakes' house on Hilltop Road.

Still I must admit a decided preference for good samaritans whose heads are in the right place as well as their hearts. When my benefactor's bumper and mine become hopelessly entangled, and when I find that my little map has led me over the river and through the woods to a muddy, unpaved, dead-end road, my gratitude dims.

Then there are the dinner guests who insist on helping me in the kitchen and refuse to take no for an answer. There are two kinds of kitchen helpers: those who are sure they know how to do it better than I do and scream at me, "No, no, don't salt the steak before you cook it, it draws out the meat juices," and request esoteric things I don't have, like tarragon for the salad dressing and a copper bowl to beat the egg whites in.

Then there are the timid types who are so afraid of doing it wrong that they ask me how I want the tomatoes sliced and how many cubes of ice to put in each glass of water. In either case they get me so rattled that I salt the string beans twice, the potatoes not at all, and completely forget to make the coffee.

A WHILE BACK, I mentioned at a meeting of my reading club that I was thinking of taking off a few pounds. Well talk about involvement. One member urged me to go on the meat-and-water diet. Another insisted that bouillon and cottage cheese was the only answer. Still another suggested yoga, and somebody else presented me with a card to her exercise salon. Since I felt that I couldn't take one's advice without hurting the other's feelings, I decided to forget the whole thing and stay fat.

Real help can make molehills out of mountains. But, unfortunately, it can, and often does, work the other way around.

For Children, Workers:

Lead Poisoning Held Major Health Peril

LEAD POISONING is as prevalent a child killer today as smallpox, typhus, diptheria and measles had been in the past, the Committee on Environmental Information warns.

Unlike many diseases, lead poisoning is not caused by virus or bacteria. It is not hereditary. And its causes are not complicated or unknown.

Lead poisoning, writes Calla Smorodin of the environmental information committee, is simply the end result of the exposure to a lead-contaminated environment.

The committee is a federally funded center for the distribution of information on environmental hazards based in St. Louis. It also is supported by labor organizations.

All of us take lead into our bodies, the article notes, both by breathing small amounts present in the air and by eating and drinking small amounts in food and water. Most of this lead is eliminated, but where exposure is great—especially over a period of time—the body gets into trouble. The results can be severe—kidney damage, permanent brain damage, and even death.

WORKERS EXPOSED to lead on the job and children are the chief victims of lead poisoning—especially young children between the ages of 1 and 3. The main reason: children like to explore with their mouths. They eat dirt, safety pins, nickels, paint, putty, plaster—anything they can pry loose. Many doctors who work with children believe that at least 50 percent of all young children swallow non-food items.

Most parents are unaware that a child's environment can be contaminated with sweet-tasting lead. Kids who have access to peeling paint and loose plaster and putty can add very dangerous quantities of lead to their diets. One chip of paint about the size of a man's thumbnail, for example, can contain more lead than the safe daily adult dosage.

Not all childhood lead poisoning is due to eating paint. Some earthenware pottery—particularly the handmade variety—can be dangerous. Most commercial stoneware is fired at very high and well-controlled temperatures and is therefore safe. But it is impossible to tell the difference between stoneware and pottery just by looking at it.

A good rule of thumb is to use only pottery that you know is stoneware or unless it has been laboratory-tested for lead.

If you have young children at home, here are some things you can do about lead poisoning:

- Use only lead-free paint. If the pigment contains any chemical containing lead, the paint is heavily leaded and should never be used on toys, furniture, walls, woodwork, windowsills, porches or in any area where small children play.
- Check all areas of the house—inside and out—for peeling paint. Even though lead-free paint may have been used for the most recent layer, peeling paint can consist of 10 layers or more and go back to the time the house was built. It has only been since the 1940s that paint manufacturers have begun to reduce the lead content of paint.
- Make sure all pottery used at home is safe. Some local health departments will analyze pottery for lead content.
- Know the symptoms of lead poisoning: Unexplained drowsiness, nausea, irritability, abnormal fatigue, vomiting, headache, diarrhea, constipation, abdominal pains. However, a child with lead poisoning may have only one of these symptoms.
- Act quickly if you suspect lead poisoning, or if you suspect that your child has eaten something containing lead. Very often children can eat high amounts of lead for a two- or three-month period before they begin to show any symptoms. Contact your doctor or health clinic immediately for a blood test, and be sure to mention that you suspect lead poisoning. Many large cities have health clinics that provide the test free of charge.

'Worn Out Shibboleths':

Lagging U.S. Trade Position Tied to Outdated Concepts

Much of the discussion of U.S. problems in world trade is worthless because it is based on outdated concepts which no longer fit the realities of today's world, a leading economist says in the current issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg brands much of the current trade debate "no more than a knee-jerk reaction to worn out shibboleths, an unthinking rote recital of lessons learned long ago." Ruttenberg is a former assistant secretary of labor who now heads a Washington, D.C., economic consulting firm.

His article breaks down the differences between today's world of trade and the situation in the 1930s when most of the "free trade vs. protectionism" arguments were developed. And he finds 12 ways in which the truths of the 1930s have no bearing on the present situation.

Consequently, Ruttenberg challenges anyone who might oppose the Burke-Hartke bill—the labor-supported foreign trade bill — to "rethink these issues. If they don't like the Burke-Hartke approach, then let them come up with other alternatives."

But Ruttenberg asks that such alternatives face up to the mounting export of U.S. jobs overseas rather than ignore it, and face it in today's terms, not with "more of the same reciprocal trade-GATT-Cordell Hull approach" of 40 years ago.

"The U.S. business stake in this is just as high as that of U.S. labor," Ruttenberg concludes. "It should join with labor in making the U.S. economy strong, healthy and competitive."

First on Ruttenberg's list of outmoded concepts is the theory of comparative advantage, which "holds that in order to achieve optimum utilization of the world's resources, each nation should concentrate on the production of those goods and services which it could produce most efficiently in relation to the total (world) demand."

But all of that is based on a bygone era when capital, technology, labor and land were fixed, the author points out, whereas in today's world of accelerated communication and transportation, capital and technology are highly mobile and can be shipped across national borders overnight, as the operations of leading multinational firms readily show. Today, only land and labor are relatively fixed, Ruttenberg observes, and this places workers at a tremendous disadvantage in relation to their employers' operations.

Growing out of comparative advantage is the assumption that the United States, with its more advanced technology, will import mostly raw goods and export mostly labor-intensive products. But Ruttenberg points out that technology-intensive imports into the United States have grown 400 percent since 1964 with more and more multinational firms using overseas production or assembly plants on even the most sophisticated of manufacturing. Meanwhile, U.S. export of such products grew only 85 percent.

Supporting both those theories was the "unshakable faith" in the assumption that the United States would always outstrip the rest of the world in productivity, which Ruttenberg cites as the third outmoded concept.

U.S. productivity is still growing, but its annual average increase of 2.5 percent a year between 1965 and 1969 doesn't compare with such world leaders as Japan with 13.4 percent or France with 6.9 percent for the same period, he notes.

Today, 40 percent of U.S. patent applications come from foreigners, Ruttenberg points out in laying to rest the fallacy that the United States always has had—and always will have—the international lead in research and development.

"Much of the technology that moves so easily outside the United States was initially financed through U.S. government support of industrial research and development programs," Ruttenberg says. The electronics industry, one of the hardest hit by the export of jobs, is cited as an example of the U.S. taxpayer paying the cost of processes now used overseas: two-thirds of the development activity in electronics between 1957 and 1965 was paid for with federal funds.

The fifth belief that Ruttenberg says is no longer true is related—that both U.S. industry and the U.S. government will always outspend the rest of the world in research. Instead, a study showed that "U.S. research and development activities financed by business were at about the same level as our major competitors," and the government money has gone primarily into defense and aerospace programs.

It was traditionally believed that in a world of totally free trade, disruptions would be only temporary and the harm to some individuals could be handled through adjustment assistance.

But as soon as such assistance was arranged through the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the article points out, imports began to flood into the United States "in such volume that full utilization of adjustment assistance would put the cost of federal support through the roof." Rather than face that reality, Ruttenberg says, "the government chose to put off that day of reckoning by making it almost impossible for workers and companies to qualify for help under the act."

Two more concepts on which trade theory relied were put into effect in a U.S.-Canada auto agreement and the adoption of unlimited most-favored-nation treatment for all trading partners under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). Nothing was wrong with either in principle, Ruttenberg says, but failure to foresee developments of the auto agreement and the exceptions allowed to GATT undercut both agreements.

Item No. 9 on Ruttenberg's list of ideas to be discarded is the faith the United States placed in reciprocal trade agreements, only to see the rest of the world form preferential trading blocs and adopt non-tariff barriers to an extent that "not only has the United States not led anybody anywhere, but while the United States was going in one direction, everyone else was going in quite the opposite direction."

Two more U.S. concessions—to help war-torn economies and to encourage the Common Market—can no longer be justified, Ruttenberg says. Artificially high prices for Common Market agricultural products and adoption of an allegedly internal value-added tax are two examples of how U.S. relations with that trading bloc have changed drastically.

The final item on Ruttenberg's list of misplaced trusts was U.S. confidence that it would never need to worry about its balance of payments. "In 1971, the U.S. trade balance dipped into the red for the first time in this century," it is noted, and the deficit grew to $6.4 billion in 1972.

In the face of these 12 drastic changes in historic U.S. trade patterns, Ruttenberg poses the necessity for U.S. business and labor to work together in getting restrictive trade barriers removed, improving their own productivity and rejuvenating U.S. research and development in order to continually expand markets for U.S. products.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE in labor-management relations by Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, center, of the Clothing Workers was noted in his selection for a Pace College award in New York. He is flanked by Francis A. O'Connell, left, a vice president of Olin Corp. who made the presentation, and Dr. Edward J. Mortola, president of the college. The award is made by the college's Edward Corsi Labor-Management Relations Institute.

CWA Seeks Full Role In Job Bias Settlement

Philadelphia—The Communications Workers moved to intervene in a job discrimination settlement American Telephone & Telegraph Co. made with the federal government to insure that conditions are remedied fairly for all employes the union represents.

The CWA asked the U.S. District Court here to suspend its decree that led to the agreement until the union is given a full role in steps to correct the job inequities.

Under terms of the settlement with the Labor Dept. and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, AT&T agreed to give $15 million in back pay and $23 million a year in wage increases to women and minority workers affected by biased hiring and job practices.

The two government agencies filed their complaint and a consent decree approved by AT&T in the federal court Jan. 18.

The CWA charged in its suit that the union's efforts to become a full party in the action had been rebuffed even though it filed numerous complaints of civil rights violations against AT&T.

While the CWA was briefed on the government's proposed action against AT&T, its attorney was unable to obtain a copy of the lawsuit and decree order before it was filed, the union said.

The CWA said it requested the government take no court action until the union had an opportunity to negotiate the remedial action with AT&T, but was refused.

And only when a press conference was scheduled, did the CWA learn that the lawsuit had been filed and a consent order requested.

The union said that many provisions of the settlement and decree contradict sections of the CWA collective bargaining agreement with the Bell System.

Although the CWA said it was in accord with the settlement, "the impact of the instant action and the consent decree on the working conditions of all employes represented by the CWA necessitates the inclusion of CWA in the structuring of relief—especially as it directly affects the collective bargaining agreements now in force between defendants and CWA."

In its court brief, the CWA said the government-AT&T agreement and consent decree require that Bell system companies give preferential treatment to certain employes and bargain with the CWA over the implementation of the program although the CWA is not a party to the agreement.

"To consent to such preferential treatment constituting discrimination against certain of its members is in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964," the union stressed.

One area of conflict on the agreement, the CWA noted, is the provision for promotion in certain categories for those having "basic qualifications" plus seniority, while the CWA contracts require that promotions go to the "best qualified" when seniority is equal.

"CWA seeks to intervene solely for the purpose of helping shape the remedy in this matter and not to open the issues of litigation already disposed of," the union told the court.

States Urged to Prevent Cuts in Benefit Levels

The AFL-CIO has asked its state central bodies to help prevent a cut in benefits to several million low-income aged, blind and disabled persons.

Bert Seidman, the federation's social security director, said a new federal program intended to expand assistance will boomerang in about half the states next January unless legislatures act this year.

Starting in 1974, the current state-federal programs of aid to the aged, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled will be absorbed into a new federally financed Supplemental Security Income.

It will guarantee to those eligible a minimum monthly income of $130 for an individual and $195 for a couple.

In about half the states, that will mean more money than these people currently receive under benefit levels set by the states and financed jointly by state and federal funds.

But in the other states, including the most populous industrial states, the new federal payment will be less than the current benefit level.

A study compiled by the National Senior Citizens Law Center notes also that many of the beneficiaries are in danger of losing other non-cash benefits including Medicaid, subsidized housing and food stamps.

Seidman called on state central bodies to press for action in legislatures this year to provide supplementary state payments so that the total amount will be "at least at the present level of benefits."

In most cases, the cost to the states of supplementing the federal program will be less than what they have been paying under the present joint program.

Furthermore, the federal law provides generally that states will not be required to spend more than they did last year in order to continue benefits at the levels that existed at the start of 1972. The federal government will pay any added expense beyond that level and an additional amount if a state increases its cash payment to offset the discontinuance of food stamps.

Arkansas Boosts Minimum Wage

Little Rock—The Arkansas legislature has given unanimous approval to a bill raising the state's minimum wage from $1.20 to $1.40 an hour.

The increase, urged by Gov. Dale Bumpers, was praised by State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker as a step in the right direction although short of labor's goals.

Boycott Ended As Holly Farms Settles

With an assist from labor's boycott, the Meat Cutters have won a four-year battle for collective bargaining and a union contract at the Glen Allen, Va., plant of Holly Farms Poultry Industries.

Both the NLRB and the courts upheld the union's charges of refusal to bargain and unfair labor practices, finally bringing management to the negotiating table.

The result was a two-year contract, providing an immediate pay raise plus a wage reopener, and additional fringe benefits. Meanwhile, another company plant in Center, Tex., also has agreed on contract terms.

The boycott launched by the Meat Cutters and endorsed last year by the AFL-CIO Executive Council has now been lifted.

In Wake of Devaluation:

Broad Tariff Power Sought by President

(Continued from Page 1)

United States into better balance appeared to be more limited in scope than the Burke-Hartke trade bill. And while Burke-Hartke would impose curbs on the outflow of capital and remove tax advantages to multinational corporations, one of the Administration proposals would remove existing restrictions on movement of U.S. capital abroad.

Shultz, in a formal statement, said the Administration's concern in seeking new trade legislation is that "American producers be treated fairly and that they have equitable access to foreign markets. Too often, we have been shut out by a web of administrative barriers and controls."

In an apparent warning to Japan and other nations that have greatly expanded their share of the U.S. market, Shultz declared: "Our trade position must be improved. If we cannot accomplish that objective in a framework of freer and fairer trade, the pressures to retreat inward will be intense."

The devaluation brought a windfall to international money speculators and multinational firms that had in effect forced the money crisis by changing billions of dollars into marks and a few other "stable" currencies at the old rate of exchange. The devaluation made them 10 percent richer.

In the immediate aftermath of devaluation, the price of goods imported from other nations will be about 10 percent higher and other nations will pay 10 percent less for American goods in terms of their own currencies.

While the formal devaluation—subject to action by Congress—is 10 percent, the change will be greater in relation to some currencies and less with others. Thus Japan has promised to let its currency "float" to a point where the dollar devaluation will be closer to 15 percent.

While the increased costs of imports may make U.S.-manufactured products more competitive with foreign goods in some areas such as autos and steel, it would also add to the cost of necessary imports that are not competing with American-made products. Thus, the cost of living will be pushed up, although the Administration contends the effect will be minimal.

To the extent that American-made goods become a better buy in other nations, the Administration hopes that exports will expand and thus improve the balance of trade. However, the short-term impact will be the other way around, since the United States will be paying more for its imports and receiving less for its exports.

Washington Bank Signs with OPEIU

The National Bank of Washington signed its first contract with the Office & Professional Employes covering about 560 workers in the District of Columbia. It is the largest bank in the United States having a contract with the union.

The one-year agreement negotiated by OPEIU Local 2 provides for a 5.5 percent across-the-board wage increase and improvements in sick leave, vacations and health insurance.

National Bank of Washington, majority-owned by the unaffiliated Mine Workers, becomes the first fully unionized bank in the district, the OPEIU reported.

'That's the Top of Our Line!'

Suit Challenges Denial Of Safety Probe Pay

Mobil Oil Corp. is being sued for refusing to pay four workers regular wages while they accompanied federal safety compliance officers on inspections of the firm's refinery in Paulsboro, N.J.

The suit was filed by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of the four OCAW members.

Mobil was charged with violating the Fair Labor Standards Act, in that it did not pay the workers at least the federal minimum wages, and the Taft-Hartley Act, in that it breached its contract with OCAW by not paying them the agreed upon wage rates.

The case is expected to have a significant impact on the interpretation of federal labor laws as they apply to the "walk-around" provision in the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The safety law provides that employe representatives have a right to accompany federal inspectors on inspection tours of workplaces.

Where there are no authorized employe representatives—such as union stewards or safety committees—OSHA inspectors must consult a reasonable number of workers about safety conditions in the workplace.

The case stems from a series of inspections conducted at the Paulsboro refinery in fall of 1971 that resulted in Mobil being cited with three serious violations and 90 other infractions of the federal job safety law.

The workers had been paid their regular wages for walk-around time spent on federal inspections of the refinery through Oct. 24, 1971.

But with the payment, Mobil notified the workers that "the payment is made without establishing precedent insofar as management's right to determine whether or not such payment will be made in the future."

In November, after federal inspectors returned for additional tours of the refinery, the company informed the workers participating in the walk-around they would not be paid even though the inspections were conducted during regular working hours.

Mobil's actions were contrary to provisions of the Field Operations Handbook of the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hours Division covering employe participation in safety inspections, the suit charged.

"Time spent by employes in such inspection and interview activities during their normal workday when required to be on the employer's premises is hours worked," the suit said in quoting the Labor Dept. manual.

OCAW filed a formal complaint with the Labor Dept. over Mobil's refusal to pay the workers for their inspection activities.

But James D. Hodgson, Secretary of Labor at that time, not only turned down the union's appeal, but also reversed the interpretive ruling that time spent on safety inspections constituted "hours worked."

Hodgson's decision, in effect, meant that workers who exercised their right to participate in safety inspections during regular working hours give up their wages.

Workers Over 40 Still Hurt By Age Bias

Employment discrimination is still a serious problem for workers in the 40-to-65 age bracket despite the federal law prohibiting it, according to statistics just published by the Labor Dept.

Of a total labor force of 86.7 million persons, 36.9 million workers are between the ages of 40 and 65.

Help-wanted advertisements expressing a preference for youth have decreased in recent years but continued to be the most frequent violation of the age discrimination law discovered during fiscal year 1972, the Secretary of Labor reported to Congress.

Ads using such phrases as "recent college graduate," "junior executive," "age 18 to 25," and similar terms implying that applicants aged 40 to 65 would not be considered are banned by the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA).

However, the Secretary's annual report on administration of the act said that 1,003 employers and 295 employment agencies were found to have placed such ads during the fiscal year.

Refusals to hire and failure to refer for employment qualified applicants in the protected age group also were among the more commonly found violations.

More older workers were found to have been denied promotions or fired because of age in 1972 than in the two previous years, with 339 experiencing promotional discrimination and 186 being discharged.

Only one instance of age discrimination was found among labor organizations investigated during the year. It involved refusing to refer a qualified older worker for employment. Five age violations were found among labor unions in the previous two years.

Henrietta Olding Dies, Former AFGE Officer

Cincinnati—Henrietta E. Olding, who served as a national officer of the Government Employes for more than 30 years, until her retirement in 1969, died. She was 86.

Miss Olding, a former Internal Revenue Service official in New York, served as an AFGE vice president from 1935 until 1953, when she was elected national secretary-treasurer. She served in that post until 1958 and subsequently returned to New York to again serve as vice president.

Added Revenue from Tax Reform Spurned by White House Economist

If tax reform means more federal revenue, the Nixon Administration doesn't want any part of it.

The federal government can't be trusted with more of "the people's money," according to Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

At hearings of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, Stein rejected the suggestion of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) that closing tax loopholes to bring in more revenue would make more sense than budget slashes "that cut right into the heart of people's needs."

When people with incomes of $250,000 a year "are not paying a dime of income tax," Humphrey said, "it is a damn outrage, it is unfair and it destroys faith in the system."

And when Stein insisted that "the common definition" of tax reform is "a tax increase on somebody else," Humphrey retorted: "I think preferential income in this country can stand a tax increase."

Stein replied that the Administration's "preference" is to meet fiscal problems "by restraining expenditures" rather than by bringing in more tax revenue.

The "fundamental issue," he said, is that "we think the federal government has not shown itself to be such a wise spender of our money or of the people's money that they should be entrusted with spending more of it."

Earlier, Humphrey had suggested to Stein that the United States is "privately rich and publicly poor" and that more funds should go into the public sector.

"Take a look at the transportation system which is a disgrace," Humphrey said, "the energy crisis which is a catastrophe, the housing situation in central cities which is without doubt one of the abominations of current civilization, and I don't think you can say we have poured it into the public sector so much."

Stein replied that the Administration considers holding down public sector spending to the budget limits "even more important than Phase 3" in curtailing inflation.

At another stage, in response to a question by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Stein acknowledged that he had been accurately quoted in an interview as terming the goal of reducing unemployment to a "full employment" level of 4 percent "more propaganda than guide to policy."

A strong plea for increased funds for the public sector came later in the hearings from Willard Wirtz, who served as Secretary of Labor in the Johnson Administration.

Wirtz termed the budget cutback of federal employment programs "bad business" and "misguided government."

He said it was wrong to reduce programs for the unemployed, the handicapped and teenagers while increasing the military budget and failing to close tax loopholes.

He urged an expanded public service employment program, education programs geared to the out-of-school teenager, and full-pay retraining for all workers displaced by automation.

2-17-73

Actors' Equity Gets Times Square Billing

New York—Times Square, the hub of midtown Manhattan, has been renamed Actors' Equity Square—at least for all of February—to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the theatrical performers' union.

Equity has also taken over the tourist information booth on the square for an exhibition of theatrical memorabilia, including rare photographs, playbills, posters, sheet music and costumes. Casts from Broadway shows will be present on Wednesdays during the month to offer their autographs.

Actors' Equity was founded May 26, 1913, in New York by 112 actors and now has more than 17,000 members in the United States and Canada.

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Congress Urged to Reject Slash in Social Programs

FOREIGN TRADE and economic controls were among subjects Pres. Nixon discussed at a meeting with the AFL-CIO Executive Council and other union leaders. Shown from left are: Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. George Meany, and Vice Pres. I. W. Abel.

Council Stresses Threat to Progress

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to reject Administration proposals to dismantle essential social programs, warning that the government's commitment to help solve domestic problems is "seriously endangered."

"Essential programs to strengthen American society and improve the quality of life are in jeopardy," the federation asserted, "through a combination of presidential vetoes, the impoundment of appropriated funds, program reductions and terminations and revenue sharing."

The Executive Council at its mid-winter sessions here reaffirmed labor's historic support of "essential national programs to build America" and said there is no justification for dismantling these programs "or an abdication of the federal government's key role in development, financing and guiding of public investments that are essential to the nation's well-being."

The council's detailed statement, highlighting the opening days of the meeting, reviewed community development and housing, education, manpower, health and environment as the areas endangered by the Administration's approach.

If the White House proposals are adopted, the council pointed out, many programs will be "totally dismantled," others will be "hamstrung" and others will "simply disappear," through special revenue-sharing plans.

The council's statement on social programs and others on education, health security, occupational health and safety were adopted the day after Pres. Nixon paid a personal visit to the sessions to discuss foreign trade, progress towards world peace, food prices and Phase 3.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commented that the President's broad outline of trade legislation to the council is an attractive, practical approach, but the federation will reserve judgment until detailed legislation is presented.

Talking to a jammed press conference an hour after Nixon had left the Americana Hotel and his meeting with the council, Meany stressed that the federation is "committed to the Burke-Hartke bill," but added that "we are very practical" and we know there has to be "some give and take" on legislation.

Discussing the President's trade proposals, Meany said: "From the point of view of a trade unionist who likes to go to the bargaining table with your options open and with authority to give and take, I think the idea itself is attractive."

He said the President described his approach as securing

(Continued on Page 3)

J. P. Stevens Loses Appeal On Contempt

A sternly-worded contempt of court citation against J. P. Stevens & Co. became final as the Supreme Court refused to review the action of the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals.

The textile chain and six plant supervisors were found by the appellate court in civil contempt of previous orders to halt illegal anti-union practices.

Pres. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America said the affirmation of the contempt finding puts the company's top management "on the threshhold of

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Paycheck Value Down:

Soaring Food Costs Pace Rise in Prices

By James M. Shevis

Retail food prices took their largest monthly jump in a generation last month, pushing up the overall rise in the cost of living by five-tenths of 1 percent in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

According to the bureau's latest Consumer Price Index, the cost of buying groceries and restaurant meals increased at the staggering rate of 2.1 percent last month on an unadjusted basis—the sharpest one-month rise since January 1951 when food prices went up 2.5 percent.

Seasonally adjusted, the increase in overall food prices was 1.9 percent for the month, the largest monthly jump since March 1958.

In a separate report on real earnings, the BLS noted that while prices last month continued their upward climb, the average weekly take-home pay for a worker with three dependents—in terms of 1967 dollars—dropped 1.1 percent from $97.07 in December to $96.04 percent in January.

The sharp rise in the January index had been signaled by huge increases in wholesale prices. The Wholesale Price Index for January rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.2 percent, less than the explosive 19.2 percent jump in December but still the sharpest monthly rise in nearly 22 years.

Food prices paced the January gain in both indices. The Wholesale Price Index additionally showed an upturn in the price of industrial commodities, which in recent months tended to be the most stable element in the price picture.

On an annual basis, the overall January CPI advanced at a seasonally adjusted 6 percent rate, with the cost of food rising at a season-

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Usery Seeks Solution To Philadelphia Dispute

Philadelphia—Pres. Nixon assigned the Administration's top labor trouble shooter, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., to attempt to revive negotiations in the seven-week-old strike of 13,000 public school teachers.

Usery earlier had been designated by Nixon to take over as director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. **(Story, Page 6.)**

On the eve of Usery's arrival in the city, the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers called on the school board to use the collective bargaining process to end the dispute. The Teachers made their appeal in a 10-minute televised response to an address last week by Mayor Frank Rizzo.

PFT Vice Pres. Sonya Richman said the teachers are "prepared to negotiate around the clock seven days a week to reach an agreement."

Noting that the Mayor had stated in his televised address that he was "available any hour day or night," she said the union accepted his offer but fifteen minutes later Rizzo rejected the invitation to join the talks as "phony."

In his speech, the Mayor had charged that the teachers were

(Continued on Page 8)

Health Security Pressed To Solve Crisis in Care

Bal Harbour, Fla. — "A total breakdown in the health care delivery system is just around the corner" unless comprehensive reform is undertaken in this Congress, the AFL-CIO declared.

The crisis stage predicted by Pres. Nixon two years ago has been reached, the federation's Executive Council said, and the only realistic and workable solution is the national health security bill sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

While the Administration's approach this year is unclear, the two proposals currently being discussed in press reports "would not even match the rhetoric of the President's 1971 health message," the council said in a statement.

(Continued on Page 2)

WINTER SESSION of AFL-CIO Executive Council considers policy resolutions dealing with a broad range of national and trade union issues. The council is the federation's highest body between biennial conventions.

Health Care Delivery Seen Near Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

Bills sponsored by organized medicine and the insurance companies would "perpetuate the existing patchwork system that has failed so miserably in the past."

The health care crisis not only includes less health care at higher cost for Americans than in any other industrialized nation in the world, it also includes:

- Thousands of unnecessary operations performed every year.
- Questionable laboratory tests performed on patients by physicians who own laboratories.
- Crowded emergency rooms of municipal hospitals.
- Insurance policies written to confuse subscribers.
- Just plain waste of health care resources.

The Kennedy-Griffiths bill, the council asserted, is keyed to the basic goals of universal coverage, strong and effective cost controls, comprehensive benefits, equitable financing through social insurance and broad reforms.

The statement noted that among other major proposals, the so-called Ullman bill is a variation of an unrealistic plan first proposed by the American Hospital Association.

The health security measure is the "health care program America needs," the council said.

Federal Wage Ceiling Called 'Inequitable'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The ceiling on federal wage adjustments in a local wage area is impairing the prevailing wage rate principle and creating serious inequities for the 600,000 federal wage workers, the executive council of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. declared.

The council adopted a resolution asking federation leaders to bring the problem to the attention of the Cost of Living Council so that federal wage rates can be released from the ceiling of 5.5 percent imposed by presidential executive order.

The department said that federal workers in 127 of 138 survey areas have fallen behind the private industry survey rates by percentages ranging as high as 11 percent.

The ceiling on wage increases disregards the survey findings, the resolution said, and results in an unfair and inequitable situation that is destructive of the "basic concept and charter of the prevailing wage rate system" and should not be continued under the Phase 3 approach.

Drive Pressed to Save Strikers' Family Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An outpouring of support from union members is needed for the continuance of public assistance for families of strikers, the Executive Council declared.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare is considering a proposal that would permit states to deny aid to children of needy families whose fathers are on strike.

The council noted that numerous church groups, social action organizations and concerned citizens have expressed support of HEW Alternative B, which would continue the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children solely on the basis of need.

However, certain management organizations—including the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers—are pressing a nationwide letter campaign in support of Alternative A, a proposal to cut off welfare aid to families of strikers.

Public comment had been running in favor of maintaining public assistance for strikers' families at a 4-to-1 ratio, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services reported.

But after HEW extended the deadline for public comments to Mar. 5, the letter-writing campaign of the management organizations began to take its toll.

Latest estimates from the HEW indicate that mail in support of Alternative A is about equal to that of the labor-backed Alternative B.

Strikers and their families who qualify should receive public assistance because, as workers, they pay the most of welfare through their taxes, the council stressed.

To deny strikers assistance would put the government on the side of employers, it pointed out in noting that both Congress and the Supreme Court had refused to deny welfare aid to strikers.

"Meager welfare payments are far below regular wages," the council said, "and as such, provide no incentive to prolong strikes unreasonably." It added:

"In the American spirit of justice and fair play, the AFL-CIO insists that there be no discrimination against strikers and their families in eligibility for welfare.

"We believe in a fair, humane and compassionate welfare program and that obviously means that children must not be starved because their fathers are on strike."

The council urged all affiliated unions to register their support of Alternative B "as the only fair and humane method of implementing the AFDC program."

The council expressed appreciation for the various church and civic groups who have come out in public support of continuing aid for the strikers' families. Among them are the Big Brothers, National Council of Churches, National Conference of Catholic Charities, the United Methodist Church, Catholic War Veterans, and the welfare director for Ohio.

The public comments on the proposal are being handled by Administrator John D. Twiname of the HEW Social & Rehabilitation Service, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Red Cross Drive Backed by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany renewed organized labor's support for American Red Cross programs, especially its current drive for a national voluntary blood bank.

In a letter to Red Cross Pres. George M. Elsey, Meany noted that first aid and disaster services of the Red Cross have benefited many citizens, including union members and their families.

He also cited the cooperative efforts of the federation's Dept. of Community Services to help bring Red Cross services to all people.

"As a result, many of our members have become program volunteers, blood donors and generous contributors," Meany said. "This must be extended if the Red Cross is to become even more representative and even more responsive."

Hodgson Delay Reversed:

Safety Law Decision By Brennan Praised

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council commended Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan for rescinding temporary orders allowing states to implement unapproved job safety plans, thereby requiring enforcement of the stronger federal safety law.

But additional efforts should be made by the Administration and Congress to further improve the health and safety of workers on the job, the council declared.

The Labor Dept. rescinded the temporary orders for 26 state safety plans after the AFL-CIO and two affiliates obtained a preliminary injunction in federal court blocking the department from implementing the regulation.

Congress had set a deadline of last Dec. 28 for approval of state safety plans meeting the standards of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. But James D. Hodgson, the then Secretary of Labor, unilaterally extended the deadline six months.

The Labor Dept. tried to have the federal court order reversed, but was turned down by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The council said organized labor is heartened by Brennan's show of support for the federal job safety law, stressing that "his predecessor's efforts to gut the act require prompt undoing."

The statement charged that the federal government "has sought to abandon its mandated role of protecting workers from safety and health hazards by passing the buck to states which have historically failed to act while workers were killed or injured on the job."

It noted that the Administration's budget requests for the coming fiscal year further reflect a rejection of strict federal standards since all safety and health measures would be cut back, except aid to state programs.

Citing administrative inaction and neglect, the council called on Congress to strengthen the safety act through amendments and increased funding of federal programs. Specifically, the council urged:

- Increased appropriations to provide for at least 1,500 federal inspectors this year and development of stronger supporting programs.
- Extension of coverage to all workers and rejection of efforts to exempt small employers.
- Merging the job safety and health functions of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare into the Labor Dept. programs since HEW has "neither the mission nor the zeal for the protection of workers."
- A separately financed program of compliance assistance for both management and workers which would help small employers to comply with the act without diluting enforcement.
- Provisions to insure that workers who participate in safety inspections receive their full pay.

The council said the AFL-CIO would continue to expand its own efforts to inform workers of their rights and obligations under the act.

"Organized labor will not rest until every worker in every state is protected by uniform standards and uniform enforcement" of the federal law, the council declared.

E. S. Moffett Dies; Led District 50

Tampa, Fla. — Elwood S. Moffett, president of District 50, Allied & Technical Workers, for 10 years before its merger with the Steelworkers last year, died after a heart attack here.

Moffett, 64, has been special assistant to USWA Pres. I. W. Abel since the 180,000-member District 50 merged with the Steelworkers.

Moffett was a local president of the Mine Workers in Pennsylvania when he joined District 50 as a field representative in 1942. He became president in 1962 and was re-elected to new terms in 1965 and 1970. He was instrumental in leading District 50 out of the UMW in 1968 and into the Steelworkers last year.

Survivors include his wife, Pauline, four sons and six grandchildren. Services were held in Takoma Park, Md., Feb. 22.

Steep Postage Hikes Termed Peril To Survival of Union Publications

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The ability of unions to communicate with their members is endangered by the huge postage increases imposed on publications of non-profit organizations, the AFL-CIO warned.

The federation's Executive Council asked Congress to revise postal rates so as "to restore a concept that the freest possible exchange of ideas and information is of paramount importance in a democratic society."

Under the new rate schedule adopted by the U.S. Postal Service, the minimum rate for publications of non-profit organizations doubled last year with future increases scheduled to raise rates by as much as 750 percent over 10 years.

As a result, the council noted, "a number of publications already have suspended publication or are curtailing the number and size of their issues."

It described the labor press as "the principal line of communication between the union and the members," providing "information that is available nowhere else." Additionally, labor publications carry out many of the obligations imposed by law, such as publication of financial reports and timely notice of elections.

The council noted that most union publications accept no advertising and are financed entirely by membership dues. It said unions "do not expect to escape a rate increase" and are willing to pay a "reasonable share" of postal service costs. "But we are opposed to an increase that threatens the existence of labor, church and other publications."

It urged Congress to pass a bill "providing, as a basic minimum, that further rate increases in non-profit, second-class mail be suspended, and that a new rate formula be applied that will preserve the traditional position of all second-class mail within the postal rate structure."

Among the bills that have been introduced in Congress are:

- A proposal by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) to hold down rate increases for the first 250,000 copies of a publication and limit increased rates to every two years instead of annually. The rate increases for second-class publications would be shared by the publication and the government.
- A bill by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) to forbid imposition of a per-piece surcharge on second-class mail—a form of rate increase that has hit the labor press particularly hard. It would also roll back pound rates on the first 250,000 copies to last June's levels.
- A measure co-sponsored by Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) that is similar to the Udall bill but lacks the provision for sharing of higher costs by the government and the publications.

Congress Urged to Bar Program Cuts

Council Calls White House Move Threat to Vital Domestic Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

authority from Congress to bargain with other nations on trade matters, to "tell them that if they lock out American products that they are not going to be able to sell here in the United States."

The President spoke at the opening session of the council meeting. Present also were presidents of 25 international unions invited to sit in. Meany told reporters that the President did "very well" in his presentation and that he was very well received.

In other actions during the opening days of the meeting, the council adopted a series of statements dealing with federal aid-to-education programs, national health security, the Occupational Safety & Health Act, postal rate increases for nonprofit publications, the Oil Workers strike against Shell, welfare benefits for strikers' families, and the deaths of Presidents Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson. **(Stories elsewhere in this issue.)**

A meeting of the COPE Administrative Committee, composed of council members, union leaders and the COPE Operating Committee, heard a detailed report on the highly successful 1972 operations. National COPE Director Al Barkan reported the best organizational effort COPE had ever fielded in carrying out the council's mandate on the congressional and state level.

Reports at the meeting indicated that the COPE goal of 75 percent of union members registered to vote was achieved last year and that this was a 10 percent improvement over the 1968 record. The session was also told that the AFL-CIO Data Processing Center had the names of 8.7 million members in 38 states in data processing banks and was ready to operate on registration and other pertinent political information.

At heavily attended and televised press conferences Meany was subjected to a number of questions concerning relations with the White House and labor's political role. Queried on whether he thought there has been an improvement in relations with the White House, he replied:

"Oh, yes, quite definitely. I think it is because he (Nixon) indicates that he wants to have contact, communication with the trade union movement—that he wants to talk to us about it. He has been talking to us about all these problems . . . this is something we don't always have. We don't always have the communication with the White House. He wants communication, he wants labor people in the Executive Branch of the government. . . . And I think that makes for a very improved relationship."

Meany said in reply to another question that the federation disagrees with the President on "a good many of his domestic policies," citing minimum wages, proposed budgetary cutbacks of poverty and manpower programs. "I don't agree with a lot of things he does," Meany added, but he is a good American and has "handled the Vietnam and Indo-China situation quite well."

On the 1972 election Meany said, "We won in the Congress. We set out to elect a friendly Congress and we succeeded. That is, friendly by comparison."

He commented that the AFL-CIO is not involved in the Democratic National Committee "in any shape, manner or form." There are many AFL-CIO members and leaders who are Democrats and involved themselves "but there is no official or semi-official or unofficial involvement of the AFL-CIO in the Democratic Party."

There was a message to politicians of all parties in the 1972 election, Meany said, "that the AFL-CIO is not in the pocket and is not to be had for the asking."

He said in reply to a number of queries that he had no fault to find with COPE, that COPE "did a very good job."

On the council's statement on dismantling social programs Meany told reporters, "We think if this program goes through it is a backwards step—a definite backwards step for America."

In reply to a reporter's query, the AFL-CIO president said that recent Teamsters' action in signing an agreement with California growers was "tantamount to strikebreaking," that the federation is very much in support of its affiliate, the United Farm Workers, and that he was "quite disappointed because the Teamsters after all represent American workers and I would like to feel that they were a good trade union. In fact, throughout the country, locally, I am quite sure that would be a proper assessment."

But the "back-door contract with the growers in California in order to destroy the Farm Workers Union was from a trade union point of view absolutely disgraceful."

He said the lettuce boycott had not been brought before the council, that the UFW had not applied to the federation for support of the boycott.

The council's statement on dismantling of social programs noted in the past 10 years federal grants-in-aid for basic social programs had increased fourfold from $10.1 billion in 1964 to an estimated $45 billion in fiscal 1973 and that the expansion had aroused unrealistic expectations. But the real problems arose in the last few years because:

- High interest rates, inflation, recession and lack of full funding hampered state and local governments.
- Presidential vetoes attempted to prevent enactment of new and essential programs and many on the books were shortchanged.
- The Administration impounded $12 billion that Congress had appropriated for housing, water and sewer projects, highways, etc.
- The fiscal 1974 budget proposes to halt the growth in federal aid to states and localities. For the year ending June 30, 1973 the Administration proposes to reduce or terminate $6.5 billion in programs. For the fiscal year 1974 the total will be $17 billion.

The council singled out the following areas for attention in its statement:

Community development and housing—Cuts in this area represent an end to a direct federal government role in revitalizing the nation's cities. Seven programs are to be completely eliminated.

Education—The prime target is the elimination of some 30 federal programs that provide aid to school districts for elementary and secondary education.

Manpower—The Public Employment Program would be scrapped, the Job Corps severely cut back and programs to upgrade skills, on-the-job and classroom training would in effect be ended by the special revenue-sharing proposal. The Economic Development Administration, creating jobs and public improvements, would be abolished as would the Office of Economic Opportunity which provided a mechanism for many of the nation's poor to enter the economic mainstream.

Health—Ten of the nation's 60 health programs would be eliminated including the Hill-Burton hospital and health facilities construction program and regional medical programs; maternal and child health programs would be phased out.

Environment — The Administration plans to spend only half the $10.1 billion allotted to the states by Congress for construction of waste treatment plants.

The council heard a report on labor relations developments in Britain from a British Trades Union Congress delegation led by TUC Gen. Sec. Victor Feather.

Queried at a press conference on differences between international policies of the TUC and the AFL-CIO, Meany said they were "absolutely, completely and diametrically" opposed.

He said the TUC is active in forming a new labor federation in Europe designed to completely and finally destroy the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and has cooperated with the Soviets to the extent of voting against the word free in the name of the new federation. Meany said the British group is engaged in creating a new "Moscow-London labor axis and we just don't buy it, that's all."

TV NEWS CAMERAS grind away as reporters question AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a news conference at the federation's Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Labor Assails Scuttling Of Education Aid Plans

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO sharply assailed Administration proposals to "completely dismantle" basic education laws adopted in the 1960s and pledged to battle to preserve and strengthen the programs.

The federation also assailed the Administration for continuing to "convert school busing into an emotional issue" and reaffirmed the position it adopted a year ago at an Executive Council meeting here.

The resolution adopted in 1972 supported busing of children to improve educational opportunities, deplored the actions of those creating divisive political issues out of the need for quality, integrated education and opposed the constitutional amendment approach because it would do a disservice to quality integrated education.

Reviewing the Administration's proposal for a special educational revenue-sharing program, the council declared that federal support for education has never approached the levels truly necessary, "but those federal programs that now exist were too hard won to be thrown aside simply because the Administration has decided that they won't work."

The council cited the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Higher Education Act and the Library Services & Construction Act, declaring they "deserve a permanent place among the nation's laws."

They were enacted to meet critical needs largely ignored by state and local officials and putting them into a single blank-check approach would invite a return to past practices of allocating funds "on the basis of political power rather than demonstrable need."

Improvement of programs, the council stressed, is "quite different from dismantlement," and by loosening controls "the Administration would aggravate the problem rather than contribute to its solution."

The council resolution said: "We reject completely any Administration proposal for special educational revenue-sharing," which by diverting funds would "repeal many of the most progressive laws enacted in the 20th Century."

The answer, said the council, is full support for the five-year extension of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act and full funding at congressionally authorized levels of that act and other federal educational programs. "We will not abandon the educational programs we fought so long to achieve," the council said.

Oil Workers Supported In Shell Strike, Boycott

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council gave its "wholehearted" support of a boycott of Shell Oil Co. products launched by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in their strike over the company's refusal to negotiate on two key issues.

The council further urged union members and their friends "to return Shell credit cards to the company as a concrete demonstration of support for the strikers."

The strike of 4,000 OCAW members at six Shell plants and refineries began on Jan. 26 when the world's second largest oil firm refused to bargain with the union over a health and safety clause and pension plan improvements.

"The workers are asking for a contractual role in determining the healthfulness and safety of work assignments — a role the other companies have accepted," the council noted in a statement.

"Oil workers are exposed to toxic fumes, vapors, gases, liquids and acids which do insidious damage to the human body," the statement said. "It is obviously only right and just that the workers themselves have some control over their work environment. Shell alone among the major producers refuses this proposal.

"Additionally, the Shell workers are requesting basic improvements in the pension plan, including a broad labor-management review of the existing plan, a proposal agreed to by other companies," the council pointed out.

"By refusing to bargain on pensions, Shell is denying workers the protection of a stable and sound pension plan."

The union has signed agreements with all major companies with which it negotiates, except for Shell and Standard Oil of California (Chevron). OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said the union will negotiate with Chevron after resolving the dispute with Shell.

The council, noting that the union workers "seek only justice," said the strike "deserves and has the full support and sympathy of trade union members across America."

On strike against Shell are 600 workers at Long Beach, Calif.; 600 at Martinez, Calif.; 250 at Anacortes, Wash.; 1,800 at Pasadena, Tex.; 500 at Norco, La., and 200 at Denver.

OCAW urged union members to send their credit cards back to Shell at Box 80, Tulsa, Okla., with the stipulation that they be returned when the dispute is settled.

Two Great Presidents

LABOR'S PROFOUND SORROW at the deaths of two good men and great Presidents, Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson, is tempered by the legacy these remarkable individuals have left America.

They were, indeed, giants in human compassion. Both were called consummate politicians, but they were much more than that —they were true public servants and patriots.

The careers of both Presidents were beset with controversy, yet is is a tribute to their accomplishments that the controversy has dimmed as their fellow Americans have grown to appreciate the passionate desire both Presidents shared for a society based on equality, human dignity, social justice and understanding.

Individually they acted to defend liberty when it was under attack —President Truman in Berlin and Korea; President Johnson in Southeast Asia. They knew defending liberty was never easy—but was right. Both hungered and worked ceaselessly for peace, but both knew freedom and democracy must always be defended at all cost.

Both will be best remembered, however, for what they set about to do at home. President Truman laid the groundwork for the dream of equality for America's minorities, and President Johnson presided over making the dream a legislative reality.

In health care, President Truman's vision of a national health insurance program reached its first plateau when President Johnson signed Medicare legislation into law.

Millions of low-wage workers benefited as both Presidents led the fight for increases in the minimum wage, the best single weapon in the war on poverty.

Workers remember that President Truman had the courage to veto the Taft-Hartley Act and President Johnson the foresight to launch new programs to educate their children. And both Presidents fought for better housing for low- and middle-income families, believing that the right to a decent home was an inalienable one.

Some will say that despite all that these leaders did, there are still problems of racism, inadequate health care and poverty in America. That, of course, is true. Their work was just a beginning. The fact that society is imperfect is not a fault; it is rather a challenge.

Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson met that challenge in their lifetime. In their memory, those of us who admired them, shall continue the battles they so nobly undertook, protect the gains they achieved and win the long-range goals they so earnestly sought.

They were our friends and we mourn their death. Yet we know that the benefits of freedom and democracy have been enhanced because both these courageous and decent men led this Republic in perilous times.

—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 20, 1973, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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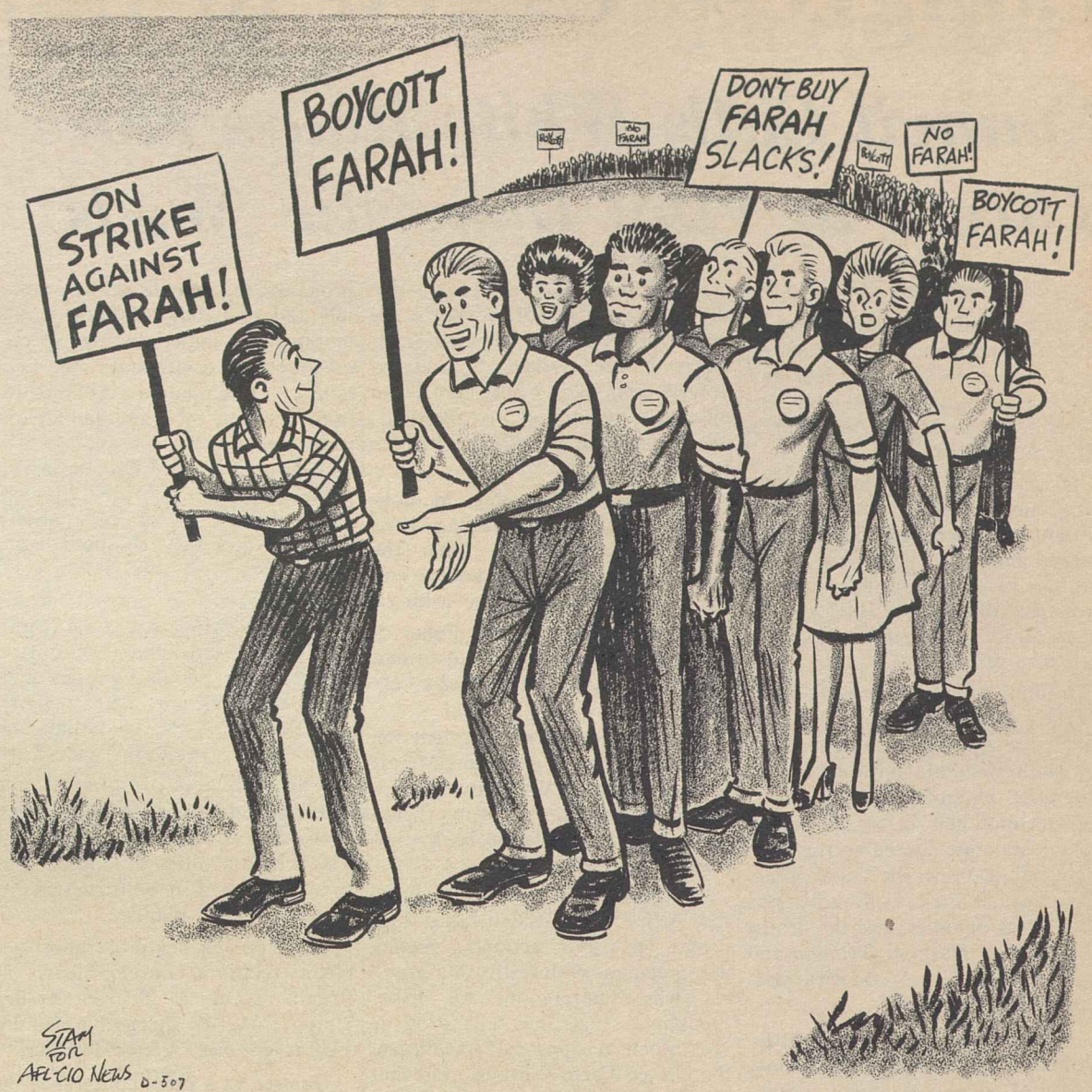


A Word Edgewise:

Realities of Cease-Fire Pact Disillusion French Communists

By John P. Roche

IT HAS BEEN INTRIGUING to watch the dawning recognition in the European press that the cease-fire agreement in Vietnam was not a Hanoi victory. It has become an article of faith in most European intellectual circles that a North Vietnamese triumph was inevitable.

Thus, when Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho emerged from the Majestic Hotel shaking hands and beaming, all hands assumed that the United States had been given its fig leaf and permitted to sneak out of Indochina with a minimal loss of face.

Humanite, the paper of the French Communist Party, chortled openly over victory and didn't even bother to include Dr. Kissinger in its photographic coverage: Le Duc Tho stood alone and radiant.

However, by the time of the formal signing, various sour notes began to manifest themselves. The Communist Party, which had earlier trumpeted the news of unconditional American surrender, turned out a mob of some thousands to protest against the final formalities. (This apparently caught the French government by surprise: the riot police were asleep at the switch, which led to subsequent apologies to the Saigon delegation.)

Not only did the mob howl at South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, but it went so far as to denounce a startled Indonesian, who was there as a representative of one of the peacekeeping powers, as one of "Suharto's assassins." (This was a reference to Suharto's leadership of the repression of the Communist coup-mongers in 1965.)

What had occurred in the interval? First of all, it seems that the leaders of the Viet Cong, or People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), were profoundly unhappy and made no bones about saying that they had been betrayed by Hanoi.

True, they have been accorded official status, but little else. For this they blame Peking: in their view the Chinese Communists have practically gone over to the "imperialist camp," thus forcing Hanoi to reach a compromise settlement.

The basis for this could be ascertained readily by comparing the Soviet and Chinese reactions to the Kissinger-Le Duc Tho accord.

Moscow, like the French Communists, plugged it as a victory for the "progressive" forces. Peking, in contrast, announced that the cease-fire would provide the basis for a genuine stabilization in the area. As the official Chinese statement put it: "We hope that all the signatories to the Paris accord will seriously obey its provisions." And the People's Daily, the official Peking paper, was even blunter: "all concerned parties must make every effort to implement the agreement." The People's Daily concluded that, although the PRG was the "authentic" spokesman of the people of South Vietnam, "the political perspectives of South Vietnam demand that the three political forces in South Vietnam conform to reality without external intervention and by peaceful consultations." (I have made a translation from the French which may vary slightly from the direct Chinese-English transliteration.)

IT MAY BE TRUE, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan subsequently stated, that the Chinese prefer the "balkanization" of Indochina to a unified regime under Moscow's aegis. But whatever their motives, the Chinese are contemptuous of the PRG claims: one Peking spokesman is alleged to have noted caustically that if the PRG had gone and lived in caves instead of in Paris, it would be in considerably better revolutionary condition (he was referring to the years Mao spent in the caves of Yenan fighting off the Nationalists).

In any event, the impossible seems to have occurred: the United States has not "lost," and one can anticipate the fury of those who had a vested interest in American defeat. Others are shifting ground with more skill.

Reading Anthony Lewis of the New York Times in the Paris Herald Tribune, I was dumbstruck by the following observation: "The truce was made possible by a Hanoi decision to move essentially from a military to a political contest in the South."

I may be unfair to Lewis, but to my knowledge this is the first time he has admitted that the source of the "obscene" (to use one of his favorite words) conflict was North Vietnamese aggression in the South. Well, better late than never.

Council Statement Warns:

Dismantling of Key Programs Abandons Unmet Social Needs

Excerpts from a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 20:

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S commitment to help solve the nation's major domestic problems is seriously endangered.

Essential programs to strengthen American society and improve the quality of life are in jeopardy—through a combination of presidential vetoes, the impoundment of appropriated funds, program reductions and terminations and revenue sharing.

America faces vast unmet public needs—from sewer, water and waste treatment systems to jobs, housing, urban mass transit, education, health-care, public safety, roads and recreation facilities.

Fulfillment of these needs requires the cooperation of all citizens and institutions. However, the nation's major domestic problems are still rooted in the shortages of services and facilities that are traditionally and appropriately the responsibility of government. Though much that is needed can and should be administered and financed at the state and local government level, it is the federal government—which represents all of the American people—that holds the key.

The most pressing domestic issues—such as unemployment, housing, crime, pollution, and health care—are nationwide in scope and impact. They do not adhere to the lines drawn to bound America's 50 states and 80,000 local government units. They require national leadership, federal programs and federal financial support.

A federal effort to create jobs and the public investments needed to modernize and strengthen the underpinnings of American society began in the 1930s, only to be brought to a virtual standstill by the shortages of money, manpower and materials during World War II. Following the end of the war and through the 1950s, only slow progress was made.

In the 1960s, the long-delayed federal response came through enactment of numerous programs, which in the main provide funds for state and local governments to use in meeting specific national priority needs, under federal performance standards. These programs created needed jobs and began to reduce the shortages in many public facilities and services.

Federal grants-in-aid for such programs as elementary and secondary school education, urban renewal, health-care and housing underwent a more than fourfold increase in the past decade—rising from $10.1 billion in 1964 to an estimated $45 billion in fiscal year 1973, an average annual increase of 18 percent.

This long overdue and badly needed expansion in national programs and federal funds aroused unrealistic expectations of quick and easy solutions to problems that had been amassing for decades. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, high interest rates, inflation, recession and lack of full-funding hampered the ability of state and local governments to finance their share of public investment.

In the past few years, Presidential vetoes have attempted to prevent enactment of new and essential programs. Many of those that are already on the books have been shortchanged.

In addition, the Administration has impounded some $12 billion that Congress has already appropriated for vital programs.

Now, according to the policy set forth in the federal budget for fiscal year 1974 the growth in federal aid to the states and localities for such vital programs will come to a halt.

For the year ending June 30, 1973, the Administration proposes to reduce or terminate programs in the amount of $6.5 billion—for fiscal year 1974, the total will be $17 billion. The budget plan is for program terminations and reductions, which over the next five years, will result in a cumulative total of over $100 billion.

If these proposals are adopted, many vital job-creating, public investment programs will be totally dismantled and others will be hamstrung. Many would simply disappear through general and so-called "special" revenue-sharing consolidations which obscure the national purpose, limit the power of Congress to monitor or control the programs and render unenforceable federal performance standards, civil rights guarantees and labor standards.

RAPID GROWTH, during the 1960s, in the number of federal programs to help meet the nation's investment needs inevitably created some administrative inefficiencies and overlapping grants. However, this situation does not justify a dismantling of essential programs or an abdication of the federal government's key role in the development, financing and guiding of public investments that are essential to the nation's well-being.

Administrative simplification of the large number of federal grants requires the consolidation of many overlapping grants, without undermining their purpose, goals and standards. Proposals to dismantle the system of federal grants-in-aid to the states and local governments for specific high-priority programs should be rejected.

The American labor movement has a long history of advocacy and support for measures to increase the quantity and quality of the nation's public facilities and services. We reaffirm that historic support and call upon the Congress to assure continuation and expansion of essential national programs to build America.

Weak State Laws:

No-Fault Auto Insurance Foes Undercut Push for Federal Law

NO-FAULT AUTO INSURANCE opponents have switched tactics from all-out opposition to a campaign for weak state laws to head off adoption of a strong federal measure, Michael Gildea of the AFL-CIO legislative staff warned.

Unless states enact strong and effective no-fault systems, national legislation along the lines of the pending Hart-Magnuson bill will win congressional approval, Gildea predicted.

He said the AFL-CIO recently sent suggested minimum guidelines for no-fault auto insurance to its state affiliates to help them determine whether proposed state laws will be responsive and effective for their members.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Gildea said the insurance industry and the American Trial Lawyers Association form the core effort to undercut national no-fault legislation. He warned that state-by-state action could produce a proliferation of state plans and result in the same kind of confusion, uneven protection and other flaws that have plagued the workmen's compensation system for nearly 60 years.

He said that although no-fault auto insurance has been tried for only a short time in just a few states, the "experience has been good." He cited the example of Massachusetts, where "there have been rate cuts totaling 41 percent in two years," adding up to some $76 million saved by drivers there. He said Florida's year-old experiment with no-fault shows equally good results, with a 26 percent decrease already achieved.

Gildea, assistant to the director of the federation's Dept. of Legislation, said most of the savings of no-fault have come by "getting auto accident compensation untied from the court system." Legal costs "now add up to some $1.4 billion a year," he noted, adding that "90 percent of the members of the Trial Lawyers Association earn at least a major part of their income from auto negligence suits." The basis of their opposition to no-fault, Gildea charged, is that "their ox is being gored."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE CURTAIN is being lifted on what may well be the second most powerful office in the federal government—that of director of the Office of Management & Budget (OMB).

Until recently, few appreciated the powers of OMB beyond those who were most closely attuned to the functions of government. Yet we are now learning that the OMB director is, in fact, a deputy President heading an agency with "life and death powers" over federal programs.

These were frequently-used descriptions of the office during a three-day debate on the floor of the Senate on the question of requiring Senate confirmation for the director and deputy director. The proposal passed 63-17.

The White House is threatening to veto the legislation if it passes the House. However, if the House margin is as one-sided as the Senate's there should be enough votes to enact it into law over the President's veto.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) noted that the Constitution allows Congress to delegate to the President authority to appoint "inferior officers." However, he said the OMB had far outgrown that status.

In fact, Ervin said, its vast powers "demonstrate beyond any shadow of a doubt that if this office was once 'inferior' and its incumbent was once considered an 'inferior officer' that status no longer applies."

Before 1921, he said, the federal government had no way of developing a consolidated statement of the revenue and expenditure needs to help Congress determine what programs should be adopted.

The Budgeting & Accounting Act of 1921 established, among other things, a national budget system and set up an agency known as the Bureau of the Budget to assist the President in formulating a unified budget to be submitted to Congress.

The new bureau had little to do with management. This was clearly a responsibility of the President. Also, there were some sharp contrasts between 1922 and today. Then the budget was $4 billion; in 1973 it is $270 billion. In 1922, the President had about two dozen employes in the bureau, compared with nearly 700 today.

IN 1970 when Pres. Nixon created OMB, greatly magnifying the power of the Bureau of the Budget, he left little doubt that it has become an operational, decision-making administrative agency.

"Creation of OMB," he said, "represents far more than a change of name . . . It represents a basic change in concept and emphasis, reflecting the broader management needs of the Office of the President."

Here are some of the more significant powers of OMB today:

- It determines line-by-line the budget limitations for each agency including the regulatory commissions, which are supposed to be the "arms of Congress."
- After Congress passes a law, it is the OMB that writes the general guidelines and regulations for the agencies to be followed in the enforcement.
- While Congress considers legislation, it is the OMB that coordinates the Executive's legislative recommendations and controls the flow of Executive Branch information which is sought by Congress in making its judgment.
- After Congress enacts an appropriations bill and the President signs it, the OMB determines the President's priorities and goes to work on a program or the impounding of funds, regardless of congressional policy.

As the hours progressed in the debate, it became increasingly clear that the director of OMB has super-powers exceeding those of the agencies whose heads must be confirmed by the Senate.

Denial of a voice in the selection of the OMB director in today's government weakens the Senate's powers of "advise and consent."

NO-FAULT AUTO INSURANCE opponents hope to head off adoption of a strong federal measure by getting weak state laws enacted, Michael Gildea, center, assistant to the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

TEXTILE WORKERS engaged in a walkout at Oneita Knitting Mills plants in Andrews and Lane, S.C., since Jan. 15, gather outside union offices in Andrews following the state's worst snow storm in decades. The company opposes grievance procedures or arbitration while insisting on a no-strike clause in a first contract for its 900 workers. Seventy-five percent of the employes are black and 85 percent are women. Wages hover around the $1.60 federal hourly minimum.

Veto Threat Defied:

Aid to Elderly Bill Approved by Senate

The Senate rebuffed the Nixon Administration and passed by big bipartisan majorities bills to expand services for older Americans and continue low-cost loans for rural electric co-ops.

It passed, 82-9, an Older Americans bill similar to a measure the President pocket-vetoed last fall after the 92nd Congress had adjourned.

The bill authorizes $1.5 billion over three years for continuing and expanding social services for the elderly, such as transportation, nutrition, home health care, assistance to the handicapped and other programs aimed at making it possible for persons who otherwise would need institutional care to continue independent living.

The total amount was trimmed somewhat from the vetoed bill. But the Senate refused to strip from the legislation new programs attacked by the Administration aimed at providing community service employment for older persons and job training and counseling for those above middle age still in the workforce.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), floor manager of the bill, said he was not seeking "confrontation" with the White House. But he said that Congress can't "shirk responsibility" by failing to meet the needs of the elderly.

A majority of Republicans joined with a solid lineup of Senate Democrats to pass the bill despite new veto threats.

When Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) called up a bill he and Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) had sponsored to require that funds Congress voted last year for rural electrification loans be disbursed, there wasn't much doubt about the outcome.

The measure had 52 co-sponsors —a clear majority of the Senate.

It passed, 69-20, after Humphrey asked the Senate to "send the President a message" that Congress wants the law carried out.

More than an impoundment of funds is involved, Humphrey said. In effect, he charged, the Secretary of Agriculture had repealed the 1936 law authorizing low-cost loans to bring electricity into areas not served by private utilities through issuing "a one-page press release" announcing that no further loans would be made.

In another area of rural aid, the Senate Agriculture Committee gave its approval to a House-passed bill aimed at reviving a conservation and environment protection program the Administration has sought to discontinue by refusing to spend funds voted by Congress.

And a unanimous Senate Labor Committee voted to send to the Senate floor another bill the President vetoed last year after Congress had adjourned—to provide expanded rehabilitation services for the handicapped.

Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) said the bill makes "fiscal sense" since "it is estimated that for every dollar spent on vocational rehabilitation, anywhere from $4 to $5 are returned in the form of additional tax revenue, or in savings in public assistance."

Steady Union Growth Found in BLS Study

The membership of 185 national unions headquartered in the United States increased by half a million between 1968 and 1970 to a record high of 20.7 million, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

In its biennial survey of labor unions and professional employe organizations, the BLS noted that the total included 1.47 million members in areas outside the U.S., all but 99,000 in Canada.

AFL-CIO affiliates reported a total membership of 15,916,000 in 1970, an increase of about 370,000 over 1968. The total included 14,696,000 members in the U.S. and 1,220,000 outside the country, nearly all in Canada.

"Dire predictions regarding union stagnation appear unfounded," BLS said in a summary. "In the last six years, unions recruited an average of more than 460,000 (members) annually."

The increase in total membership was reflected in changes in most of the components of membership studied, BLS said. The number of women in unions rose 342,000 over the two-year period to 4.3 million. White-collar union membership totaling 3.4 million reached a new peak in 1970, rising by 177,000 since 1968.

According to the BLS survey, national unions which had more than half a million members in 1970 were the Teamsters, 1.829 million; Auto Workers, 1.486 million; Steelworkers, 1.2 million; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 922,000; Machinists, 865,000; Carpenters, 820,000; Retail Clerks, 605,000, and Laborers, 580,000.

BLS reported the most dramatic increases over the 1960-70 decade occurred in the government sector unions. In 1960, for example, three government unions—the Fire Fighters, Government Employes and Teachers—each reported fewer than 100,000 members. Ten years later, they ranked 37th, 17th and 27th, respectively, out of 48 unions in the 100,000 or over category.

Among the "big growth" unions and employe associations from 1958 to 1970 were AFGE with a 442 percent growth rate during the period; State, County & Municipal Employes, 122 percent; Retail Clerks, 98 percent; Service Employes, 122 percent, and Communications Workers, 65 percent.

Union Label Clause Asked In Contracts

Bal Harbour, Fla. — AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to incorporate union label agreements into contracts and to ask their local unions to follow through in their negotiations.

The call came from the executive board of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. at its meeting here. Union label agreements, the board said, can help unions cope with problems caused by imports by assuring labels on consumer products.

Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy said "one of the greatest weapons of trade unionism today and one of the primary sources of its strength lies in the potential of union members buying union."

In other action, the board elected Retail Clerks Pres. James T. Housewright a vice president of the department, succeeding James A. Suffridge who resigned. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes, serves as department president.

The board received progress reports on the 1973 union industries show to be held in the Twin Cities, set the department's convention for Oct. 15-16 in Bal Harbour, voted to set up a program to aid the Barbers & Beauticians and reaffirmed support for the Farah strike and boycott.

Nixon Names Usery as Top U.S. Mediator

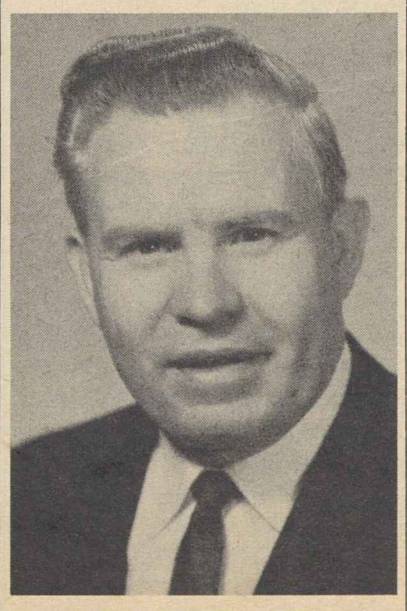
W. J. Usery, Jr., who helped resolve major bargaining disputes during his four years as Assistant Secretary of Labor, has been nominated by Pres. Nixon as the new director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

He will succeed J. Curtis Counts, who resigned last month and now is serving as president of the Contractors Mutual Association.

Usery came to the Labor Dept. in 1969 as a 20-year member of the Machinists who served his local union as president, chief steward and negotiating committee chairman before joining the IAM staff as a grand lodge representative. He helped form and later chaired the Cape Kennedy Labor-Management Relations Council.

Usery will continue as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations until the Senate confirms his appointment as FMCS director.

The White House said Nixon expressed deep regret at the resignation of Counts and thanked him and the agency's staff "for having contributed with great distinction in meeting the economic challenges that have faced this country."



W. J. USERY, JR.

Donald Grody Gets Actors' Equity Post

New York—Donald Grody, labor lawyer and former stage actor, has been named executive secretary of Actors' Equity effective Apr. 2.

He will succeed Edward Weston, who has been the acting top executive of the union since the retirement of Angus Duncan. Weston will return to Equity's western office and resume duties as western representative and assistant executive secretary.

Grody has served as legal counsel for a number of unions. He also served with the Labor Dept. and the National Labor Relations Board.

Before his graduation from New York Law School, Grody appeared in Broadway musicals, summer stock, off-Broadway productions and night clubs. He also attended the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London.

Rubber Union Mourns Death of 2 Staff Aides

Akron, Ohio—Two department directors of the Rubber Workers died within a day of each other. George Scriven, public relations director, died Feb. 17 of a heart attack. Curtis Treen, pension and insurance director, died the next day. He had been seriously ill for three months.

Scriven had been with URW since 1957 as public relations director and editor of the United Rubber Worker, the union's monthly newspaper. Earlier, he had worked for daily newspapers in Erie, Pa., and Niles and Akron, Ohio.

Scriven, 48, a vice president of the International Labor Press Association, suffered a series of heart attacks last year that kept him from full-time duties for a long period. He is survived by his wife, Gertrude, his mother and sister. Services were held here Feb. 20.

Treen, 61, joined the union staff in 1949 after serving as an officer of URW Local 7, which he helped organize. He was a field representative until 1960 and later served as a cordinator of Firestone and Uniroyal activities.

Treen also was instrumental in drafting the union's supplemental unemployment benefits program in the early 1960s. He was named director of the pension and insurance department in 1967.

Treen is survived by his wife, Ruth, four sons, two daughters and two step-daughters. Services and burial were in Akron Feb. 21.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito, in messages of condolence to both families, praised Scriven and Treen for serving the union unselfishly during their four decades of combined service.

Loftus Shifts to Post As Aide to Shultz

Joseph A. Loftus, who has been special assistant for communications to the Secretary of Labor for the past four years, is now serving as a special consultant to Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz. Loftus is a former New York Times labor reporter.

In Maritime Trades Dept. Report:

Multinational Firms Called Threat to Nation's Security

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American-based multinational corporations have forged a business empire that constitutes a "serious threat to the economic and political security" of the United States, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. charged.

The department's executive board released a report on multinational corporations which said that the U.S. economy is in trouble and "a prime cause is the activities of U.S. multinational corporations."

MTD Pres. Paul Hall stressed the importance of the report and commented on the growing concern over the international economic situation. He urged dissemination of the report's findings to all the department affiliates.

Titled "U.S. Multinationals: The Dimming of America," the 96-page document said the multinational companies and banks were to blame for the recent "weakening of the U.S. dollar on the world monetary market" and that West Germany and Japan "had to come to the aid of the dollar."

Pointing out that American-based multinationals have more than $78 billion invested in overseas plants and equipment, the MTD report said "this great exodus of American production to overseas plants has led economists, labor leaders and even some far-sighted businessmen to wonder whether we are witnessing the dimming of America."

Summing up, the report declared that "the cost of multinational activities to the American citizen cannot be evaluated only in terms of the prices of goods on the shelves. America is paying an even higher price in terms of jobs lost or not created, in terms of tax dollars not collected, and in terms of continuing balance-of-payment deficits that are creating havoc with the stability of the dollar."

House Majority Leader Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass.), in a brief address to the board, reviewed the Administration's devaluation of the dollar and said it would mean more jobs for Americans and less U.S. investment overseas. He said the devaluation would have a "quite modest" impact on prices and inflationary trends in the U.S. and that the Treasury basically did the right thing in acting to devalue the dollar by 10 percent.

He predicted a hectic session of Congress with a major battle with the White House on setting budget and program priorities, affirming his intent to help keep those priorities before the Congress.

In a companion report on "The Economy in Flux," the MTD board found that the slight reduction in unemployment and the slowdown of inflation was more than offset by "booming corporate profits, inequitable wage controls, deterioration in our balance of trade and a growing monetary crisis."

The improvements in the domestic economy were overshadowed, the report pointed out, by the "accelerated deterioration of the U.S. economic position in relation to other countries" with the balance of trade deficit more than double the 1971 level.

One of the bright spots in 1972, the MTD noted, was the halt in the decline of the U.S. maritime industry. It said "subsidies were awarded for the first American LNG (liquefied natural gas) vessels and for our first supertankers. A bilateral trade agreement was reached between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to insure U.S. flag participation in that cargo."

The board called for a two-pronged solution to the "tuna boat war" in which for more than 20 years U.S. tuna boats operating off South America have been "shot at, seized and crew members held hostage." The solution called for bilateral fishing pacts with Ecuador and Peru as well as a three-tier plan that would put migratory fish such as tuna under international control.

It adopted also resolutions urging Congress to end the Jones Act exemption for the Virgin Islands to bring the islands under the same commercial and financial laws as those governing companies in the U.S. and Puerto Rico; calling for congressional funds to strengthen the fishing fleet; stressing the need for enactment of legislation requiring that at least 50 percent of America's oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels; urging a national deep-water port policy in which the national government would play a major role.

The two-day board meeting also adopted a number of resolutions calling for:

- An increase in the minimum wage to $2.50 an hour and extension of coverage as well as elimination of all subminimums for young workers.
- Ending of tax provisions that encourage American multinationals "to eliminate American jobs in favor of foreign production."
- All-out support for passage of the Burke-Hartke foreign trade and investment act.
- Support by all affiliates of the MTD and its port councils of the Oil Workers' strike against Shell Oil Co. and boycott of all Shell products.

The board adopted a resolution pledging fullest cooperation to Robert Blackwell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Maritime Affairs, in his efforts "to once more make the U.S. merchant marine a leader of the world's merchant fleet."

FIRST WOMAN member of a construction trades union in Oklahoma City is Mrs. Barbara Kirk, who is serving her apprenticeship in Painters & Paperhangers Local 807. She is following the footsteps of her father, who was a painter, reports G. L. McCormick, business representative of the local.

Striking Farah Workers Pledged Expanded Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The presidents of more than a dozen AFL-CIO affiliates have pledged to expand their support of the Farah boycott campaign being waged by the Clothing Workers. The action took place following a meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, where Federation Pres. George Meany renewed the support of the AFL-CIO for the efforts of 3,000 Farah strikers to win justice on the job.

The Farah strike began 10 months ago as a result of a series of unfair labor practices of the Farah Co. against its workers, who are largely Mexican-American. These practices included firing workers suspected of union activity and threats of firing. Since the strike began the workers have been subject to a reign of harassment, including midnight arrests and the use of unmuzzled police dogs against their picket lines.

The strike has won wide community support. Many public figures and clergymen, including Bishop S. M. Metzger of El Paso, Tex., site of the largest Farah plant, have endorsed the goals of the strikers.

A number of international union presidents agreed to provide staff help and mobilize their members to influence major retailers to stop carrying Farah products until the strike is over.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who heads the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said:

"The Steelworkers will work side by side with the Clothing Workers to do everything possible to assure a victory in the Farah strike. And we are determined that in cities like Pittsburgh and Birmingham and many others, where tens of thousands of Steelworkers live, we will not rest until Farah slacks are no longer featured in retail stores."

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, who also is president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., said:

"We consider the Farah strike one of the most important industrial conflicts of our day, and my union has pledged to support the Farah boycott in every way we can."

Similar pledges were given by Pres. Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers; Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, Longshoremen; Pres. George Hardy, Service Employes; Pres. Sol Stetin, Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Pres. Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. A. F. Grospiron, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Pres. Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Latest developments in the Farah strike were described to the Executive Council by Pres. Murray Finley and Sec. Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the ACWA.

CONVENTIONS

The Glass Bottle Blowers has scheduled its 1973 convention in Washington, D.C., for May 21-26.

The Railway Carmen's 1973 convention is scheduled for Aug. 10 in Kansas City, Mo.

IAM Says Written Test Fails to Measure Skill

Results of written tests taken by some 14,000 auto mechanics to measure their level of competency tend to substantiate the Machinists' reservations about the program, the union said.

When the industry-backed National Institute for Automotive Service Execellence announced the program last year, the Machinists questioned whether written tests could accurately gauge mechanical ability since many mechanics have little formal education.

Now, the institute reports that of the 7,899 mechanics who took the complete battery of four tests, only 17 percent passed. An additional 6,962 passed one or more of the examinations.

Despite the results, the institute insists that the testing program eventually will have a real impact on the consumer. In the meantime, a push is on in Congress to require formal licensing of the nation's 800,000 auto mechanics.

The four tests sponsored by the institute included a number of service areas. The first covered engines, fuel, induction, ignition and exhaust systems; the second, automatic transmissions, manual transmissions, drive lines and axles; the third, steering, suspension and wheels and brakes, and the fourth, starting and charging systems, electrical and basic air-conditioning systems.

"We said from the beginning—we repeat it now—that a written test in a classroom is not an accurate barometer of mechanical competence," said the Machinists' automotive coordinator, John Trementozzi.

"Many first-rate mechanics have had little formal education, and for them a written test is a real handicap. Written answers cannot possibly reflect a mechanic's ability to sense what is wrong with an engine or his ability to repair," he said.

At a meeting last year with officials of the National Automobile Dealers Association, Machinists' field representatives noted that a mechanic's inability to do certain repairs often results from a lack of basic tools and equipment in the shop.

The IAM suggested that auto repair shops be certified first as meeting minimum standards in their stock of parts on hand and in the completeness of their equipment.

Farah Holiday Fund Gets 'Heartwarming' Response

Labor's response to the Farah Strikers' Holiday Fund was "truly heartwarming," the Clothing Workers reported.

ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said the preliminary tally showed 1,647 contributions from unions and individuals totaling $90,258. The fund, backed by an appeal from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, has been coordinated by the federation's Dept. of Community Services.

In addition to cash contributions, many unions have donated clothing and food, including 2,400 canned hams from the Meat Cutters.

Sheinkman expressed the "deepest thanks" of the strikers for the tangible evidence of labor's solidarity in the long strike and boycott.

J. P. Stevens Loses Appeal On Contempt

(Continued from Page 1)

the jailhouse door" if the firm continues its illegal tactics.

In the nine years since the TWUA started organizing at Stevens plants, Stetin noted, the company has been repeatedly found guilty of unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board and "has already lost eight cases in various courts of appeals and three times in the Supreme Court."

The unanimous decision of the three-judge appellate panel on the contempt finding stressed this "pattern of flagrantly contemptuous conduct."

It declared that "the company and its management personnel in various plants, despite our prior orders, have continued to resort to such unlawful activities as engaging in surveillance of organizing activities, interrogating employes about their union inclinations, threatening pro-union employes with discharge and other reprisals, discriminatorily altering their working conditions and discharging them because of their union sympathies."

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is currently investigating the "bugging" of the motel rooms of union organizers assigned to a Stevens plant at Wallace, S.C. The company has admitted that three of its supervisors are under investigation in the episode and have been suspended.

DEMONSTRATORS MASS outside the Philadelphia Detention Center in support of John Ryan and Frank Sullivan, leaders of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers who were jailed for refusing to comply with a back-to-work order by the city's chief judge.

Teachers End 28-Day Strike In St. Louis

St. Louis—St. Louis teachers voted to accept a new wage and benefits proposal from the city's board of education, thus ending their 28-day strike.

The new contract provides an $800 across-the-board increase over an 18-month period, raising the base pay of beginning teachers from $7,200 to $8,000 in September. The teachers also won a modified form of collective bargaining and paid hospitalization.

Members of Local 420 of the American Federation of Teachers voted 847 to 397 to accept the offer. Ninety percent of the members of the St. Louis Teachers Association, an affiliate of the National Education Association, voted in favor of the agreement. The two teachers' organizations cooperated in the conduct of the strike.

The collective bargaining provision sets up a formal grievance procedure for teachers in disputes over wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

Local 420 Pres. Demosthenes DuBose, who described the bargaining clause as "a major breakthrough," said the provision follows the state law on bargaining by public employes.

During the strike, members of the board of education had argued that collective bargaining by teachers in Missouri was illegal.

Another clause in the agreement provides for no further strikes during the life of the contract.

"What we have won is one of the largest packages that any teacher organization has come up with for a first agreement in this country," said DuBose.

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Top Mediator Seeks Philadelphia Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

"power hungry" and trying to extract "blood money" from the city.

The PFT branded the charges as "rhetoric" and called on the city to negotiate at the bargaining table and not through the press.

In other developments in the strike:

- 398 teacher pickets were arrested Feb. 16 but released after a warning by a municipal court judge.
- Another 373 pickets including Rizzo's former education adviser, Celia Pincus, were arrested Feb. 19 and charged with indirect criminal contempt of a court order banning mass picketing. All were released in bond after being held more than 12 hours without food or water and following a thorough personal search of all women arrested.

Miss Pincus said in her letter of resignation that the Mayor was being poorly advised by the school board. Within an hour after resigning she joined the teacher pickets and was arrested. Several of those arrested included representatives of other unions that have joined the teacher picket lines.

- The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here denied a writ of habeas corpus for release of PFT Pres. Frank Sullivan and the local's chief negotiator, John Ryan, who have been held in jail without bail since Feb. 2.

Sullivan and Ryan were sentenced to six months to four years in jail for violating a court order to return to work. The union also faces a $10,000 a day fine for each day of the strike.

A mysterious order which for two days stripped the jailed leaders of their normal privileges was rescinded late Saturday, Feb. 17, when the union's attorney objected to holding the pair in solitary confinement. Sullivan and Ryan are released every day for six hours to conduct negotiations but are returned to their jail cells promptly at four every afternoon. No city or prison official would accept responsibility for the order depriving the union leaders of their privileges or for curtailing bargaining promptly at four every day.

- The sentencing of 21 members of the local's executive board, also for refusing to heed the back-to-work court order, was postponed for procedural reasons.
- The United Labor Committee in support of the teachers voted to call a "day of conscience" on Feb. 28 with a mass rally in front of City Hall. The committee represents the Philadelphia Council of the AFL-CIO and many unaffiliated unions.

In their televised response to Rizzo's speech, PFT officials declared that the strike "is not going to end by jailing union leaders and denying them their basic right to bail."

On the city's approach to the negotiations, they said:

"We have been vilified and insulted. We have tried to continue collective bargaining sessions when our leaders are whisked off to jail. We have had to learn from the press what the city is offering us. We have sat and waited for hours for the city to negotiate with us only to be ignored and told to go home. . . .

"As teachers we teach your children that Philadelphia is the cradle of liberty and not where people are sent to jail without bail. We teach your children that the free trade union movement began in Philadelphia and not where Philadelphia is where collective bargaining failed. It would be an injustice to our students and to our families if this strike were settled at the sacrifice of our human dignity."

SEIU Charters 4 More Locals Of Physicians

The Service Employes have granted charters to four more doctors' locals, bringing to seven the number of physicians' units in the union.

The new units are in Shreveport, La.; San Diego, Calif.; Moses Lake, Wash., and Martinez, Calif.

Other doctors' locals are in Des Moines, Ia.; Rochester, N.Y., and Las Vegas, Nev.

About 300 physicians altogether belong to the seven locals. Although most are employed by medical institutions, primarily hospitals, a small number are in private practice, the union said.

In Martinez, where virtually all of the physicians at the Contra Costa County hospital are members of the union, Local 683 Pres. Jay Aiken said the organization was formed "to obtain a greater voice in the delivery of health services to the economically deprived of this county."

Paycheck Value Down:

Soaring Food Costs Pace Rise in Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

ally adjusted annual rate of 22.8 percent. The Administration earlier this year established a goal of reducing the inflation rate to "2.5 percent or below" by the end of 1973.

All of the grocery store food prices, as well as some of the other prices, in the January CPI were obtained while the Administration's Phase 2 wage-and-price controls program was in effect, BLS noted. The Consumer Price Index measures the prices of goods and services people pay from day to day.

Prices of food purchased in grocery stores—the major part of the total food index—rose 2.5 percent before seasonal adjustment, 2.3 percent after adjustment, BLS reported. The bureau frankly acknowledged the jump was the largest seasonally adjusted one-month increase since it began tabulating home food prices in January 1952.

The index of food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—rose at a more modest rate of four-tenths of 1 percent, BLS noted.

Price increases were particularly sharp for meats, poultry, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables, and milk, the bureau said. Prices of nonfood commodities remained unchanged after seasonal adjustment, reflecting lower prices for apparel, used cars, tires, textile house furnishings, furniture and houses. But the effects of these declines were wiped out partially by higher prices for fuel oil, gasoline, home repair and maintenance goods, and new cars.

The services index rose two-tenths of 1 percent. The rise was attributed to higher rents and utility bills, large increases in auto repair and hospital room charges, and smaller increases in personal care, recreational and apparel services.

The ominous increases in food prices reflected in the January CPI were foreshadowed by Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz who, in a departure from tradition, predicted two days before the index was published that retail food prices probably would climb "two to three percent or something like that . . . the biggest monthly rise in the past 20 to 25 years."

Addressing economists at the Agriculture Dept.'s annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Butz also criticized the press for translating monthly food price rises into annual rates of increase.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), vice chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, immediately called Butz's remarks a disservice to BLS statisticians, noting:

"When the price has been good for a month, they (the Administration) don't ever hesitate to translate that into an annual rate."

In its press release accompanying the January CPI, the BLS itself pointed out that the increase in food prices for the last three months, if projected to a yearly rate, was 12.7 percent.

Nixon Defends Rigid Budget, Fund Cutbacks

Pres. Nixon promised "a new era of prolonged and growing prosperity" if Congress and the nation follow his economic prescriptions.

In a nationwide radio speech, the President defended his rigid budget policy and insisted that his funding cutbacks affect only "programs that waste the taxpayers' money."

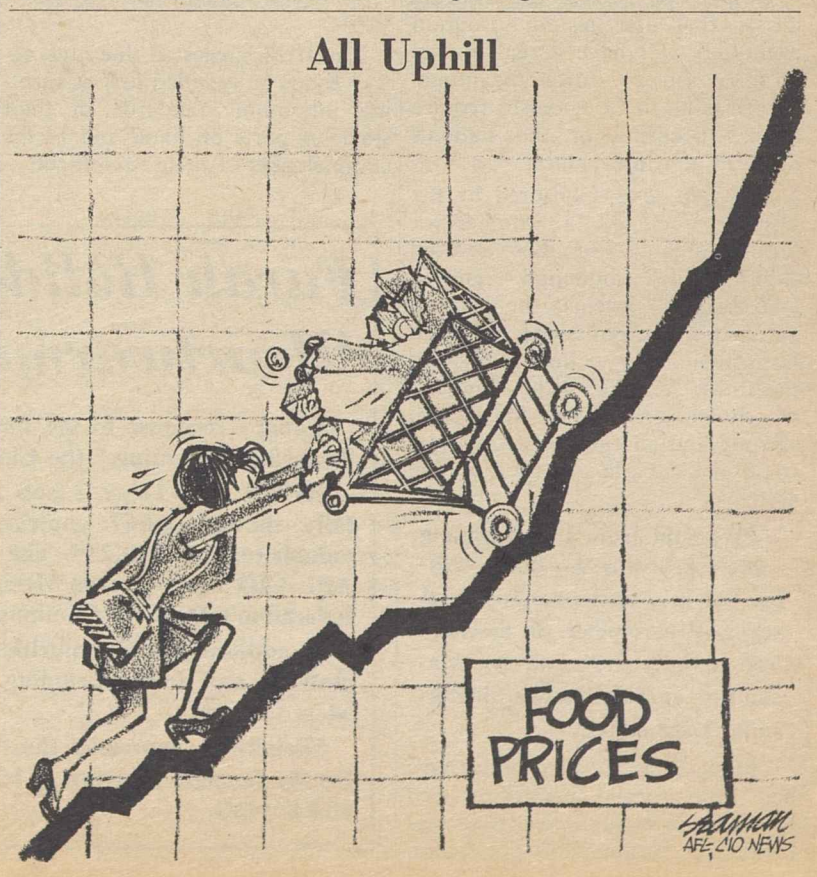
Nixon said his budget restrictions will curtail inflation and protect the buying power of wages. He conceded that food prices have "risen sharply" and "we will probably see increases in food prices for some months to come."

But by the second half of the year, Nixon said, measures the Administration is taking to increase the supply of food—including allowing more meat to be imported—"will bring relief to the American housewife without damaging the prosperity of our farmers."

The President termed his Phase 3 wage-price stabilization program "the right kind of system for 1973."

It relies on voluntary cooperation, he said. "But if some people should fail to cooperate, we have the will and we have the means to crack down on them."

To provide "a fairer shake in world trade" for American products, Nixon said he will "soon propose to Congress new trade laws which would make it easier for us not only to lower our trade barriers when other countries lower theirs, but also to raise our barriers when that is necessary to keep things fair."



Labor Spurs Drive to Drop Unfair, Inflexible Controls

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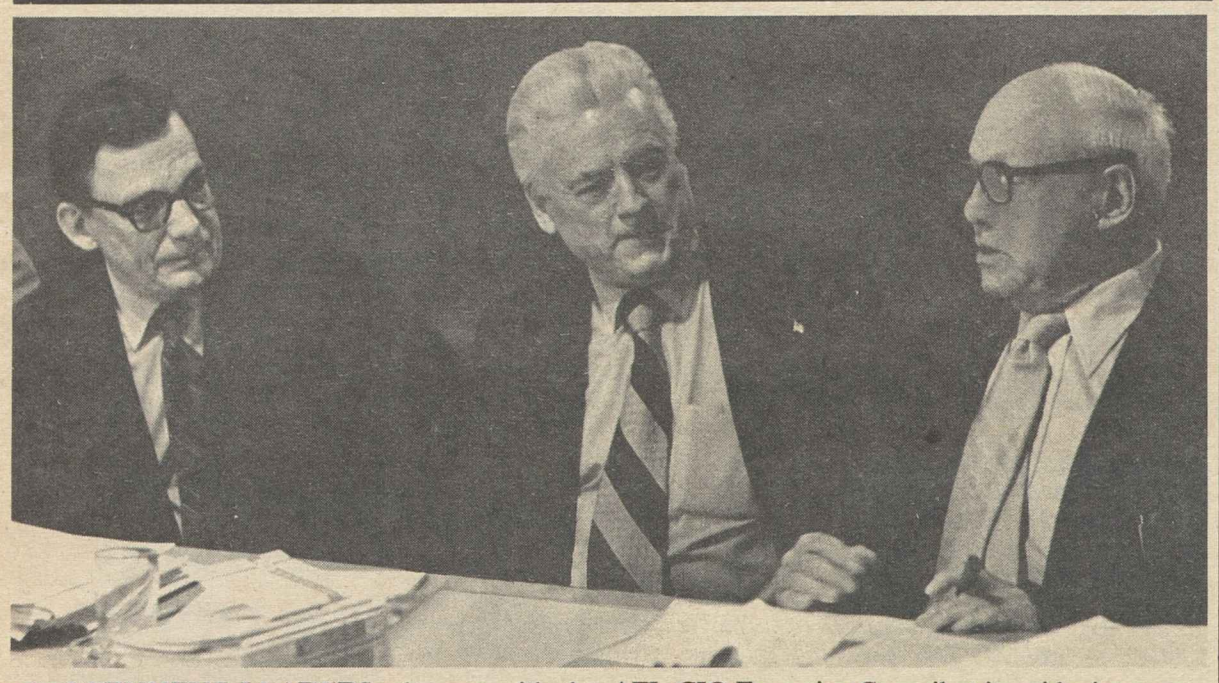

GOVERNMENT LEADERS who met with the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter sessions included Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan, shown here with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Pres. George Meany.

Council Rejects Scapegoat Role

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor is determined that American workers will not become the "economic scapegoats" of an inequitable and inflexible controls system.

The AFL-CIO is cooperating and participating in Phase 3 wage-price controls "in the hope that it will result in an equitable and fair means of combating inflation and in a rapid return to free collective bargaining."

But the federation's Executive Council emphasized that America's workers will not "sacrifice alone" and that "glaring inequities" in economic stabilization legislation should be corrected in the area of farm prices, interest rates, excess profits and rents.

The federation's position was underscored by Pres. George Meany who told reporters that the "whole attitude is to get away from Phase 2" and inflexible guidelines, or any guidelines, while protecting workers from zooming food prices and other rising costs.

He noted the unanimously adopted statement by the Labor-Management Advisory Committee to the Cost of Living Council that "no single standard or wage settlement can be equally applicable at one time to all parties in an economy so large, decentralized and dynamic." **(Story, this page.)**

"We expect to get away from the 5.5 percent and get back to a normal economy," Meany stressed.

The council statement on economic stabilization tagged Phase 2 as "utterly unfair and inequitable" and called for corrections in the law if it is to be extended beyond its Apr. 30 termination date.

The statement in effect summed up about a dozen positions adopted by the council, focusing on soaring profits and food prices, the tax injustice of the Administration's budget, the slowdown threat of its economic policies, the deteriorating position of America in the world economy because of trade and devaluation policies, the dangerous rise in mergers, and the need for a higher minimum wage and federal standards for unemployment compensation.

The mid-winter sessions here spoke also to the problems of securing world peace, maintaining NATO, building the free trade unions of South Vietnam—the CVT—and problems of land reform and social justice in Latin America.

It dealt also with federation positions on energy and natural resources, housing, civil rights, legal services, railroad retirement, slashes in health programs, public broadcasting and the fairness doctrine.

It pledged support for unions involved in strikes and disputes on the railroads and in textile mills and oil refineries and to unions with problems on the waterfront and in public employment.

It dealt also with a number of internal problems involving the Colorado AFL-CIO, the internal disputes plan, mergers, financial contributions and other matters.

The council was paid a personal visit by Pres. Nixon, who discussed trade and controls problems and expressed his appreciation for the AFL-CIO's support on Vietnam. It heard briefly from Labor Sec. Peter Brennan and a delegation of British Trades Union Congress leaders.

It discussed in detail the 1972 elections and found COPE in good shape and ready to move in the 1974 and 1976 elections.

In a series of press conferences, Meany highlighted the economic problems, the determination of the labor movement to stop the

(Continued on Page 3)

Dunlop Cites 'Flexibility':

Labor-Management Panel Bars Single Pay Standard

By James M. Shevis

The Labor-Management Advisory Committee of the Cost of Living Council agreed that "no single standard or wage settlement" can be equally applicable at all times during the Phase 3 stabilization period in an economy as large, decentralized and dynamic as that of the United States.

The 10-member panel said in a policy statement released by COLC Director John T. Dunlop that a more appropriate standard for "responsible wage behavior" this year, considering the economy as a whole, is "continuing stabilization in the average rate of wage and benefit increases."

Dunlop said at a news conference that "if you look at the figures for 1972, you will find that in collective bargaining agreements with (firms of) 1,000 employes, 16 percent provided for less than 5 percent wage increases, and 43 percent provided for more than 7 percent."

"In other words, there has been in the past stabilization effort a great dispersion. But one is concerned, really, about the average performance," he said.

The Labor-Management Advisory Committee, established under the Nixon Administration's Phase 3 wage-price stabilization program announced on Jan. 11, was given the initial assignment of advising the Cost of Living Council what, if any, change there should be in wage regulation policy.

Its members include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons, Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, and five prominent management executives.

In its advisory statement, the labor-management panel said it was prepared to use its "good offices to create a climate favorable to the settlement of collective bargaining negotiations in major cases in 1973 within the framework of stabilization policies in cooperation with appropriate government officials."

The committee also noted it would advise the COLC whether particular settlements under Phase 3 are "unreasonably inconsistent" with the Administration's economic stabilization program.

Major union contracts covering about 4.7 million workers—nearly two million more than in 1972—expire this year or contain 1973 reopening provisions.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, who conducted the press briefing with Dunlop, said the "main and most significant point" of the pan-

(Continued on Page 12)

Anti-Racket Law Held Inapplicable to Strikes

A 5-4 majority of the Supreme Court upheld labor's argument that the Justice Dept. distorted the intent of a federal anti-racketeering law by trying to use it against workers engaged in a lawful strike.

It said the Hobbs Act, which carries penalties of up to 20 years in prison, was intended by Congress to deal only with cases involving extortion of payment for unwanted or unneeded services.

Therefore, the court majority said, a federal district court in Louisiana properly dismissed an indictment against four union members arising out of a lawful strike by a local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against Gulf State Utilities.

The offenses charged against the workers—involving destruction of company property—were undoubtedly punishable under state law, the court noted. But the federal anti-racketeering law cannot be employed to punish "violence committed during a lawful strike for the purpose of inducing an employer's agreement to legitimate collective bargaining demands."

If the Justice Dept. reasoning were accepted, the court majority warned, "the worker who threw a punch on a picket line or the striker who deflated the tires on his

(Continued on Page 12)

Striking Teachers Gain Philadelphia Settlement

Philadelphia — An eight-week strike by 13,000 public school teachers ended with ratification of a four-year contract following marathon negotiating sessions directed by Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.

John Ryan, chief negotiator for the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, said the pact meets virtually all of the teachers' proposals.

Ryan and PFT Pres. Frank Sullivan, who were jailed without bail for refusing to heed a court order to return to work, were released on $1,000 bail less than an hour after the settlement.

However, the city's chief judge, D. Donald Jamieson, refused to take immediate action on reducing their sentences of six months to four years or the $280,000 in fines he had assessed against the union and Sullivan.

The contract provides a 4 percent across-the-board wage increase

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TALKING SHOP during AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions are Federation Vice Presidents S. Frank Raftery, left, president of the Painters; Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes, and Lee W. Minton, president-emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Report Sees Worsening Of Imbalance in Trade

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United States should thoroughly revise its foreign trade policy to correct the deteriorating U.S. position in the world economy, a report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council advised.

The worsening imbalance in trade has adversely affected American workers, their communities and their industries, the report of the council's economic policy committee said.

Sharp increases in imports that outpaced the rise in exports since the mid-1960s eroded the U.S. foreign trade surpluses that had prevailed throughout the century.

In 1971, the nation suffered its first trade deficit since 1893 as imports exceeded exports by $2 billion. Last year's deficit climbed to $6.4 billion, the report noted.

From 1966 to 1971, an estimated 900,000 employment opportunities were lost, and the "further deterioration in 1972 undoubtedly meant additional net losses of job opportunities, bringing the total to approximately 1 million," the committee said.

The report cited several major causes for the deterioration of the U.S. world trade position. They include:

- The spread of managed national economies, with direct and indirect government barriers to U.S. imports and aid to their exports.
- Internationalization of technology.
- The skyrocketing rise of investments by U.S. companies in foreign subsidiaries.
- The spread of U.S.-based multinational corporations.

"Such changes have made old 'free trade' concepts and their 'protectionist' opposites outdated and increasingly irrelevant," the report stressed.

Focusing on the problems faced by the distribution of U.S. products overseas, the report noted various barriers and protectionist postures that foreign countries have taken since the end of World War II.

Japan has a national policy of written and unwritten rules that discriminates against imports and spur exports. Similar practices are conducted in the developing countries and the European Common Market nations, the report said.

Neither the devaluation of the dollar in December 1971 and again last month nor other piecemeal attempts to attack the U.S. trade problems have worked, the committee noted.

"The deterioration continues and it may get worse—with the increased need to import raw materials and fuels—unless a comprehensive U.S. government policy is adopted and pursued vigorously to meet the realities of the 1970s."

The report suggested enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill to provide a framework for dealing specifically with the worsening U.S. trade position.

"The Burke-Hartke bill would provide government regulation and restraint of the export of American technology and capital—regulation, not elimination. It would remove the tax subsidies and other incentives that encourage U.S. companies to establish foreign subsidiary operations.

"It would also set up 'sliding door' limitation on most imports, except those goods that are not produced here or that are in short supply."

Quotas on imports, the report said, would be related to the level of American production and would be allowed to increase as U.S. production rose.

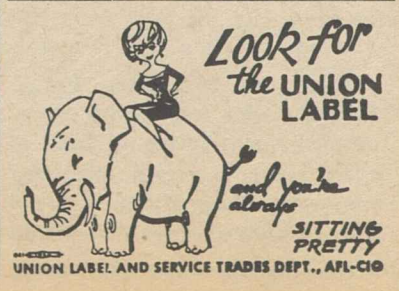
Marble Workers Get Trade Act Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified 130 union marble workers in Missouri eligible for trade adjustment assistance because their jobs were adversely affected by increased imports of marble and travertine products.

The workers, members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, were employed by the Carthage Marble Corp. at quarries and finishing sheds at Carthage and Walnut Grove, Mo.

The petition for certification was made by OCAW last December and was approved by the Labor Dept. for workers who became unemployed or underemployed after Sept. 6, 1969.

Adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act includes cash allowances, testing, counseling, training and job placement. The current maximum weekly allowance is $93 a week.



Returning POWs Hailed for Courage

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO praised the "personal courage under terribly difficult circumstances" of America's returning prisoners of war and pledged labor's support for programs to provide "good jobs at decent wages" for all Vietnam veterans.

An Executive Council statement noted that unemployment among Vietnam veterans is still higher than the national average. It said both private industry and government have a "special obligation" to provide jobs and urged "a concerted, top-priority effort to meet that obligation."

Anything less, the council said, "would dishonor, not only our fighting men, but our national ideals."

Two-Tier Plan Endorsed for Rail Pensions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A proposed two-tier railroad retirement system received the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council as a fair and workable solution to the "serious financial problems" of the present rail pension fund.

Under the plan developed by a tripartite commission, including union representatives, the "bottom tier" of retirement benefits would be provided through the social security system, and administered by the Railroad Retirement Board.

As described by the council statement, "The top tier would be a funded, completely separate retirement plan similar to supplemental pension systems in other major industries which would include railroad retirement benefits now available plus certain needed improvements."

The cause of the financial problems of the present program, the Executive Council said, is the massive productivity gains on the railroads that dropped employment from 1.7 million workers in 1945 to 611,000 last year. "Today, nearly twice as many beneficiaries are receiving payments from railroad retirement than workers contributing to it."

The council stressed that "no portion of the cost of the supplemental pension should be borne by railroad workers. They should be accorded the same treatment as workers in other major industries. The rail industry must make provision for financing these human costs."

Burke-Hartke Bill Pressed:

Devaluation Termed No Bar to Job Loss

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The recent devaluation of the dollar adds to inflation at home "but will have little, if any, beneficial effect on America's deteriorating position in the world economy," the AFL-CIO declared.

The only way to cure the basic problem is a new policy on international trade and investment as spelled out in the Burke-Hartke bill, the Executive Council said.

But in addition to a policy—"not a panic reaction in time of crisis"—the federation called for a full-dress congressional investigation of American corporations and banks "which sell their country short in order to enhance their profits."

In the summer of 1971, the council said, and again in 1973 U.S. multinational firms and banks "put profits ahead of patriotism, selling their country's currency in order to make swift profits for themselves." U.S. currency suffered another blow "and the rest of America will pay the price."

The council statement pointed out that many domestically manufactured products use imported components or raw materials and that "their increased price will be passed through to the consumer with a small upward impact on the overall American price level."

But the new devaluation will not improve the export-import balance, any more than the 1971 devaluation did, the council stressed, because other countries can offset all or part of the devaluation through management of their domestic economies. Foreign companies also can offset the effect by various devices, and multinational corporations can adjust "by rejuggling their production, sales arrangements, prices and currency holdings."

The council traced the trouble to about $60 billion in Europe and $20 billion in Japan, totals that got there in the past 25 years through multinational companies and banks, American purchases of imports, American economic and military aid and expanded tourism. It added:

"The major trouble, by far, is that American corporations and banks now have huge and increasing investments in foreign countries and they keep their American dollars there, to expand their foreign holdings and often to avoid paying U.S. taxes on their foreign-earned profits."

These companies and banks "can move billions with ease, beyond the reach of the central banks of governments," the council said, citing a Wall Street Journal report of a U.S. Tariff Commission study. The Journal reported that "multinational corporations control such vast quantities of money that they can precipitate international monetary crises by moving only small portions of their funds from country to country, a government study concluded."

The Executive Council said an overall policy that will cope with these problems is contained in the Burke-Hartke bill, which would remove tax incentives for companies to operate in other countries, regulate and restrain the export of American technology and capital, and place limits on imports that displace U.S. production and jobs.

Boston Transit Supervisors Pick OPEIU

Boston—Middle management supervisors of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority voted 155 to 44 for representation by the Office & Professional Employes to cap a three-year struggle in courts and the state legislature.

The organizing campaign was started nearly four years ago under provisions of a vaguely worded Massachusetts labor law. After a majority of the MBTA supervisors signed OPEIU designation cards, the union filed an election petition with the state labor commission. But the petition was dismissed on a technicality when the transit authority filed a challenge.

Legislative activities of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO helped get the law clarified in the state legislature. The OPEIU then appealed to the state supreme court, which ordered the labor commission to conduct the election.

Subminimum Teen Pay Branded 'Unacceptable'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A subminimum wage for teenagers is still "completely unacceptable" to the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council said no one should have to work for less than the regular minimum wage—"young or old, black or white, male or female."

It termed the failure of the last Congress to raise the $1.60 federal wage floor and extend coverage "a sorry spectacle" that "must not be repeated."

The legislation was blocked last year by parliamentary tactics of "reactionary congressmen, bowing to the special interests who would exploit teenage workers." But the council stressed that "the case for an increase in the minimum wage is too overwhelming to be denied."

It called on Congress to enact "a single adequate minimum wage with universal coverage . . . rather than open a glaring new exemption in the law and permit rampant exploitation of young workers."

As to the minimum wage level, the council noted that the present $1.60 an hour means that the head of a family of four, working 40 hours a week throughout the year, would earn nearly $1,000 less than the government's poverty cutoff of $4,200 a year.

The Executive Council proposed:

- An immediate increase in the minimum wage to no less than the poverty cutoff for a family of four.
- Regularly scheduled further increases to $2.50 an hour "to guard against further erosion of the living standard of workers receiving the federal minimum wage."

It called upon "the conscience of Congress" to put the welfare of low-paid workers "ahead of the special interests who would reap unconscionable profits through a subminimum wage."

Council Asks End to Control Inequities

Urges Congress to Clamp Down On Prices, Profits, Interest Rent

(Continued from Page 1)

dismantling of social programs, and questions of wage controls and food problems. Some of his comments:

● "The Administration's attack on food prices, so far, has just been a series of statements of what they are going to do and what they expect. I am not optimistic that they are going to succeed . . . There is one way to control food prices and that is to control them as we controlled them in World War II—to set up a bureaucracy . . . and this is the thing that the President has consistently said he doesn't want to do."

● There is a "very strong President in the White House who has complete control of his own party, complete control of the Administration and, at the present moment, practically dominates Congress. I think in that position you can do a lot of things."

● If the Administration resists farm product price controls, higher wage increases are "inevitable." "I think you have got to keep the consumer purchasing power. Who is going to buy this stuff if prices keep going up and up and wages are frozen?"

● "We feel that there should be an effort to increase federal income by closing tax loopholes, by collecting more taxes. And we don't buy the idea that you have got to drop all these needed programs — and God knows, there is a tremendous list of the people in this country that have a right to these services— and we don't buy the idea that you have got to drop them because of a shortage of money. We think there are billions of dollars that can be secured and properly secured under our tax policy by adjusting the tax structure. And this, we think, can be done without really changing the general income tax provisions — but by closing the loopholes, getting more money from the fat cats who have more money."

● "We have got to have a remedy. And if they can't hold the prices down, the obvious answer is we have got to bring the income up so that we can buy this stuff. And on that I am sure the housewives of America will agree."

● **"I have never liked the idea of guidelines. I would like very much to have a policy that did not contain a figure. But I do contend that if we do have to have a figure at the present time, in view of the price situation, that 5.5 percent is not a realistic figure. It should be closer to 7.5 or even 8 percent."**

In its statement on economic stabilization, the council pointed out that the average hourly earnings of non-supervisory workers in private non-farm employment increased 5.9 percent in the 12 months between January 1972 and 1973, within the range of the 5.5 percent control standard. But the CPI rose 3.7 percent in that period compared to a 2.5 percent standard, and the wholesale price index by 7.1 percent, almost three times as much as the government's price control guideline.

These developments, combined with a sharp rise in productivity, resulted in widening profit margins. Interest rates turned up and mortgage rates have been edging upward since last spring.

The council called on Congress to correct current inequities in the Economic Stabilization Act by exempting from controls any wage increases for workers earning less than $3.50 an hour; imposing price controls on farm products; rolling back interest rates, imposing interest rate ceilings and allocating available credit; reimposing rent controls; a declaration of intent to impose an excess profits tax; providing for congressional oversight review.

It praised the AFL-CIO's price monitoring watchdog role under Phase 2 and called for renewed efforts under Phase 3.

And it called again for government programs to achieve full employment with a 4 percent unemployment rate by the end of 1973 as an interim target.

On internal matters the council:

● Voted unanimously, with one abstention, to uphold Meany's decision placing the Colorado AFL-CIO under trusteeship for violating the federation's constitution and rules during the 1972 elections. The council declared that a basic labor movement issue was involved, not a passing political tiff. **(Story, this page.)**

● Received a report on the continuing effectiveness of the federation's internal disputes plan in settling 60 percent of the complaints by mediation. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Approved the mergers of the Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks and the Transport Service Workers and the Lithographers & Photoengravers with the Bookbinders. It noted the name change of the Lithographers & Photoengravers after the merger with the Bookbinders to the Graphic Arts International Union.

● Approved changes in rules governing the Committee on Political Education of state and local central bodies in line with recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the Dept. of State & Local Central Bodies.

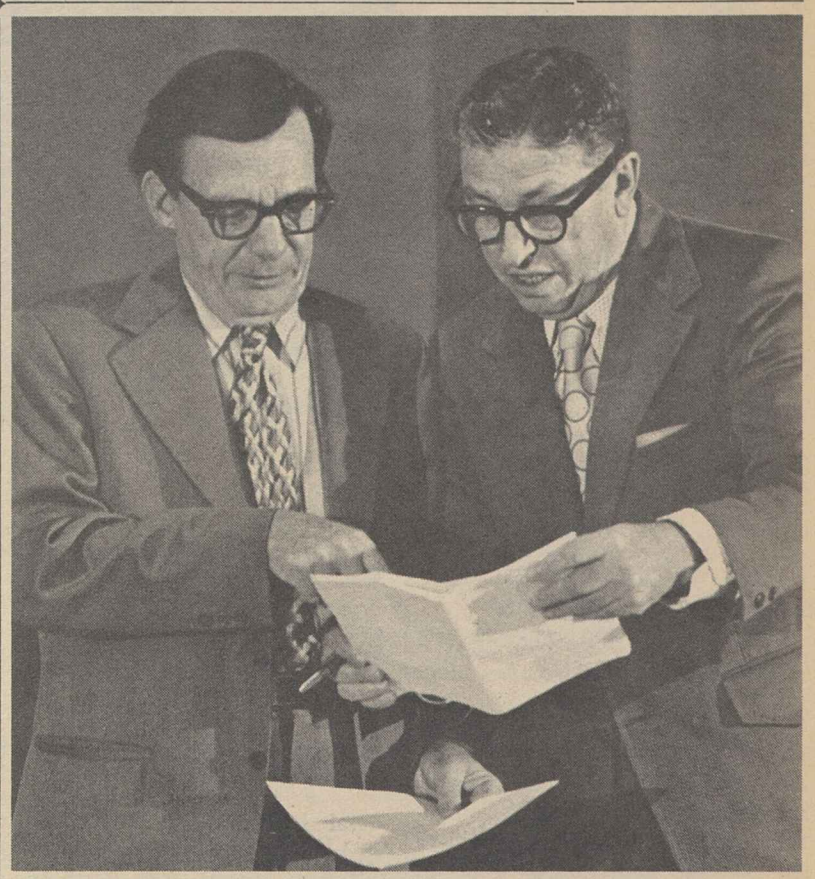
● **Received a report from a subcommittee on affiliation with state and local central bodies noting some progress but stressing much to be done as part of an on-going program. The report urged a renewed appeal to all national and international union affiliates to get their locals to join up.**

● Amended and approved a section of a referred resolution from the convention on government employes to "oppose any contracting out of work performed by federal, postal, state, county or municipal employes."

● Voted contributions for the National Housing Conference, Urban League, Clergy Economic Education Foundation, Southern Regional Council, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, National Council of Senior Citizens, Health Security Action Council, Consumer Federation of America, Collective Bargaining Institute, New Leader, Conference for Economic Progress, National Consumer Center for Legal Services, A. Philip Randolph Institute and several others.

● Set the opening date for the 10th AFL-CIO constitutional convention for Oct. 18, 1973, at the Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla.

● Set the next council meeting for Washington, D.C., on May 8-9.



POLITICAL ROLE of labor is discussed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and COPE Director Al Barkan before an Executive Council session gets under way.

Meany Fully Supported On Colorado Decision

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The long-run interests of the labor movement, both in Colorado and nationally, require that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's decision in the Colorado case be fully supported, the Executive Council ruled.

After hearing an appeal by suspended Colorado AFL-CIO leaders Herrick S. Roth and A. Toffoli against the suspension of the state charter, their suspension along with members of the state body's executive board and the appointment of a trustee, the council voted to uphold Meany without question or reservation.

The council adopted a statement declaring Roth and Toffoli in "direct and flagrant violation" of the AFL-CIO Constitution's provision that decisions shall remain in full force pending appeal when they secured a court injunction against the AFL-CIO to enjoin the trusteeship.

The council said that Roth made it clear in his presentation here on Feb. 22 "that he would accept the decision of this council only if it were favorable to him, and would continue to litigate if it were not." **(Text of decision, Page 8.)**

This is not the conduct of "honorable and responsible trade unionists," the council asserted, within the tradition that whenever possible "difference of opinion be settled within the labor organization itself."

Reviewing the action of the council in taking a stand of neutrality in the 1972 presidential election and its application to all state and local bodies, the statement noted the various detailed and precise procedures followed by Meany and the federation in carrying out and interpreting the decision on the elections. It summed up:

"This policy that any endorsement of candidates for national office is to be made by the national AFL-CIO, and not by state or local bodies, is just as applicable when the national AFL-CIO resolves on neutrality as when it endorses a particular candidate. The political effectiveness of the AFL-CIO depends upon its speaking with one voice, and when its governing body determines that, because of lack of any consensus within the organization or for whatever other reason, the AFL-CIO shall remain neutral, that determination is binding on the AFL-CIO's subordinate state and local central bodies. Any other rule would be destructive of the AFL-CIO's political effectiveness."

"What is at stake here is the proper relationship between the AFL-CIO and its subordinate state and local central bodies, and not simply an ephemeral dispute over supporting a presidential candidate."

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland was in the chair during the appeal. Meany told a press conference in reply to a query that Vice Pres. A. F. Grospiron requested to be recorded as abstaining.

Full Employment Termed Essential To Restore Civil Rights Momentum

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An economy that can't provide jobs and opportunity for all Americans is "a fertile ground for sowing division among workers based on race and sex," the AFL-CIO warned.

An Executive Council statement expressed labor's concern at the loss of momentum in the civil rights area. It cited slower progress in eliminating segregation and discrimination, coupled with indications that the still substantial gap between the earnings of minority group workers and the rest of the population may widen instead of narrowing.

To restore the momentum of the 1964-68 period of rapid progress, the council said, the "basic necessities" are:

● A full employment economy.

● Elimination of all job discrimination.

● A sound program to provide educational and training opportunities for all who want employment in meaningful and well paid jobs.

The council statement sharply criticized also the promotion in recent years of "a series of unsound panaceas," including "black capitalism," "community control," "the Philadelphia plan," along with "other gimmicks based on simplistic racial quotas."

It charged that "these have been poor substitutes for effective policies and programs to bring about full and fair employment and integrated education."

Failures of such unsound concepts, the statement noted, has led to divisions among once-united allies on civil rights. There has been disagreement within the black community itself on integration. But the great majority, the council stressed, "has maintained its belief in the goal of an integrated and democratic society."

The momentum and direction of the 1964-68 period must be regained, the Executive Council urged. "If we do not, we will not have merely failed to provide opportunity and justice for millions of those left out of the mainstreams of American society, we will have an atmosphere in which the country, the races and even the labor movement can be divided."

Boycott Supported Against Oneita Mills

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Union members were urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council not to buy cotton knit underwear produced by the Oneita Knitting Mills at Andrews and Lane, S.C.

The boycott was launched in support of the 900 workers who have been on strike since Jan. 15 because the company has refused to bargain in good faith with the Textile Workers Union of America.

Although the TWUA won a representation election in November 1971 and was certified by the National Labor Relations Board the following month, the company has rejected all efforts of the union to negotiate a contract.

The NLRB has since issued a complaint against Oneita, maker of men's and boy's underwear, for unfair labor practices.

Land Reform Called Vital to Latin Nations

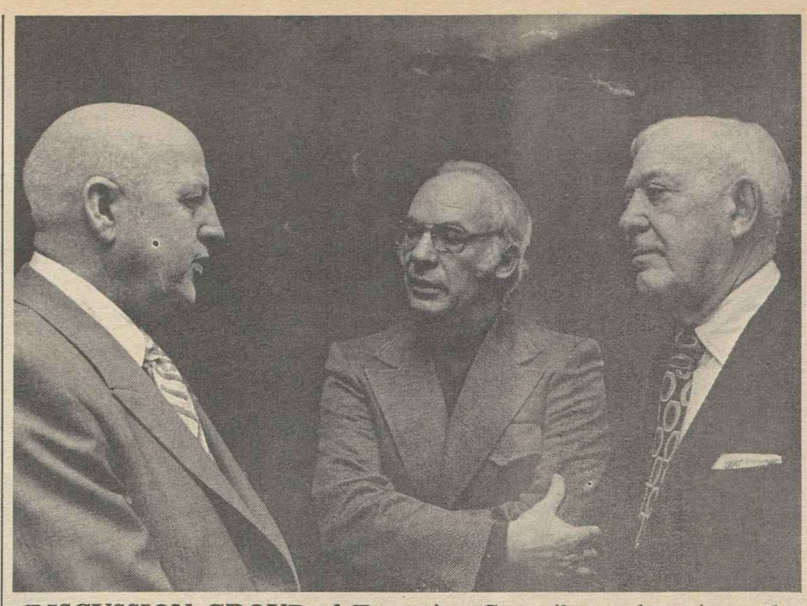
Bal Harbour, Fla.—Bona fide land reform and genuine redistribution of the wealth are the key to a resurgence of democracy in Latin America, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

In a statement on the Latin nations, the council noted that political democracy "has lost ground in a number of Latin American countries during recent years," and that this trend has been "stimulated and advanced by factors and forces outside the Western Hemisphere. The developments, however, "impose new tasks and responsibilities on the free labor movement and other democratic forces in the Americas," the council said.

This means that the U.S. "should strengthen its interest in the progress of democracy and well being" in these countries by improving the Organization of American States and promoting united action by its constituents. "Our government must never forget," the council maintained, "that our national interest is at all times higher than any U.S. corporation interest."

The Council warned also that "greedy employers who run away from decent wages in one country to cash in on miserable low wages in another country—whether they be small manufacturers or giant multinational corporations — are hurting the workers of both countries.

"In one case such employers tend to freeze the workers out of jobs. In the face of this common peril the AFL-CIO urges the fullest cooperation with and pledges assistance to Latin American and Caribbean labor in order to defeat such anti-social ventures by employers—regardless of their nationality."



DISCUSSION GROUP of Executive Council members is made up, from left, of Service Employes Pres. George Hardy, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Jobless Pay Overhaul Now Up to Congress

Bal Harbour, Fla.—It's up to Congress to bring about the "sweeping changes" needed in the nation's unemployment compensation system, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The states had their chance—and failed.

More than three and one-half years ago, the council noted, Pres. Nixon asked the states to raise maximum jobless benefits to two-thirds of the average state weekly wage in covered employment. He called on the states to act within two years in order to avert the need for federal action.

"With the exception of a handful of states," the council said, the request to raise benefits "has been shamefully ignored."

The benefit level proposed by the President has been enacted only in Arkansas, Hawaii, Utah, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico and Wisconsin. But the maximum benefit is less than 30 percent of the average wage in five states, and less than 50 percent in 22 states. Three out of five workers are employes in states where a worker receiving the average wage will get less than half his lost wage if he loses his job.

The Executive Council called on Congress "as a matter of immediate national concern" to enact legislation:

- Extending unemployment compensation to all wage and salary workers, including farm workers, domestics and public employes.
- Establishing a weekly benefit standard that will entitle every jobless worker to at least two-thirds of former earnings up to a maximum no lower than two-thirds of the state's average wage.
- Providing a basic benefit duration of 26 weeks, with an additional 26 weeks of fully-federally financed extended benefits—combined with a comprehensive program of job counseling, training, skill upgrading, relocation assistance and job placement.

The council termed the various extended benefit programs enacted by Congress "grossly inadequate" during periods of continued high unemployment.

It said the "trigger" approach of phasing in extended benefits when unemployment reaches a specified level "makes no sense." A worker still jobless when his basic benefits run out needs income protection "regardless of the level of state or national unemployment."

Force for Progress, Freedom:

Council Spurs Aid To Vietnam Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on its affiliates and the world's free trade unions to help bring economic progress and social justice to South Vietnam by providing immediate assistance to the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT).

To help the CVT in its vital role in the development of a "free, democratic and prosperous South Vietnam," the federation said it will send a special mission to the country.

The Executive Council's statement also called on Congress to "take prompt action in providing generous aid for the victims of the war, the disabled, the war widows and orphans and the refugees."

But it warned, in terms of proposals for U.S. aid to North Vietnam, against granting any assistance "which might look like compensation for Hanoi's aggression and even encourage its future adventures."

Any funds for this sort of special aid must not come "out of the domestic budget already too low to meet America's needs at home."

The council called for coordination of the various Vietnam programs which a number of other free countries have announced and urged creation of a trade union advisory body similar to advisory committees used under the Marshall Plan, to assist in the administration of programs and policies.

The council welcomed the end of the war, paid tribute to the "gallant Americans who served in Vietnam," and noted that American involvement has preserved the "sovereignty and independence" of South Vietnam, has "prompted peace in this vital region" and served to discourage Communist-inspired "wars of national liberation" throughout the world. The statement added:

"Moreover, the U.S. has emerged from this conflict with unimpaired credibility as a world power which honors its treaty obligations and meets its global responsibilities in protecting peace and freedom.

"In this light, the AFL-CIO has correctly and steadfastly supported the basic Vietnam policy of three Administrations."

The council stressed that the CVT "with a membership of half a million and a mass following in the urban as well as rural areas, is a free and democratic organization, indispensable for carrying out measures for economic progress and social justice. The CVT should be encouraged and strengthened to expand its beneficial social services among workers and farmers."

To help secure the participation of the people in the defense of their democratic rights and social interests, the council urged that enactment of a bill of trade union rights be considered embodying a firm guarantee for the right to strike and a vital role for the CVT in policy-making decisions. This would dramatize the "striking contrast" between South and North Vietnam, the latter "under the yoke of one of the harshest totalitarian regimes."

Disputes Plan Mediation Settles 60% of Cases

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan maintained its outstanding record of achieving settlements by use of mediation with an 11-year record of nearly 60 percent of all cases solved by the discussion route.

In a report to the Executive Council on the operation of the plan, Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution, Federation Pres. George Meany noted that of the 1,347 complaints filed since the beginning of 1962, there were 772 settled through mediation.

The impartial umpires under the plan, David L. Cole and Howard W. Kleeb, have issued 541 determinations and 16 fact-finding reports. Of their determinations they found violations in 336 cases of the disputes plan's provisions.

Subcommittees of the Executive Council set up under the plan received 177 appeals from the umpires' determinations. The subcommittee denied 136 while 26 were withdrawn, 14 were referred to the Executive Council and one appeal is pending.

The subcommittee received 92 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of impartial umpires, achieved compliance in 50 cases, found non-compliance in 19 instances. Of the remainder, 15 complaints were withdrawn and 8 are pending.

Since the February 1972 report, sanctions have been imposed on the Laborers International Union; other affiliates currently under sanctions are the Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, Typographical Union and Printing Pressmen.

The February 1973 meeting of the Executive Council heard three petitions for lifting of sanctions against two of the unions and will hand down its findings later.

The internal disputes caseload has remained relatively constant, ranging from 110 to 135 cases over the past five years. In only one year has the caseload dropped below 100—in 1963 there were 96 cases.

Ball to Serve as NCSC Consultant

Robert M. Ball, Social Security Commissioner since 1962, will join the National Council of Senior Citizens as a special consultant when he leaves his government post.

NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank said Ball accepted the appointment with the 3-million member Senior Citizens' organization after the commissioner complied with Pres. Nixon's request for his resignation. Nixon, however, asked Ball to stay on until a successor is appointed.

Ball is credited as one of the architects of the disability insurance and Medicare health insurance for the elderly under the social security program.

Nixon Urged to Reject European Defense Cuts

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Nixon was urged "to spare no effort to strengthen NATO," to oppose reductions in contributions to European defense and bar "any cut in U.S. troops stationed on the continent."

The urging came from the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement on the security of free Europe and world peace, which warned that in the last two years efforts by western powers to achieve a detente with the Soviet Union has shown a plus for the Communist side.

Moscow has made only minor concessions, the council declared, "resulting at most in occasionally softening the tone but not the substance of its attacks against the West." The Soviets won another diplomatic and political success by securing a European security conference, a conference the USSR has sought for more than eight years.

The council urged the U.S. government to withhold its final consent to participate in the European conference until there is a demonstrated Soviet willingess "to engage in serious and productive negotiations."

It added that as long as the Soviet military buildup continues "the grave Russian threat to the security of Europe will continue."

Citing the Soviet treatment of dissidents in the country and the "brutal imposition of ransom" on Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate, the council called for the Soviets to allow "unrestricted cultural and personal contacts with free countries."

On NATO the council commented that "as the illusions about detente have spread, the necessity for maintaining NATO has been more and more questioned. Growing anti-Americanism in Europe, persistently and tirelessly stimulated and fostered by Moscow and its agents and co-workers, has gone hand-in-hand with growing rejection of the western alliance. If not checked this trend will jeopardize European security, human freedom and peace."

Murder of CVT Official Shocks American Labor

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed American labor's shock and indignation at the "brutal murder" of a representative of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor by Communist assassins on the night of Feb. 22.

The murdered union leader, Cao Van Nang, was the CVT representative in Vinhbinh Province and vice president of the Tenant Farmers Federation.

Meany wired CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu that the AFL-CIO condemns "this conscious and premeditated violation" of the peace agreement and calls on the world's democratic trade union movements to protest "this cynical and brutal action against the democratic trade union movement of Vietnam."

He cited the Executive Council's resolution calling for "stern measures against saboteurs and terrorists" and demanding that Hanoi "observe in full the provisions of the peace treaty."

Rein on Food Prices:

Controls Demanded For Farm Products

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Temporary controls on raw agricultural products and an overhaul of the nation's farm-income support programs were called for by the AFL-CIO to bring zooming food prices into line.

The special privilege for farm prices was unfair when it was established and lack of controls are "even more inequitable now" as food prices break through to new higher levels, the Executive Council declared.

Temporary controls are necessary for at least the next few months "to help stabilize food prices from the primary producers to retail stores," the council said, to be followed by basic changes in federal agricultural policies that will gradually increase supplies and help stabilize prices.

The key to farm policy changes, the statement declared, is a system of direct payments to farmers that reflects the difference between market prices and a fair return. This is a more effective and cheaper method than using various governmental devices to bid up farm prices. Moreover, the council said, "millions of dollars in federal payments no longer should be lavished on profitable agribusiness type farms, often owned by big corporations and wealthy absentees." A reasonable, enforceable payment ceiling —considerably lower—should now be placed on income-maintenance benefits.

"We reject the misguided efforts of those who indiscriminately seek to dismantle all farm programs," the council said. There are unique problems and government help is needed to insure sufficient supplies and a return for farm families.

The council sugested new transportation and packaging techniques and an increase in the supply of seafood products as other ways to reduce food costs.

Charting the 7.6 percent rise in the price of food consumed at home between January 1972 and 1973, the 12.8 percent rise in the retail cost of poultry and meat and fish in the same 12 months and the 22.4 percent hike in wholesale prices of farm products generally, the council noted the heaviest burden fell on those of low and moderate incomes.

The 7.6 percent rise in retail food prices over the 12-month period, the statement asserted, was held to that figure only because food processors, wholesalers and distributors "absorbed some of the farm price rise," according to Agriculture Dept. reports.

"With the wages of the workers who move the food supply through processing to retail store shelves held under rigorous Phase 1 and 2 controls, and with food prices but not farm product prices subject to controls, it comes as no surprise that Agriculture Dept. figures show that during that period, out of every dollar of price increase charged food consumers, 82 cents went to higher farm prices."

The Administration's belated program to dampen food price rises by increasing the supply of farm products "may gradually help to redress" the imbalance, but it should be linked to additional, basic changes in the nation's food supply policy, the council said.

MAJORITY LEADER of the House of Representatives Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) addresses leaders of AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. at session in Bal Harbour, Fla. The MTD executive board met just prior to the AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions.

Administration Scored on Attempt To Intimidate Broadcasting Media

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration is posing "a grave threat to First Amendment freedoms" by trying to induce broadcasters to adopt an "ideological slant" more to its liking, the AFL-CIO declared.

The attempt should be flatly rejected by the industry, if the radio and television broadcasters are too short-sighted, by Congress, the federation's Executive Council said.

In a statement on the Administration's attack on the fairness doctrine to give private individuals and groups a fair opportunity of access to the airwaves to present their views on public issues, the council expressed its complete opposition to White House legislative proposals as well as the views of the Federal Communications Commission.

It called on the FCC to show more vigor in enforcement of the fairness doctrine and said broadcasters are unconcerned about losing their licenses because of the agency's enforcement approach. It noted that, by and large, networks show a greater awareness of the doctrine than local stations who are by far the worst offenders.

The council cited its statement of August 1971 calling on the FCC to undertake an inquiry toward broadening and liberalizing its fairness and related doctrines and pointed out that in a year and one-half the commission has inquired but "has brought forth not even a mouse."

Instead, the statement stressed, the Administration has proposed that the FCC's "efficacy be further enfeebled" by lengthening the license period from three to five years, forbidding the agency from adopting "any predetermined performance criteria" and setting up a two-hearing proceeding for taking a license from an incumbent and giving it to a competing applicant.

"These proposals," the council said, "to give the industry virtually complete freedom from government security have been put forward by the Administration at the same time that Administration spokesmen have launched a barrage of attacks upon the networks for supposed 'ideological bias' against the Administration, and as dispensers of 'elitist gossip.' Obviously, the legislative proposals do not logically follow from the thesis of the speeches. The reverse is true: if networks and their affiliates have been derelict in their responsibilities, the rational cure is more government oversight, not less."

The conclusion, the statement said, is that the Administration is willing to give broadcasters even greater freedom from the FCC's "feeble authority" but only "if the industry shapes up and eliminates the 'ideological bias' against the Administration imputed by Administration spokesmen to the networks. In other words, the content of network news and comment must be made more acceptable to the Administration."

Congressional Review Asked for Public TV

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has asked Congress for a detailed review of all aspects of the operations of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting "to insure that public television will never be cast in the ideological mold of any national Administration."

The council said it was concerned over current reports that CPB planned to cut back on public affairs programs in response to recent White House expressions of displeasure with such programming.

"The most important function of public broadcasting must be public affairs—the free expression of the views of the American people on the crucial social and economic issues of the time," the council said in a statement.

When Congress created CPB five years ago, it stipulated that the system must be insulated from government control or interference.

The Executive Council said Congress must now guarantee that public broadcasting is kept free from political bias of any character and, further, "stipulate that public broadcasting has a mandate to continue and expand public affairs programming."

Congress must also require that CPB take steps to increase the number of cultural, dramatic and musical programs, featuring American talent and artists and produced in the U.S., on the program schedule "now dominated by foreign-produced programs," the council added.

Between 30-40 million Americans watch some public TV each week over the network's 253 local stations, it has been estimated.

NMU Asks Nixon To Reactivate Liner

New York—The National Maritime Union has called on Pres. Nixon to reactivate the SS United States so that it may serve as an ambassador of the nation.

In a letter to Nixon, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said the idled luxury liner "is still the world's greatest ship—an engineering marvel, a tribute to American skill and dedication to excellence."

Curran said, "to leave her in mothballs would be not only a waste, but a damaging blow to our prestige and our national pride."

He urged the President to order public hearings before a decision is made on her disposition. The ship's title was recently taken over by the U.S. Maritime Administration.

Curran expressed fear that the liner might be turned into a shore-bound museum or a casino instead of being actively used to serve the nation's purposes.

State-County Sets Policy on Job Protection

The executive board of the State, County & Municipal Employes has called on the union's locals to resist the contracting out of work and services traditionally performed by public employes.

"AFSCME unalterably opposes such action," the board said, "not only because they rob our members of jobs and job opportunities, but because they result in inferior service to the public at greater expense."

In another area, the union expressed concern over the takeover of state and local programs through "federalization."

Only rarely, the AFSCME board said, is federal operation necessary for the viability of a program. In such cases, full protection should be given to the affected state and local government employes—including job and pension rights and continuation of collective bargaining agreements.

South Carolina Labor Challenges Safety Shift

Columbia, S.C.—Organized labor is challenging the South Carolina job safety program in U.S. District Court here on the grounds it does not meet the test set by Congress in the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The South Carolina plan was the first of eight state plans approved by the Labor Dept. in an effort to shift much of the enforcement responsibilities to the states.

The South Carolina AFL-CIO is seeking a permanent injunction to block state officials from implementing the plan because it is not "at least as effective as" the federal law.

The suit further charges that the Labor Dept. acted illegally last Nov. 30 in approving the substandard state plan.

Federal Judge Robert F. Chapman said a hearing will be held within 60 days. Named as defendants are both state and federal labor department officials.

The accompanying brief cites a number of areas where the state plan falls short of meeting federal standards, Pres. Sinway Young of the State AFL-CIO noted.

Among the most serious, Young said, is the provision regarding fines and sentencing of employers who maintain hazardous conditions that are likely to cause death or serious harm to workers.

In cases of imminent danger, an employer under the federal law could be fined $10,000 and sentenced to six months in jail for each violation.

But under the South Carolina plan, Young said, a similar violation would draw a fine of only $500 and no jail sentence.

This means, in that instance, the state plan is only 5 percent "as effective as" the federal standard, he stressed. And since there is no jail penalty, the effectiveness in that area cannot be compared.

Some of the other shortcomings of the state plan include the lack of unqualified guarantees that employers would not be tipped off before a pending workplace inspection and the granting of unchecked power to the state labor commissioner to alter safety regulations at will, Young said.

The Future of Vietnam

AMERICAN LABOR welcomes the end of the war in Vietnam. We are glad that the bloodshed has ceased. We rejoice at the return of our prisoners of war and the end of their suffering and the ordeal for their families.

On this occasion, the AFL-CIO Executive Council pays tribute to the gallant Americans who served in Vietnam, often at the price of great suffering and the supreme sacrifice. Our country and the entire free world are in their debt. We will never forget their devotion and bravery. The Executive Council pays homage to our allies who fought alongside of our soldiers and, especially, to the people of South Vietnam who have courageously borne the brunt of the long struggle.

Pres. Nixon has termed the settlement a "peace with honor." Our country went to the aid of South Vietnam in order to assure the political system and social order they prefer. The peace settlement provides for this right. Hanoi's aggression has failed to attain the goal for which it launched the war—the conquest of the South and the establishment of a Communist regime in Saigon.

Moreover, the U.S. has emerged from this conflict with unimpaired credibility as a world power which honors its treaty obligations and meets its global responsibilities in protecting peace and freedom. In this light, the AFL-CIO has correctly and steadfastly supported the basic Vietnam policy of three Administrations.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY necessary to support not only democratic reforms but also the democratic forces in order to be able to carry out genuinely progressive measures. The Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT), with a membership of half a million, and a mass following in the urban as well as rural areas, is a free and democratic organization, indispensable for carrying out measures for economic progress and social justice. The CVT should be encouraged and strengthened to expand its beneficial social services among workers and farmers.

A Bill of Trade Union Rights, embodying a firm guarantee for the right to strike and a vital role for the CVT in policy-making decisions, would dramatize most clearly the striking contrast between South Vietnam and North Vietnam which is under the yoke of one of the harshest totalitarian regimes.

As it has pledged in the peace agreement, the Administration has announced plans for a vast reconstruction program in Indochina. We urge Congress to take prompt action in providing generous aid for the victims of the war, the disabled, the war-widows and orphans and the refugees.

As far as U.S. aid to North Vietnam is concerned, we deem it necessary to warn against granting any assistance which might look like compensation for Hanoi's aggression and even encourage its future adventures. Obviously, funds for this special aid program must not come out of the domestic budget, already too low to meet America's needs at home.

Finally, we appeal to our affiliates and the free trade unions throughout the world to encourage and assist the CVT which has a vital role to play in the development of a free, democratic and prosperous South Vietnam

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 23, 1973, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

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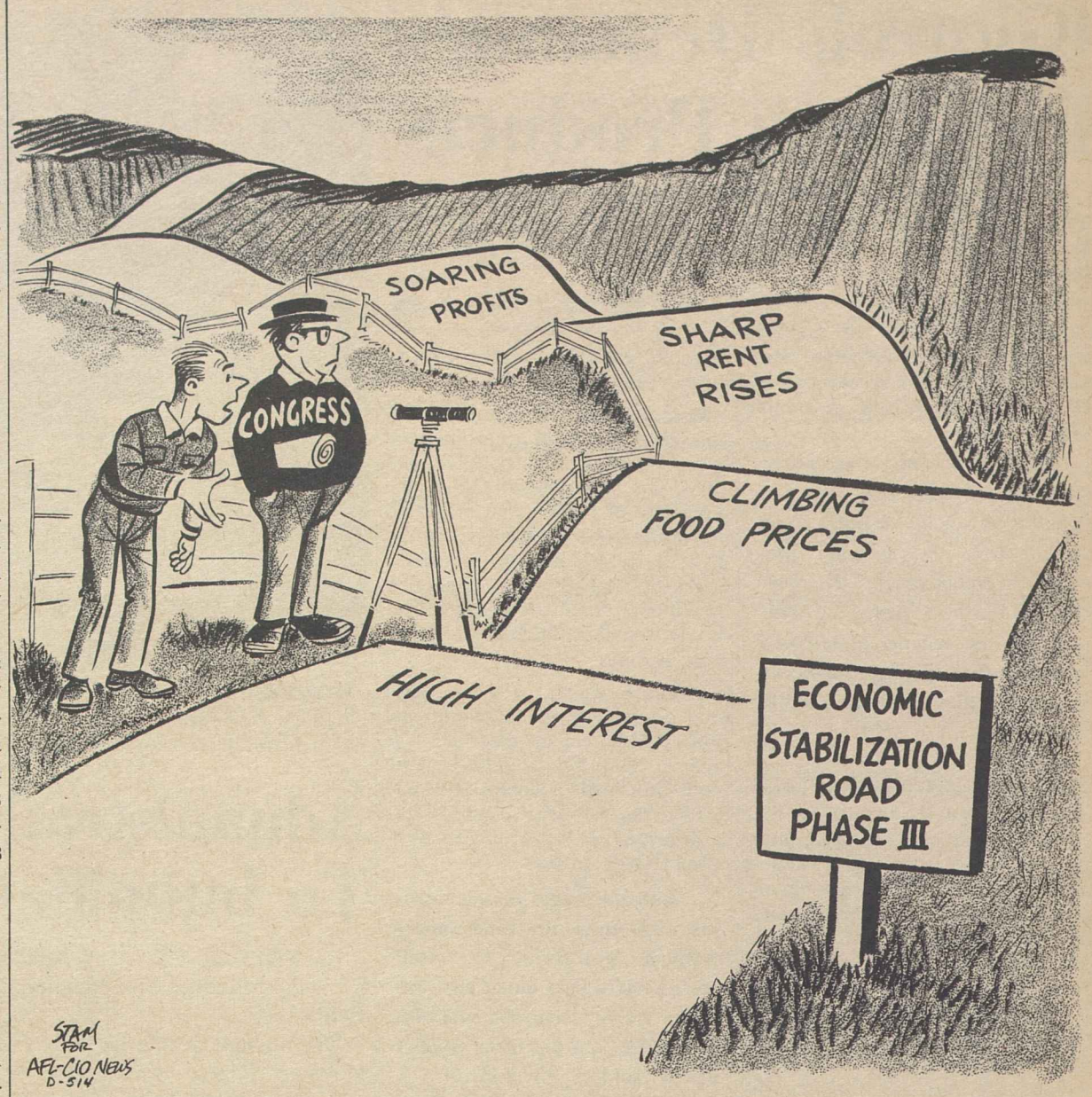

A Word Edgewise:

U.S. System Works Better Than Most Americans Admit

By John P. Roche

THE ONE UNFORGIVABLE SIN that the United States commits—at least in the eyes of the intellectuals—is that it works.

Thus a distinguished European statesman put it during my recent trip.

"For example," he continued, "a few hundred kilometers from here (Zurich) Italians and Germans are busy tearing down street signs. It seemed like an intelligent compromise in an area contested by Austria and Italy to put the signs in both languages, but extremists at both ends want all or nothing. Belgium has the same problem."

"Do you realize," he added, "that the Bretons have been engaged in some violent separatist activities in France? And the Basques, too? The Bretons are up in arms because under French law they cannot give their children ethnic names (Breton is a version of Gaelic). It's rather as though American law forbade Negroes from giving their children Muslim first names. And I hardly need to mention Ulster."

"What you Americans have, without realizing it," he concluded, "is one of the most stable societies in history. You absorb and thus neutralize your potentially disruptive elements: a movement that in Europe would become an ideological cult becomes in the United States a club that meets regularly, wears funny clothes on feast days, and gets letters of felicitation from the President."

After the past decade, I confess that my fundamental optimism about the United States has on occasion been shaken a bit. The combination of the civil rights movement, the upsurge of youth, and the anti-war militancy often seemed to be bringing the nation close to the abyss.

One reassuring thing was that the prophets of "revolution" and "disintegration" were intellectuals whom I had known for years and their compasses were locked on True South. That is, in specific terms, if they predicted X, one could invariably count on the occurrence of anti-X. But first in Washington and then on the campus the noise-level was horrendous: it was like being in a steel drum being hit with baseball bats.

This discussion with an impartial observer who spent years as a diplomat in the United States, was therefore reassuring. When, for instance, I raised the question of turmoil in American colleges and universities, he asked me, "How many universities do your leftists control?" Now, although various elements of the counter-culture have gained considerable power within certain schools, the correct answer is "none."

THEY MAY HAVE a veto power, they may drive non-conforming faculty members insane and send despairing administrators off to religious retreats. But no university is in fact controlled by the leftists. He chuckled and said: "I could name you a dozen in Europe—all state schools, of course—which are now the private property of the extreme left."

Moreover, he went on to point out, we Americans tend to blame everything on the war in Vietnam: drugs, venereal disease, inflation, student unrest. But everywhere in Europe precisely the same problems exist.

Indeed, the United States has the lowest inflation rate of any major industrial power, the student riots in France made Berkeley look like a fraternity prank, Sweden has the highest venereal disease rate going, and the drug crisis exists across the board. "And," he noted, "we have had no war in Vietnam."

As I have suggested here before, we Americans have a fondness for flagellation, a rather likeable characteristic. Yet, every so often it is worthwhile to stand back a bit and look at what we have accomplished in a positive way. There is much left to be done, but if we look around the only world we have, we can take some modest pride in our accomplishments.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Workers Reject Scapegoat Role:

Glaring Inequities in Controls Cry for Action by Congress

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Economic Stabilization, Feb. 26, 1973, Bal Harbour, Fla.

THE AFL-CIO is seriously concerned about the dual economic problems of persistent inflation and high unemployment. While there have been improvements in both areas, both remain decidedly unsatisfactory.

Continuing increases in living costs erode the buying power of wages and salaries and hit every consumer. The 5 percent unemployment rate in January meant 4.4 million jobless, with another 2 million workers compelled to work only part-time because full-time jobs were not available.

Phase 2 was utterly unfair and inequitable. Controls were not even-handed. The complex and confusing machinery of wage controls created roadblocks for collective bargaining, with particular hardships imposed on small- and medium-sized local unions. At the time Phase 3 began, there were more than 4,000 wage cases pending before the Pay Board and the Internal Revenue Service with many cases bottled up for months by bureaucratic delays.

Now, the President has ended Phase 2 and has established Phase 3, which is largely self-administering. We believe this is a step in the right direction. The AFL-CIO is cooperating and participating in the new stabilization structure, in the hope that it will result in an equitable and fair means of combating inflation and in a rapid return to free collective bargaining.

There can be no doubt about Phase 2's lack of fairness to workers. Wage increases were under stringent control. But there was little or no control over basic components of the cost of living.

From the very start, prices of raw agricultural products were exempt from any controls.

Interest rates were exempt from direct controls.

There was no control or effective restraint, at all, on profits.

The record of Phase 2 underscores its lack of equity.

The average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory workers in private, non-farm employment increased 5.9 percent between January 1972 and January 1973—within range of the 5.5 percent control-standard for wage increases. But the Consumer Price Index rose 3.7 percent in that period—faster than the 2.5 percent government standard for price increases. And the Wholesale Price Index rose 7.1 percent in those 12 months—almost three times as fast as the government's price control standard.

These developments—combined with a sharp advance in productivity—resulted in widening profit margins. With the expansion of sales, corporate profits, after taxes, shot up at least 15 percent in 1972, following a 14 percent rise in 1971.

Interest rates turned up. Mortgage rates have been edging upward since last spring.

The Economic Stabilization Act should not be extended beyond its Apr. 30, 1973, termination date unless the Congress corrects the glaring inequities that have resulted from its operation.

Specifically, the Congress should correct these inequities by:

1. Exempting from controls any wage increases for workers earning less than $3.50 an hour. This figure represents the lower budget for an urban family of four promulgated by the U.S. Dept. of Labor—$7,200 a year.

2. Imposing price controls on raw agricultural products. Sharp increases in farm prices, at the wholesale level, are already in the pipeline, and the Administration's efforts to increase food supplies will have no beneficial results in the months immediately ahead. Yet a continuing, sharp rise in retail food prices will undermine the Phase 3 program. Temporary, direct controls on prices of raw agricultural products are needed in the coming months, until the increased supplies curb price pressures.

3. Rolling back interest rates, imposing interest rate ceilings and allocating available credit.

4. Requiring reimposition of rent controls. Already reports of sharp rent increases throughout the country have followed the Administration's announcement of intent to abandon this crucial area of inflation control.

5. Clearly defining the intent of Congress to have an evenhanded approach to economic stabilization by a declaration of intent to impose an excess profits tax to restrain the rise of profits.

6. Providing for a congressional oversight review function of Phase 3, to assure that fairness and equity prevail in this effort to combat inflation.

ALTHOUGH PRICES, rents and fees continued to rise during Phase 2, the AFL-CIO's nationwide price monitoring watchdog program served as a deterrent to even higher prices. By visiting stores, rental units and health centers, by making regular surveys of food and other prices, by filing and following through on violations with both businessmen and the Internal Revenue Service, and by focusing the light of public attention on Phase 2's inequities, the price monitors of the AFL-CIO and cooperating organizations performed a useful service for all consumers.

The AFL-CIO calls upon its price monitors to renew their efforts under Phase 3. It is essential that they continue to keep an eye on prices, rents and fees to help prevent a runaway rise in living costs.

Efforts to achieve stabilization of costs and prices should be accompanied by government programs to achieve full employment as rapidly as possible. We urge the Congress to set forth this intent as one of the purposes of the Economic Stabilization Act, and to establish an interim target, no higher than a 4 percent unemployment rate by the end of 1973.

We repeat the pledge we have stated on numerous occasions since February 1966: We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice.

But, as we have also repeatedly said, workers will not sacrifice alone. They will not be America's economic scapegoats.

National Program:

Sheet Metal Union to Upgrade Skills of 100,000 Craftsmen

SKILLS UPDATING will soon involve an estimated 100,000 union craftsmen in the sheet metal and air conditioning industry under a program launched recently through a labor-management agreement.

The forecast was made by Wilbur Fillippini, administrator of the national training fund that grew out of the 1971 contract negotiations between the Sheet Metal Workers and a national contractors association.

Fillippini said the rapidly changing technology of the industry holds promises for higher productivity, but often demands new skills and techniques which the agreement can help provide. The union will conduct a nationwide training program for its members, under a trusteeship financed by a per-hour-worked contribution from participating contractors, he said, noting that the program will soon have $3 million in annual funding and will eventually involve as many as 100,000 journeymen.

Fillippini said the new effort will be open to apprentices as well as journeymen, but will not replace the on-going sheet metal apprenticeship programs conducted by local joint apprenticeship councils. He said the program's primary aim will be to help journeymen who were trained 15 or 20 years ago keep up with changes in the industry.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Fillippini said that both environmental issues and increased on-the-job safety will be part of the new training program.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE YEARS before World War II, Americans were provided one of the most detailed pictures possible of the makeup of the national economy through the establishment of the Temporary National Economic Committee by the U.S. Senate.

TNEC undertook a massive investigation of the nature of the economy to determine the effects different business and economic and power structures were having on American life.

Unfortunately, the work of the committee, under the chairmanship of the late Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), was never completed. It was a victim of the demands and urgencies of World War II.

Several years ago, Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) proposed the establishment of a new TNEC, pointing out that the entire American economy had undergone massive changes in the last three decades. Despite Metcalf's pleas, the Senate was too occupied with other problems and the proposal died.

Recently, before the Senate on Agriculture & Forestry Committee, a new and thoughtful approach to the TNEC proposal was made by James A. McHale, secretary of agriculture for the State of Pennsylvania.

He recommended a TNEC in agriculture.

Certainly no sector of our economy has undergone a more radical change than has agriculture. Millions of our citizens have moved from rural to urban areas and powerful agribusiness interests are rapidly dispossessing the family farmer.

If we can obtain the real answers to the nature of our agricultural economy, who controls it and profits by it, we should understand farm prices and be able to deal with them intelligently.

An agricultural TNEC, McHale suggested, should probe for the answers to many questions such as:

- Who owns the land in rural America?
- Why is the difference between what the farmer receives for his product and what the household consumer pays so great?
- When in the processing, manufacturing, transportation and retail distribution chain are the prices established by monopoly, oligopoly or by overwhelming capital competition?
- Are prices administered by food chains, food processors, feed manufacturers or others?
- What steps need to be taken to establish a land use policy that will revitalize the rural areas?
- What will be the role of farmers and food in foreign policy?
- Should farmers be asked to produce food and fiber at low prices to close the balance-of-payments gap?
- What role is farming to play in the energy crisis?

AN AGRICULTURAL TNEC, McHale believes, must go far beyond these questions though and undertake basic studies into the economic health of all people in our rural population.

McHale wants to know how many poor people are living in rural America. What are the actual conditions in housing, health, transportation, welfare, employment and other aspects of living in rural America?

Then McHale asks: "How much money will it take to capitalize and revitalize rural America? $100 billion? $200 billion? Can we afford to do it? Can we afford not to do it?"

Today, when the critical issues of food prices are discussed, when there is both opposition and support for Pres. Nixon's cutbacks in farm programs there is, admittedly, a dearth of acceptable and fundamentally sound information on which to base judgment.

McHale's proposal could go a long way toward establishing a solid foundation for evaluating essential steps that must be taken in safeguarding both food production and the American consumer.

SHEET METAL WORKERS will update the skills of 100,000 journeymen in the sheet metal and air conditioning industry, Wilbur Fillippini, center, said on Labor News Conference. Fillippini, administrator of the union-industry training fund, was questioned by Donald Barnes, left, of Air & Water Newsletter and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Council's Decision on Colorado Appeal

Text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's decision on appeals of Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Herrick Roth and A. Toffoli, adopted Feb. 26, 1973, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

These appeals are from a decision and order of President Meany, dated September 19, 1972, which suspended the Charter of the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, suspended from office President Herrick S. Roth and Secretary-Treasurer A. Toffoli and all members of the Executive Board of the Colorado Labor Council, and appointed Daniel J. Healy as Trustee of the Colorado Labor Council to take charge of and conduct the business of that Council during the period of suspension.

President Meany's decision was based on written and oral reports made to him on September 15, 1972, by three Hearing Officers, namely Paul Hall, President, Seafarers International Union of North America, John W. Schmitt, President, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, and Victor Bussie, President, Louisiana AFL-CIO. These Hearing Officers had earlier been appointed by President Meany to hear charges against the Colorado Labor Council, Roth and Toffoli, and they had held a hearing on these charges in Denver, Colorado, on August 30, 1972.

These appeals to this Executive Council are provided for in the AFL-CIO Constitution, Article XIII, Section 3, and in the Rules Governing AFL-CIO State Central Bodies, Rule 25 (g).

Article XIII, Section 3, provides:

"The Executive Council of the Federation shall issue rules governing the conduct, activities, affairs, finances and property of central labor bodies and providing procedures for the discipline, including suspension and expulsion, of such bodies or their officers. Such rules shall define the powers of the President, or his designee, with respect to disciplinary action against central labor bodies, or their officers. They shall provide for notice and hearing in all cases in which such action is taken but shall permit emergency action (including the authority to suspend officers and establish a trusteeship over such central labor bodies and their property) prior to hearing where in the opinion of the President the interests of the Federation so require. The rules shall further provide for appeals to the Executive Council and to the convention, *but shall provide that decisions appealed from shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal."* **(italics added)**

Pursuant to this italicized provision of the Constitution, Rule 25(b) states:

"* * * The decision of the President shall be in full force and effect unless or until reversed or changed upon appeal as provided in paragraph (g) of this rule."

Further, Rule 27 provides:

"Exhaustion of Remedies.

"No organization or individual subject to these rules shall resort to any court until all relief within the AFL-CIO as provided for within these rules and the Constitution of the AFL-CIO is exhausted."

The appellants are in direct and flagrant violation of these provisions. They refused to permit the trustee appointed by President Meany, Daniel J. Healy, to function, and, instead, secured a court injunction against the AFL-CIO enjoining it from effectuating the trusteeship imposed by President Meany.

Moreover, in his presentation to this Council on February 22, 1973, Roth made it quite clear that he would accept the decision of this Council only if it were favorable to him, and would continue to litigate if it were not.

It is the opinion of this Executive Council that in proceeding in this fashion Roth and Toffoli are not conducting themselves as honorable and responsible trade unionists. It is a fundamental principle of trade unionism that wherever possible differences of opinion be settled within the labor organization itself, through the procedures established by its own constitution and bylaws, and not by resort to courts. That principle is particularly applicable here, inasmuch as the body empowered to hear the appeal—this Executive Council—is the author of the statement whose interpretation is in dispute. For obviously this Council is the body best qualified to declare the meaning of its own statements.

It is for that reason that this Council has decided to deal with these appeals on the merits, even though it would be fully justified in refusing to do so in view of Roth's and Toffoli's blatant violation of the AFL-CIO Constitution and Rules and their disregard of long accepted standards of proper trade unionist conduct.

On July 19, 1972, this Council adopted the following statement:

"Under the circumstances, the AFL-CIO will refrain from endorsing either candidate for the office of President of the United States.

"Those circumstances call, rather for the maximum concentration of effort upon the election of Senators and Representatives whose records commend them to the working people of America.

"Affiliates are, of course, free to endorse and support any candidate of their choice."

Two days after the adoption of this statement, President Meany wrote to all AFL-CIO State and Local central bodies. In his letter he set out the text of the Council statement and explained that the term "affiliates" referred only to national and international unions, and that under Rule 4 state and local central bodies must conform their activities on national affairs to the policies of the AFL-CIO.

Roth and Toffoli, notwithstanding this letter from President Meany, continued efforts which they had already instituted to induce the Colorado Labor Council to endorse Senator McGovern. The Colorado Labor Council did so, and subsequently, and again at the urging of Roth, that Council reiterated its endorsement in the face of President Meany's directive that it rescind.

The main argument advanced by Roth and Toffoli in justification of their course is that the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement said that "affiliates" were free to endorse and that the Colorado Labor Council is an affiliate as that term is used in Article III of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

However, the word "affiliate" is employed, both in general usage and in the AFL-CIO Constitution, in various ways. It is sometimes used, as in Article XX for example, to mean only national and international unions, while in other places in the Constitution "affiliates" may, depending on the context, mean all types of affiliates or only certain particular types. While state and local central bodies are certainly affiliates, as are trade and industrial departments and directly affiliated local unions, it does not automatically follow that when this Council uses the term "affiliates" it means to include each of these disparate types of organizations. In ordinary usage within the AFL-CIO, the term "affiliate" is most usually understood to refer simply to autonomous national and international unions and not to the various types of subordinate bodies chartered by the AFL-CIO. We do not suppose that anyone would, for instance, have understood the Council statement as authorizing the various subordinate trade and industrial departments of the AFL-CIO to make their own endorsements for president, even though they are "affiliates" of the AFL-CIO.

Moreover, the phraseology of the July 19 statement that "affiliates are, of course, free to endorse" indicated that only international unions were referred to, for those unions have always and "of course" been free to endorse, whereas any grant of such authorization to AFL-CIO subordinate bodies would not have been "of course" but a radical departure from past practice.

If, however, the Executive Council statement of July 19 be regarded as ambiguous, the person empowered to resolve that ambiguity, at least in the first instance, was President Meany. Since he participated in the adoption of the Council statement, he would be presumed to know what the Council meant by the word "affiliates," and the interpretation he set forth in his letter to the state and local central bodies was in fact the interpretation that had been intended by this Council. Moreover, the AFL-CIO Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, explicitly gives the President of the AFL-CIO authority to interpret the Constitution, subject to review by the Executive Council, and the President certainly has the same authority to interpret AFL-CIO documents of lesser standing, such as Council statements. Finally, when this Council met on August 28 and 29, 1972, it let stand its statement of July 19, with the interpretation President Meany had placed upon it, although the Council had been petitioned by several state and local central bodies to permit those bodies to make endorsements for President in view of the policy of neutrality which had been adopted for the AFL-CIO. Certainly there was no room for doubt after that as to what this Council had meant by its July 19 statement.

Moreover, any interpretation other than the one given the statement would not only conflict with past AFL-CIO practice but would be destructive of the political effectiveness of the organization.

The Rules Governing AFL-CIO State Central Bodies provide, in Rule 4:

"State central bodies, as chartered organizations of the AFL-CIO, shall conform their activities on national affairs, to the policies of the AFL-CIO.* * *"

The application of this Rule to the specific subject of endorsement of candidates for public office is spelled out in detail in the AFL-CIO's model bylaws for state and local COPEs. These bylaws provide:

"4. Endorsements, *if any,* **shall be made pursuant to the following rules:**

* * *

"(d) Endorsement of candidates for President and Vice-President shall be made by the national AFL-CIO. The State COPE shall follow the endorsement of the national AFL-CIO." (italics added)

These model bylaw provisions are incorporated almost verbatim in the bylaws of the Colorado COPE. Article VIII, Section 4 of the Colorado COPE Bylaws provides:

"Endorsements, if any, shall be made pursuant to the following rules:

"(d) Endorsement of candidates for President and Vice-President shall be made by the national AFL-CIO. The Colorado COPE shall follow the endorsement of the national AFL-CIO."

These model bylaw provisions reflect the practice of many years standing, that endorsements in presidential races, if any, are made by the national AFL-CIO and in state and local races, by, respectively, the appropriate state and local central bodies.

Any ambiguity in the Council statement of July 19 was properly resolved in favor of the continuance of this established practice. Obviously, any intention to depart from it, and to override the model COPE bylaws, would have been spelled out in the statement.

This policy that any endorsement of candidates for national office is to be made by the national AFL-CIO, and not by state or local bodies, is just as applicable when the national AFL-CIO resolves on neutrality as when it endorses a particular candidate. The political effectiveness of the AFL-CIO depends upon its speaking with one voice, and when its governing body determines that, because of lack of any consensus within the organization or for whatever other reason, the AFL-CIO shall remain neutral, that determination is binding on the AFL-CIO's subordinate state and local central bodies. Any other rule would be destructive of the AFL-CIO's political effectiveness. If state bodies were free to endorse, some would endorse one candidate for President and others another. Local central bodies would have the same right to go their own way as the state central bodies, and some would no doubt endorse different candidates than endorsed by the state body. The AFL-CIO should speak with one voice on national elections, or not at all. In the 1972 presidential election this Council decided that the AFL-CIO would not speak.

The suggestion has been advanced that inasmuch as the 1972 election is over, this Council should just forget the whole thing. We are not disposed to do so. The principle that state and local central bodies must on national issues conform their policies to those of the AFL-CIO is an important one. What is at stake here is the proper relationship between the AFL-CIO and its subordinate state and local central bodies, and not simply an ephemeral dispute over supporting a presidential candidate.

Moreover, our review of this controversy convinces us that Roth and Toffoli have pursued a policy of deliberate defiance of the AFL-CIO. We believe that they were determined from the outset to have the Colorado Council endorse Senator McGovern, regardless of any position taken by this Council or by President Meany. They insisted on repeated formal endorsements of Senator McGovern by the Colorado Council, even though they knew that that would bring them into collision with the AFL-CIO. Roth and Toffoli were further aware that under the policies of the AFL-CIO they and any others who so chose were entirely free to support Senator McGovern as individuals, and even to serve, as they did, on a labor committee for McGovern. This confrontation with the AFL-CIO is thus entirely of Roth's and Toffoli's choosing, and while we regret the divisiveness it has brought to the labor movement in Colorado, we are convinced that the long run interests of the labor movement, both in Colorado and nationally, require that President Meany's decision and order be effectuated.

The Decision and Order of President Meany is affirmed.

$20 Billion in Lost Revenue:

Closing Tax Loopholes Held Solution to Budget Squeeze

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration's budget for fiscal 1974 is not based on an analysis of the nation's needs and completely disregards the critical need for tax justice.

That was the reading of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement that spelled out a program of tax loophole-plugging that would raise at least $20 billion in badly needed revenue to close the public investment gap.

The budget is keyed to putting a lid on spending, dismantling vital social programs, reliance on general and special revenue sharing that represents "an abdication of responsibility" and is completely silent on tax reform.

"The promise of no tax increase," the council said, "is not a response for tax justice."

The huge deficits rolled up since 1970, the statement asserted, were created essentially by the failure of the economy to grow at a pace fast enough to provide jobs, incomes and tax revenues and through enactment of ill-advised legislation that slashed business taxes "and established the base for economic imbalance."

About $43 billion of the $74 billion in red-ink deficits in the 1970-73 period came from recession and stagnation and $9 billion was lost in tax giveaways—both accounting for 70 percent of the deficits.

The council stressed that the government "must have the resources to promote balanced economic expansion and to eliminate the present gaps in essential public facilities and services, meet current commitments and provide for the future."

Noting the present rigging of the tax structure, the council urged Congress and the Administration to enact the following program to raise $20 billion in revenue:

- Immediate elimination of three business tax giveaways contained in the Revenue Act of 1971 including a cut in rates, investment credit and depreciation speed-up and export subsidies.
- Elimination of tax subsidies for corporations investing and profiting overseas.
- Closing the capital gains loopholes.
- Ending depletion allowances in the oil, gas and other mineral industries.
- Disallowing the tax exemption for interest income from state and local bonds.
- Elimination of the maximum tax provision for top corporate executives and others with high incomes.
- Ending tax shelters and other means of washing out taxable income.
- Enactment of an excess profits tax.
- Enactment of a major overhaul of federal estate and gift taxes.

The council urged a "continuing vigil to assure the rejection of all tax devices and gimmicks that run counter to the goals of tax justice" including the value-added tax, new so-called business incentive tax schemes, tax relief subsidies for those who send children to non-public schools, tax giveaways to the wealthy under the guise of pension reform.

The national interest is not served, finally, the council said, "through rigidly adhering to arbitrary spending ceilings, dismantling essential programs or hamstringing them through shoestring budgets."

'Sorry, We Ran Out of Material!'

New Flood of Mergers Prompts Call for Probe

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Expressing alarm at the new flood of business mergers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for full-scale congressional investigation of growing economic concentration in the United States.

A thorough examination of the interlocking relationships between giant U.S. corporations, their control of key parts of the U.S. economy, and their impact on democratic institutions is "urgently needed" to provide Congress and the public with the facts on "the current realities" of America's economic structure, the council said in a statement.

It noted that almost 2,800 mergers and acquisitions were recorded last year — below the 4,542 all-time record of 1969, but up from the 1971 figure of 2,633.

It pointed out further that only 111 corporations, out of some 400,000 manufacturing enterprises, have at least 51 percent of all manufacturing assets and receive more than 55 percent of all profits in manufacturing.

The council also noted that 49 banks—out of 3,100 commercial banks with trust departments—control at least 54 percent of total bank assets, and hold 5 percent leverage control stock in more than 5,200 companies.

"Economic concentration has increased in agribusiness and in the food industry as well as in manufacturing, mining and services," the council observed.

"Such concentration has undoubtedly contributed to sharply rising food prices, with immediate effects on consumers' pocketbooks."

Immediate issues of concern to workers and their unions, occasioned by the growing trend of business mergers, are plant shutdowns and transfer of production from one area to another and sometimes out of the United States, the council said.

"Not only workers but also all consumers, small businesses, investors, government regulatory agencies, and the Congress have a vital interest in these trends," the council noted.

It asked Congress to examine the extent to which provisions in the present tax structure contribute to the trend of mergers and acquisitions, and urged the strengthening of provisions pertaining to corporate income tax deductions for interest on debt used to finance mergers and acquisitions.

Additionally, the council called on the Administration to enforce vigorously existing penalty tax provisions applying to excessive amounts of retained profits.

It also urged the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission to require corporations to file economic and financial reports for their major divisions, as well as for the firm as a whole, "to provide essential information on the operations of conglomerates to the public, employes, investors and financial analysts."

Unchecked Profit Rise Called Peril to Economy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Soaring business profits are placing the American economy in an unbalanced condition that can "undermine the economic expansion, increase prices to the consumer, and set the stage for a new recession," the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned here.

Pointing to after-tax corporate profits of 14 percent in 1971 and an estimated 15 percent last year, the council said that if equity is to be achieved "during this current period of government restraint of wages," corporate income must also be restrained.

In a statement adopted at its mid-winter meeting, the council called for imposition of an excess profits tax and elimination of the 7 percent tax-credit subsidy for business purchases of equipment, enacted by the government in December 1971 at the Nixon Administration's request.

Far from subsiding, corporate after-tax profits in 1973 are expected to increase by about 15 to 17 percent, most business forecasters predict.

"The American people need and deserve a fair and even-handed approach to the government's policy of stabilization restraint," the council statement said.

"The national economy needs balanced expansion, rather than a short-lived and one-sided profit and investment boom."

The federation's governing body noted that, while profits have been free to shoot up, the size of wage increases has been brought down substantially in the past 18 months, as a result of government policy.

These price and wage trends have occurred at a time when productivity has been rising sharply," the council said. "In 1972, productivity shot up 4.2 percent.

"This sharp rise of productivity, combined with the slowdown in the increase of wages, resulted in a considerable slowdown in the rise of unit labor costs—the costs of wages and fringe benefits per unit.

"But prices have continued to move up boosting living costs to all consumers and they have risen at a much faster pace than unit labor costs."

The council said the restraints on profits are needed if the public is to have confidence in the effectiveness and equity of the government's stabilization effort.

Halt in Housing Funds Termed 'Indefensible'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on the Nixon Administration to rescind its "insensitive and indefensible" moratorium on subsidized housing and community development programs.

The decision to phase out all housing programs represents a total abandonment of a "national commitment to a decent home for every American family," the Executive Council charged.

When the "pipeline" of current projects runs out some months from now, the council warned, millions of needy families will still be ill-housed and the "ripple" effects will reverberate throughout the economy.

Direct employment loss in construction is estimated at one million jobs, with thousands of others affected in supplier industries.

The moratorium announced in January halted all new federal commitments for public housing, rent supplements, rental and homeownership programs, related water and sewer facilities, open space programs and public facilities loans. The large-scale model cities and urban renewal program are scheduled for a similar cutoff in July.

It also means, the council noted, an end to the role of non-profit sponsors of subsidized housing programs—groups such as churches, unions, civic and minority organizations that have invested large sums of seed money to get urgently-needed housing projects started.

With the moratorium, the council statement charged, "the long waiting lists of would-be tenants for these projects can be torn up. This result of the moratorium can only embitter those who were promised housing and discourage forever many of those non-profit sponsors who have tried to fulfill those promises. Once housing is left almost exclusively in the control of the private market, housing costs are certain to rise."

The council acknowledged that there have been failures in the subsidized housing programs but said they should not be used as an excuse to destroy needed programs.

It said the AFL-CIO is ready to cooperate with the Administration in evaluating alternative approaches to housing needs. But noting that the Administration has not come up with any new proposals, the council stressed: "Until new and adequate programs are enacted, the existing programs must be continued."

Goslee Designated Chief NLRB Judge

The National Labor Relations Board has named Eugene George Goslee chief administrative law judge. Thomas N. Kessel was named deputy chief administrative law judge, and will serve as acting chief judge in Goslee's absence.

Kessel will be working closely with Goslee in formulating and implementing administrative policies for the judges' division, the NLRB said.

Dock Panel Hit On Proposal to Expand Power

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A proposed expansion of the Port of New York's Waterfront Commission threatens "the rights, the job security and freedom of the waterfront workers," the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

When the regulatory commission was set up nearly 20 years ago, the council noted, it was to be a temporary agency which would be phased out after problems on the docks were corrected.

Instead, there has been a continued effort "to broaden the powers of this police agency and the consequent restriction of workers' rights and freedoms."

The council called for vigorous opposition by the labor movement to a bill in the New York state legislature "which would in effect take away from the trade union waterfront workers their traditional employment and put the jobs within the jurisdiction of the commission."

The statement termed it "ironic" that the Waterfront Commission is seeking to expand its area of operations at a time when most government agencies are curtailing their activities.

One side effect, it noted, would be to add heavily to costs in the maritime industry since the expense of running the commission is met by assessments on shippers.

The council branded the expansion attempts of the Waterfront Commission "inequitable, discriminatory and unnecessary."

Support Urged For Prepaid Legal Plans

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Expansion of prepaid legal service plans is essential to meeting the needs of many workers who otherwise could not afford to retain lawyers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council called for all federation affiliates to join with the National Consumer Center for Legal Services in developing such programs. The center was founded by a number of national voluntary organizations, including the AFL-CIO.

The council statement noted that workers in the low- and medium-income range have difficulty in obtaining quality legal services at reasonable rates.

To meet this need, unions and other groups in recent years have developed a number of legal service plans which vary in costs, benefits, coverage and selection of participating attorneys.

The availability of these services has helped many persons to cope with the complications arising from their dealings as consumers, homebuyers, tenants and citizens, the statement noted.

The labor-supported center was formed to promote uniformly high quality prepaid legal services. Its goals are also to help remove the legal barriers and other restrictions that tend to inhibit the growth of legal service organizations and to balance the power of the organized bar with the mass purchasing power of consumers.

The council said that the federation is convinced that such an organization is necessary to bring legal services to its members and the community.

"To this end, the AFL-CIO will participate in the organization and development of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services, and urges all affiliates to do the same," the statement concluded.

FIRST ANNUAL civil rights award of the American Federation of Teachers is presented to Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, at a reception in New York. Wilkins is flanked by Henry Bennett, left, chairman of the AFT civil rights committee, and Pres. David Selden.

Budget Slash Imperils Health Care Programs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Many vital health care programs will be crippled unless Congress rejects the Administration's health budget and substantially increases funding, the AFL-CIO warned.

"The Administration has topped last year's dismal record" by proposing a $500 million cut in health funds for the coming fiscal year, the Executive Council noted.

The council statement questioned Pres. Nixon's reasoning in cutting funds, eliminating programs and vetoing health legislation.

It referred to the President's 1972 health message in which he gave "highest priority on my unfinished agenda for America in the 1970s . . . that every citizen will be able to get quality health care at reasonable cost, regardless of income. . . ."

What followed, the council noted, were cutbacks of programs, the vetoes of bills for hospital construction and training more family doctors, and impounding of millions of dollars appropriated by Congress for health care programs.

Proposed changes in Medicare would also force the elderly and disabled to pay more out of their own pockets for doctor and hospital bills, the council said.

Those added costs to the elderly were estimated at more than $500 million in the first six months of 1974 and upwards of $1 billion in the following 12 months.

"What is worse," the council stressed, "many will be cut off from needed care because with their limited incomes they won't be able to make the payments at all."

Other items on the Administration's chopping block are the regional medical program to coordinate treatment for heart, cancer, stroke and other killer diseases. Federal matching funds for dental care under Medicaid would also be eliminated.

The Administration budget would phase out the Hill-Burton program of hospital and health facilities construction and assistance for development of community mental health centers, the statement added.

The council also expressed concern that funding to increase the supply of health manpower would be substantially reduced, including student aid and public health training.

In a related statement, the council said that efforts to close the few remaining Public Health Service hospitals would be a serious setback for U.S. merchant seamen and the communities the hospitals serve.

The PHS hospitals have provided an outstanding example of what a quality health care system can accomplish, the council stressed. The elimination of the system "would wipe out the only yardstick against which the validity of private and public hospital costs can be measured."

Cutbacks in the PHS system have reduced the number of hospitals from 26 in 1946 to eight today.

These hospitals have been under constant attack by hostile elements in the government, the statement said in noting that the remaining eight have stayed in operation only because of determined congressional opposition.

Chiropractic Care Limit Approved by AFL-CIO

Bal Harbour, Fla.—If chiropractic services are included in public programs they should be subjected to the same restrictions spelled out by Congress in relation to such services under Medicare and Medicaid programs, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The recently passed social security legislation included chiropractic services but only with respect to treatment by means of manual manipulation of the spine and only with respect to subluxation of the spine demonstrated by X-ray.

The council acted on two resolutions referred to it from the last convention asking for coverage of chiropractic services. It based its statement on the recommendation of a special subcommittee which held extensive hearings on the subject.

The statement noted that "a major objection to coverage of chiropractic services in public programs is the claim that a chiropractor may attempt to substitute his services for those of a physician." The statement pointed out that the goal of integration of health care services "can best be achieved when health services are provided in an organized manner and under the general supervision of a qualified physician."

Chiropractors, the council concluded, should not perform the functions of a physician "or serve as the point of entry into the health system." It added, "chiropractic services covered in public services should be used only after it is determined that chiropractic services may be helpful in treating the patient's condition." If chiropractic services are included in any other public programs in the future, such coverage should be subject to the same restrictions written into current legislation.

Rubber Workers Fill Key Staff Positions

Akron, Ohio — The Rubber Workers announced the appointment of Forrest Givens as pension and insurance director and Tom Fitt as public relations director. Both had been assistant directors of their departments.

They were named by URW Pres. Peter Bommarito to succeed Curtis Treen, pension and insurance director, and George Scriven, public relations director, who died last month.

To Solve Shortages:

Council Cites Need For Energy Policy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO renewed its call for a comprehensive national policy on natural resources and energy keyed to full employment, protection of the environment and benefits to consumers.

Failure to develop such a policy has caused shortages of raw materials and fuels in the United States, the federation's Executive Council declared.

In the two decades between 1950 and 1970, the nation's position as a leader in the production of metals, materials and fuels has declined sharply, the council pointed out. The result, it said, is that the country is far from self-sufficient in raw materials and energy fuels, making it overtly dependent on foreign producers.

"Continuation of these failures in American policy will result in America's increasing dependence on petroleum and natural gas resources of the international cartel and the Soviet Union," the council statement stressed.

It said the stockpiles of the nation's natural wealth are also being squandered away because of the failure to develop adequate technology for the re-use and disposal of non-replaceable materials and fuels.

The council charged that with the growing crisis atmosphere in the supply of fuels, gas and electric utilities are increasing pressure for even higher prices that consumers will have to pay.

"Shortages of home heating and other types of fuel are being used by the companies to remove federal regulation over natural gas rates at the wellhead," the council warned.

It also noted that the petroleum industry is seeking a combination of increased government subsidies, relaxation of policies affecting development of publicly owned energy resources, and retention of oil import quotas.

Focusing on the growth of monopoly in the energy field in the last 25 years, the council said that big petroleum firms moved into oil shale, coal and uranium to form giant energy trusts.

The council outlined a number of proposals to combat the problems of the resources crisis, starting with the creation of a national council on energy policy.

It also reiterated the call for the development of TVA-type agencies to cover raw materials and energy fuels, including extraction of oil shale from federal land.

The council also called for:

- Development of a national power grid system for electrical power and other utilities regulated by the federal government and operated with full environmental safeguards.
- A full congressional investigation of the "so-called energy crisis" and opposition to removal of interstate natural gas pipeline firms from regulations under the Natural Gas Act.
- Federal research to develop new raw resources and fuels including nuclear power, oil shale and electrical power.
- A coordinated program for the collection and recycling of the 4.3 billion tons of solid waste produced annually in the country.
- Amendments to the Resource Recovery Act to require reporting by public and private firms on methods of solid waste disposal and regulation of toxic waste disposal.

U.S. Employes Backed in Call For Full Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal employes are entitled to full collective bargaining rights, the AFL-CIO Executive Council told Congress.

It urged passage of legislation that would give all government workers the legal bargaining rights Congress enacted for the postal service in 1970.

The limited bargaining allowed by presidential executive orders, the council said, has deprived federal employes "of rights enjoyed by workers in the private sector."

The Executive Council statement on federal workers also urged:

- "Substantial liberalization" of the Hatch Act to accord federal workers the rights of other citizens to participate in the political life of the nation.
- Updating of the Federal Employes Compensation Act, which provides compensation and treatment for work-related injuries and diseases.
- Full payment by the government, in its role as employer, of the cost of health and life insurance protection for federal workers.
- Protection of the job rights of federal employes "in any reorganization of executive agencies, no matter whether agency functions are eliminated, consolidated or transferred."

FIRST-HAND REPORT on Farah strike and boycott is given at the Executive Council meeting by Clothing Workers Pres. Murray H. Finley.

Stronger Remedies:

Firm Action Sought Against J.P. Stevens

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor outlined for the federal government several proposals to correct the continuing abuse of labor law and flagrant contempt of court orders by J. P. Stevens & Co.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the National Labor Relations Board to take additional court action against the company's anti-labor activities and to impose its own stronger remedies.

The council also urged the Justice Dept. to follow up on the investigation of J. P. Stevens officials in the wiretapping of a union organizer's telephone in South Carolina.

For 10 years, the company has illegally blocked the efforts of the Textile Union Workers of America and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to organize the Stevens workers, the council declared.

"The company's violations of the law have been massive," the statement said. "It has unlawfully discharged more than 100 employes. It has unlawfully discriminated against hundreds of other employes. It has threatened. It has spied. It has interrogated. It has prevented the conduct of any uncoerced NLRB election."

The council charged that during the long organizing campaign, and particularly in the last four years, the NLRB has hidden behind the position that adequate remedies are limited under the law and the board has generally refused to act.

When the labor board did act, it dragged its feet in applying those remedies available under the law, the statement charged.

The statement noted that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has "found the board's conduct regarding remedies to be 'inadequate.' "

Specifically, the council urged the NLRB to:

- Initiate new action in the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals for additional remedies because Stevens has continued to violate an original contempt decree.
- Petition the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals for a contempt remedy for the company's conduct in refusing to bargain in good faith with the TWUA despite two previous court decrees.
- Cease "coddling J. P. Stevens with slap-on-the-wrist remedies and begin treating the company seriously."
- Abide by an earlier Supreme Court instruction and order the company to participate in company-wide bargaining with TWUA.

The council also suggested that the Justice Dept. in handling the wiretapping investigation should treat the company not as a first-time offender, but as a firm "with a pattern and practice of 10 years of violations of the law."

In a society that strives to achieve justice, law and order for all its citizens, governmental tolerance of the brazen and inconsistent violations of the law by J. P. Stevens is intolerable, the statement declared.

DINNER RECEPTION for Boy Scouts participating in a national public speaking contest bring together labor officials and Eagle Scout Charles H. Springston, Jr., of Rootstown, Ohio, son of a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. From left are John McManus, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services; Harold G. Tate, director of IBEW special services; George Atkinson, AFL-CIO representative with the Boy Scouts, and Vice Pres. Thomas R. Donahue of the Service Employes.

5-Year Ban Proposed On Rail Crew Size Cuts

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Contending that trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad forced last month's strike by the United Transportation Union to "panic" the government into further loans, the AFL-CIO Executive Council offered a proposal to prevent similar rail crises in the future.

"A simple and sound protective device would be for the Congress to restrain all railroads in the northeast section (of the United States) from making any unilateral changes in present contracts covering crew consists for a period of five years," the council sugested.

"If such a measure is introduced in the Congress, the AFL-CIO will vigorously support it," the Council statement said.

The one-day strike by 28,000 UTU Penn Central workers was precipitated by the trustees' unilateral decision to reduce the size of freight train crews from three to two.

"The trustees' sole purpose was to create a crisis which would force the Congress to again bail out the railroad with taxpayers' money," the council said.

The railroad argued that the crew cuts would result in immediate savings of $3.4 million annually, and were needed to insure its financial position.

"The facts are that Penn Central's own report of Feb. 1, 1973, showed the carrier needed from $600 million to $800 million to remedy the damage done to its financial structure by previous management," the council said.

"Of course, this is in addition to the $100 million the company 'borrowed' from the federal government in 1970."

The strike ended when Congress enacted legislation barring a strike or rules change for 90 days. Congress also ordered the Transportation Dept. to come up with a comprehensive plan to solve the eastern railroad crisis within 45 days.

Meanwhile, a Senate Commerce subcommittee opened hearings on the plight of the Penn Central and other eastern railroads.

The Surface Transportation subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) planned to consider a Commerce Dept. staff proposal to form a Northeast Transportation Authority that would take over the operations of all bankrupt railroads in the Northeast.

J. H. Daoust Dies, TWUA Leader

Nashua, N.H.—J. Harold Daoust, New England regional director and a vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America, died here at the age of 62.

Daoust went to work in the textile mills at the age of 14 and began his full-time trade union career as an organizer. After having served as TWUA state director in Vermont and New Hampshire, he became the union's Canadian director in 1951. He returned to the United States in 1964 as New England regional director, with headquarters in Boston.

He is survived by his wife, Lee, one daughter and five grandchildren.

Hiring Hall Ruled Legal In RTW State

St. Louis—The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that a nondiscriminatory union hiring hall, even if exclusive, cannot be prohibited by so-called state right-to-work laws.

The federal appeals court reversed a decision of the U.S. district court for western Arkansas, which dismissed a suit brought by Laborers Local 107 against Kunco, Inc. The suit was filed to enforce a bargaining agreement between the union and the Fort Smith, Ark., Contractors' Association, a multi-employer group for bargaining purposes of which Kunco was a member.

The union charged Kunco with refusing to live up to a provision of the multi-employer agreement calling for contractors to hire no one but those persons referred from the union register. The register is kept without discrimination as to race, color or status of membership.

When Kunco moved to dismiss the union's complaint, the lower court agreed with the employer that the contractual provision violated the state's compulsory open shop statute.

The appeals court, however, held that the Taft-Hartley Act does not give the states the power to ban all involuntary relationships between workers and unions.

"It merely allows the prohibition of 'agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment . . .,' " the court observed.

"A hiring hall which, though exclusive, does not require union membership, does not violate the closed shop prohibition."

The 8th Circuit thus aligned itself with two other circuits, the 5th and the 9th, which in 1965 also held that states do not have the power under federal labor law to prohibit nondiscriminatory exclusive hiring halls.

City Council Praises Actors Guild Official

Los Angeles—The City Council here passed a resolution praising the retiring executive secretary of the Screen Actors Guild, John L. Dales, for "outstanding contributions to the motion picture industry."

House Democrats Vote Key Committee Reforms

Congressional reform advocates won a twin victory at a recent meeting of the House Democratic caucus.

One change adopted by the caucus will enable a majority of House Democrats to breach the no-amendment closed rule that is customarily attached to major bills sent to the floor by the Ways & Means Committee.

Another reform, subject to confirmation by the full House, is intended to discourage closed committee meetings and let the public listen in on the working sessions at which legislation is put in final shape.

The closed rule modification is a compromise approach to bills the Ways & Means Committee considers too complex to be thrown open to piecemeal amendment by the 435 members of the House. The committee's jurisdiction includes such major legislative areas as taxes, trade, social security, health care and welfare reform.

Here's how the new procedure will work:

- The Ways & Means Committee must give advance notice that it will request a closed rule on a bill.
- If at least 50 Democratic congressmen want the right to offer a specific amendment to the bill, they can convene a meeting of the full Democratic caucus.
- If a majority of the caucus backs them up, the Democratic members of the House Rules Committee will then be instructed to send the bill to the floor under a rule that allows the House to vote on any amendments that have been endorsed by the Democratic caucus.

On open committee meetings, the proposed change in the House rules would require all meetings to be open unless at the start of a session the committee formally voted to exclude the public.

A few committees — including the House Education & Labor Committee—already have abolished closed meetings. But most committees meet behind closed doors for working sessions.

In another action, the caucus voted to broaden the party's leadership base through a new Democratic Steering & Policy Committee. The legislative strategy group will consist of Speaker Carl Albert (Okla.), Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.), Majority Whip John J. McFall (Calif.), the four deputy whips, 12 members elected by the caucus on a regional basis and three others named by the Speaker.

While approving these changes by decisive votes, the Democratic caucus rejected a proposal to limit the terms of committee chairmen to six successive years.

Air Line Pilots Praise Treaty On Hijacking

The Air Line Pilots applauded the new anti-hijacking treaty between the United States and Cuba as "the first big step toward achieving the ultimate defense against air piracy: the elimination of hijacking sanctuaries."

The treaty provides for extradition or punishment of any person who hijacks an aircraft or vessel of one country, and takes it to the other.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell warned against complacency, however.

"Other nations are still unwilling to close their doors to air criminals," he said. "And until global accords are reached, these crimes will persist."

O'Donnell stressed the need for continuing vigilance by the public to insure that the government's newly implemented screening requirements at U.S. air terminals are met.

At a meeting of American Legion Auxiliary leaders, he said security loopholes should be reported immediately to the proper authorities and to the local news media as well.

In a related development, the president of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations scored the International Civil Aviation Organization for its "lack of action" in taking positive steps to combat global air piracy.

Ola Forsberg said the results of the recent meeting of the ICAO legal committee in Montreal fell far short of IFALPA's goals. The organization has called for a worldwide shutdown of airline service in the event of death or injury to passengers and crews because of a hijacking.

'Flexibility Stressed':

Advisory Unit Bars Single Pay Standard

(Continued from Page 1)

el's statement "is its underlying tone of intent to be cooperative with this stabilization effort." He emphasized that the committee was advisory only.

Dunlop told reporters he agreed with the committee's no-single-standard" statement. At another point, he said that "flexibility continues as it has in the past" in deciding each case on its merits.

"Each group has its own problems," he said. "Some of them have come off of long-term agreements; some of them have special questions of local labor markets; some of them have particular competitive problems. Collective bargaining should be responsive to those."

The Labor-Management Advisory Committee noted in its statement that "the rapid and continuing rise in food prices . . . is a major problem to economic stabilization and to responsible bargaining in the year ahead.

"Strong and effective measures to increase agricultural supplies and to contain and cut back prices are essential to responsible wage decisions in 1973," the committee said.

Shultz told reporters the Administration was aware of the food price problem, and predicted that after a "bulge" around midyear, "prices of farm products will be no higher at the end of the year than at the beginning of the year."

Dunlop announced the establishment of a new, separate committee to deal with wages in the food industry, particularly in the chain store field. (Story, this page.)

Dunlop also released a statement from the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, which he headed before becoming cost of living director in January, outlining policies the CISC intends to follow this year.

The statement describes 1973 as "a transition to a period without formal wage and price controls" in the construction industry.

The CISC said "the fundamental objective of policy for the 1973 bargaining season is to move toward viable long-run arrangements for dispute settlement in each branch of the industry, and toward more effective collective bargaining in the public interest."

The CISC said it would seek to achieve "a continuing stabilization of the average rate of increase" while dealing with economic adjustments on a case-by-case basis in a number of circumstances.

Such circumstances would include those involving a trade-off between increases in wages or benefits and other contract provisions, those in which there is a clear showing of inequity as measured by the relationship among crafts in a single locality and within the same craft in surrounding localities, and others.

The committee said also it may continue to approve adjustments "necessary to maintain or provide reasonable fringe benefits."

Social Security Rise Cuts Welfare Rolls

The nation's welfare rolls decreased by more than 80,000 between September and October. The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare credited the drop largely to the 20 percent social security increase enacted last year.

STRIKE-ENDING AGREEMENT results in a handshake by Philadelphia school board negotiator Jack Soloff, left, and John Ryan of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers. Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., center, was instrumental in bringing the sides together after negotiations had bogged down.

Pact Resolves School Strike In Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 1)

for the system's 18,000 employes represented by the PFT. Also, 5,200 teachers and others who are at the maximum of their grade will receive an additional increase of approximately 3 percent a year.

Fringe benefits were also improved and employes in the city's Head Start program were granted parity with other school board employes.

Other improvements include a reduction in class size, preparation time for elementary teachers, elimination of one duty period a week in junior high schools and an adjustment in the high school day.

Usery stated that the addition of a fourth year to the contract was the key to the settlement. "It will give the city enough time to recoup and get education going again for both the teachers and the school board," he said.

Usery's intervention in the stalemated talks was requested by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Sullivan and Ryan praised the support they had received from trade unionists around the country. Before Usery's arrival in the city, they were being released from prison to negotiate for only six hours a day.

In other developments:

- 373 pickets arrested Feb. 19 pleaded innocent and nonjury trials were set for the first two weeks in March.
- The United Labor Committee in Support of the Teachers voted to "defer" a planned "day of conscience" and mass rally scheduled for Feb. 28. Earlier, the committee purchased a full-page advertisement in each of the city's papers to tell the public "What Concerns Labor Most." The ad condemned the jailing of union leaders, the hiring of strikebreakers and attempts by city officials to split the labor movement. The ad was signed by unions representing more than 325,000 members.

Job-Creating Measures Urged to Avoid Slump

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO warned that Administration economic policies can bring "a substantial slowdown in the pace of the economy's expansion" and growing difficulties before the end of the year.

A statement adopted by the federation's Executive Council urged a number of government measures to assure a balanced expansion of the economy in 1973 with rising real incomes and declining unemployment—"decisive and selective measures to . . . create jobs and expanded needed public facilities and services."

Despite the rapid economic expansion in 1972, the council noted, 4.4 million workers, or 5 percent of the labor force, were still unemployed in January and an additional 2 million workers were compelled to work part-time.

Residential construction and consumer spending, the core of last year's economic expansion, are both slowing down. Housing starts are expected to decline in 1973 and the pace of rising consumer expenditures will probably drop off. The rise in the extension of installment credit in 1972 cannot be sustained through 1973, the council said. The "government-encouraged, unbalanced profit boom" is creating the foundation for a lopsided condition, the statement warned, with after-tax profits shooting up 14 percent in 1971 and about 15 percent in 1972 while wage increases have been under government restraint.

The council proposed the following actions:

- Rejection by Congress of proposals to cut or terminate essential government programs and to expand and create job opportunities.
- Closing tax loopholes to eliminate budget deficits and bring about tax justice.
- Having the Federal Reserve System allocate a portion of available bank credit at reasonable interest rates to construction of housing and community facilities.
- Elimination of inequities that persist in the economic stabilization program.
- Action to increase the minimum wage and extend coverage to millions of low-wage workers.
- Adoption of a comprehensive policy to halt the deterioration of America's position in the world economy.

New Food Industry Panel Set Up To Deal With Wage Settlements

The new Food Industry Wage & Salary Committee established this week by the Nixon Administration will advise the Cost of Living Council and the Labor-Management Advisory Committee on wage stabilization policies "which are necessary to meet the special problems of the food industry."

The committee will oversee all pay contracts that remain under mandatory control in Phase 3 of the federal wage and price stabilization program. It also will advise on the disposition of all remaining food industry wage and salary cases left over from Phase 2.

Its tripartite structure, similar to that of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, will permit representation from labor, management and the public. Membership of the panel was not immediately announced.

In announcing its formation, Cost of Living Director John T. Dunlop listed these other basic functions of the committee:

- Cooperate with labor and management in the food industry to facilitate the settlement of wage disputes in 1973.
- Encourage longer-run dispute settlement machinery and procedures within the industry.
- Help improve the structure and performance of collective bargaining in the food industry.

At a news conference held by Dunlop and Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, Shultz told reporters the new committee also would work "on a variety of measures that should improve productivity in the (food) industry."

Meanwhile, the Meat Cutters, who have vigorously objected to the continuation of mandatory wage controls over its 90,000 members in the food industry, took their case to court.

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., the union charged that continued mandatory controls on the food industry are "arbitrary, capricious and invidiously discriminatory," and violate the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Cost of Living Council "has made it more difficult" for food industry workers "to increase their wages and improve their working conditions as compared to employes in most other industries," the Meat Cutters asserted.

When the Nixon Administration ended Phase 2, and announced Phase 3, it retained mandatory controls in the food, health service, and construction fields.

Directed against Shultz as chairman and Dunlop as director of the COLC, the suit asks the court to declare Phase 3 controls in the food industry illegal, and enjoin the federal government from applying them.

The suit noted that increased prices for raw agricultural products, which have "never been subject to price control," have been the "major factor" in the rise of food prices and the increased cost of living since Aug. 15, 1971, when the Administration instituted economic stabilization controls.

On the other hand, the union observed, wages and salaries paid to industry employes have "not been a significant factor" in increasing the price of foods."

3-3-73

Meany to Appear On Meet the Press

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be interviewed on the Meet the Press television program on Sunday, March 4, over the NBC network.

The program is carried on most stations at 12:30 p.m., EST, but local broadcast times and stations should be checked.

Court Rejects Racket Law's Use in Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

employer's truck would be subject to a Hobbs Act prosecution and the possibility of 20 years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine."

Neither the language of the law nor its legislative history supports a conclusion "that Congress intended to put the federal government in the business of policing the orderly conduct of strikes," the court declared.

The AFL-CIO had filed a brief in the case, emphasizing points adopted in the majority opinion, citing congressional debate as evidence of the intent of the law's sponsors, and noting that the Justice Dept. had never before sought to use the Hobbs Act in legitimate labor disputes, even when the strikes involved more serious violence than was alleged in the current case.

Justice Potter Stewart delivered the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, joined by Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackman.

Justice William O. Douglas wrote the dissent, challenging the court majority's interpretation of the intent of Congress. He was joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William H. Rehnquist.

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Meany Bids Congress Act To Control Excess Profits

Technology Shipped to Japan:

Labor Hits Export Of Missile System

The AFL-CIO revealed in Senate testimony that "an entire missile launching complex—rocket and all—which has the potential for intercontinental missile capacity, is being exported to Japan."

Appearing before the International Trade subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said:

"The AFL-CIO has learned that the Thor-Delta launch rocket and its entire missile launch system is now in the process of being sold to the Japanese by the McDonnell-Douglas Corp., a multinational firm."

Biemiller charged that Japanese engineers are being trained at Vandenberg, Calif., Air Force Base and a prototype rocket is under construction in Santa Monica. He said it is expected the system will be set up on an island west of Japan.

The disclosure came in testimony on the impact of U.S. multinational firms on world trade. Noting that Americans are told the aerospace industry is "securely ours because it is strong in exports, high in technology and vital to America's national security," Biemiller cited the "ominously clear" implications of exporting aerospace technology and jobs.

He described the Thor-Delta system as capable, with little modification, of carrying a "nuclear warhead in the 1,500-to-5,000-mile range, clearly a potentially offensive weapon."

Thor-Delta was developed at

(Continued on Page 3)

Unions Set New Highs In U.S. Jobs

Both the number and percentage of federal employes represented by unions rose to new highs last year, despite a slight dip in the blue-collar sector caused by closing down of government installations and a declining workforce.

As of last November, unions held exclusive bargaining rights for 1,082,587 federal employes—55 percent of the government payroll, excluding the largely autonomous U.S. Postal Service and various security agencies.

Since an estimated 10 percent of federal workers are supervisors not eligible for union representation, this means that unions bargain for nearly two-thirds of the eligible civil service workforce.

The 55 percent overall figure

(Continued on Page 3)

High Court Strengthens Wage Floor Coverage

The Supreme Court has ruled that real estate management companies are "enterprises," as defined by the Fair Labor Standards Act, and therefore must comply with the Act's minimum wage and overtime provisions.

The high court's ruling is expected to affect a "substantial" number of businesses employing thousands of low-income maintenance and custodial workers across the country, the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Division said.

The case involved a Pittsburgh firm, Arnheim & Neely, Inc., which had been found exempt from FLSA coverage by a February 1972 ruling of the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals. The firm has contracts with separate owners to manage and maintain eight office buildings and one apartment complex in the Pittsburgh area.

With the exception of a minor interest in one of the buildings, the firm owns none of the properties it manages.

The company obtains tenants for the buildings, negotiates and signs leases, collects rents, and generally manages and maintains the properties. It hires, fires, keeps payrolls, and supervises employes in the buildings. The firm also fixes hours of work and negotiates rates of pay and fringe benefits, subject to approval of the owners.

The appeals court had agreed

(Continued on Page 3)

LABOR'S PROGRAM for tax justice was presented to the House Ways & Means Committee by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Committee members shown welcoming Meany are Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), who presided at the hearing, Rep. Jerry L. Pettis (R-Calif.) and Rep. Donald G. Brotzman (R-Colo.).

Meany Asks Curb:

Food Price Surge Spurs Call for Lid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the Administration to impose direct price controls on raw farm products as the government's wholesale price index posted its biggest one-month gain in 22 years.

The wholesale farm price rises "are already on their way to every supermarket checkout counter" and threaten to undermine the Phase 3 stabilization program, Meany warned.

He asked for direct price controls on agricultural products "until increased supplies curb price pressures."

February was the third month in a row that explosive increases in food prices pushed up the wholesale price index at a budget-shattering pace.

The one-month increase was 1.9 percent. With allowances for seasonal trends, the adjusted figure was only slightly less at 1.6 percent.

That's 8.2 percent above a year ago. And over the past three months, the wholesale index rise was at an annual rate of 18.6 percent. The annual rate of increase over the past three months for a category that covers farm products, processed food and feeds was a staggering 56 percent.

The soaring food prices and cost of living rise of recent months reflect earlier increases in the wholesale price index. And the latest wholesale price rise promises still further retail-level increases.

Four days before the new wholesale price report confirmed the trend, Meany criticized the Administration's refusal to impose controls on rents and raw farm products in a network television interview.

He said on the Meet the Press program:

"There is a stick in the closet for

(Continued on Page 8)

Closing of Loopholes Held Vital

By David L. Perlman

Labor asked Congress to tax the excess profits of corporations and restore equity and justice to the tax structure through a package of loophole-closing reforms.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed an excess profits tax essential "so long as wages and salaries are subject to any form of control or restraint."

He told the House Ways & Means Committee that swollen corporate profits in a period of wage restraints are hazardous to the nation's economic health as well as "grossly inequitable." They lead to "a one-sided shift in the nation's income and wealth into the hands of corporations and shareholders."

Meany's testimony before the tax-writing committee of the House acknowledged the nation's budget problems. But he strongly rejected the Administration solution of cutting back or abandoning needed programs and "refusing to spend funds already provided by Congress for essential public investments in areas such as housing, education, environment, health, manpower training, and job creation."

"We in the AFL-CIO do not agree," Meany testified.

Labor's tax reform proposals, he said, "would raise at least $20 billion in badly needed revenue" and, equally importantly, would restore the faith of the average American in the fairness of the tax structure.

During a spirited question period after completing his formal statement, Meany repeatedly emphasized the injustice of the "triple standard" by which wages and sal-

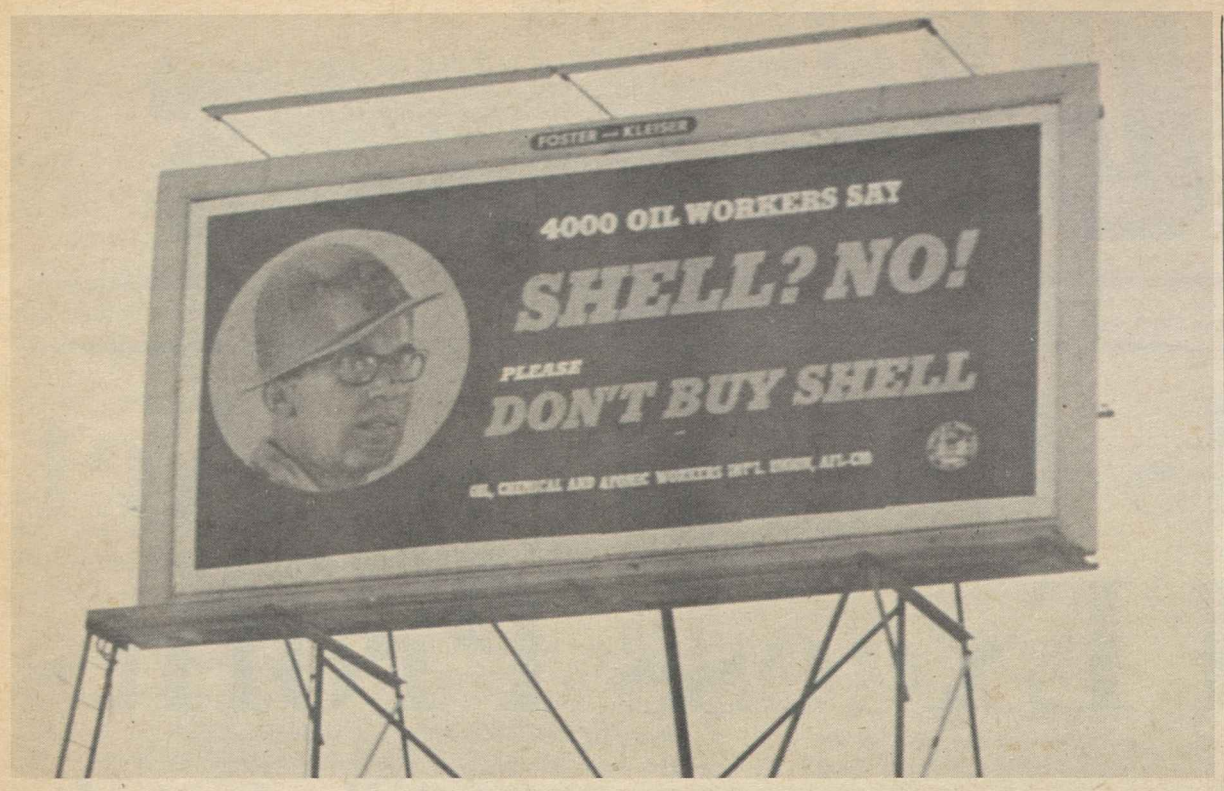
(Continued on Page 8)

Lyndon Johnson Chosen For Murray-Green Award

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced that the late Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson has been chosen posthumously to receive the AFL-CIO's 1973 Phillip Murray-William Green Award.

In a letter to Mrs. Johnson, Meany said Pres. Johnson was selected unanimously by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent Florida meeting in recognition of his "great legislative achievements—particularly in the broad areas of health and welfare—on behalf of all Americans, including the young and the old, the poor and the black."

The Murray-Green Award, presented annually as labor's highest honor for public service, consists of an engraved medal and a cash grant of $5,000.



A THOUSAND BILLBOARDS like the one shown above have been put up by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers asking motorists not to buy products of the Shell Oil Co. Four thousand union workers have struck the firm over its refusal to bargain on health and safety protections and pension plan provisions.

Oil Workers Report Boycott Hurts Shell

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, reporting their strike against Shell Oil Co. solid at nine locations in five states, said their consumer boycott of the company's products is beginning to be felt by the firm.

The boycott, fully supported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting last month, was termed—along with the 45-day-old walkout—"the most massive undertaking ever conducted by the OCAW" by Ray Davidson, assistant to OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron, and coordinator of boycott activities.

The union has strategically placed across the country 1,000 billboards urging motorists to pass up foreign-owned Shell, and buy gasoline and other oil products from companies that have agreed to health safeguards for American workers.

Millions of pieces of literature have been distributed to union locals and to the public calling on Shell credit card holders to return their cards to the company. Grospiron called the response "truly heartwarming," adding:

"We are tremendously pleased by the overwhelming outpouring of support for our boycott from AFL-CIO unions all over the country, and from the AFL-CIO."

Shell, the second largest oil firm in the world, has refused to bargain on the issues of worker health and safety and pension improvements and pension review.

All major oil companies with which the union negotiates have agreed to contract provisions giving union members a voice in establishing a healthful work environment and setting up a top-level corporate-union review of pension plans, except Shell and Standard Oil of California (Chevron).

An editorial in the American Chemical Society's official publication, Chemical & Engineering News, sided with the union's position on the health and safety provision.

"We can understand both sides of this issue," said the editorial by Patrick P. McCurdy. "On balance, though, we think the union has the stronger case.

"Those who work in potentially hazardous environments should have some say in matters of health and safety that affect them directly. After all, it is they who pay personally, sometimes with their lives, when things go wrong."

Meanwhile, the Tax Action Campaign gave its first "Tax Avoider of the Week" award to Shell "in recognition of its outstanding success in taking advantage of various special privilege tax loopholes."

Safety Suit Dropped As Deadline Stands

The AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers agreed to dismiss a lawsuit against the Labor Dept. after temporary orders allowing states to enforce weak safety plans were rescinded.

Organized labor was granted an injunction by the U.S. District Court in Washington which barred the Labor Dept. from extending the temporary orders beyond the Dec. 28 deadline for six months.

This resulted in requiring the Labor Dept. to enforce the stronger provisions of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act in states whose plans have not been approved by the department.

Smith, Glover Are Re-elected By Machinists

The Machinists have re-elected Pres. Floyd E. Smith and Sec.-Treas. Eugene D. Glover to second four-year terms of office. Neither faced opposition.

Smith and Glover were nominated by IAM members at local union meetings held in January. Also named were ten candidates for nine vice presidencies and six candidates for the union's five-member Law Committee.

Although formal balloting was scheduled to take place in April, Smith declared the election unnecessary when one of the vice presidential nominees and one of those running for the Law Committee withdrew from their races.

Smith received the nominating endorsement of 808 locals while Glover had the endorsement of 824 locals. Smith belongs to IAM Local 1235, Long Beach, Calif., and Glover to Local 837B, St. Louis.

Vice presidential nominees declared elected for four-year terms beginning on July 1 were:

William W. Winpisinger, Washingtin, D.C.; Robert Simpson, Los Angeles; Francis P. Meagher, Seattle; Tom Ducy, Chicago; Dan Blue, Washington, D.C.; Sal Iaccio, New York City; Mike Rygus, Ottawa, Ont.; Fred Purcell, Cleveland, and Roe Spencer of Dallas.

Except for Spencer, all the vice presidents are incumbents. Spencer succeeds George Watkins, also of Dallas, who will retire on June 30.

ILGWU Names Chaikin As Secretary-Treasurer

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers elected Sol C. Chaikin as secretary-treasurer and Wilbur Daniels as executive vice president.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg told the board that he was relinquishing the dual role of secretary-treasurer that he has held along with the presidency of the union since 1966. He also proposed the reactivation of the post of executive vice president. That office had gone unfilled since Stulberg left it to become ILGWU secretary-treasurer in 1959.

Chaikin, 55, has been a vice president of the union serving as associate director of its Northeast Department, with 95,000 members in Pennsylvania and New England. He has been a staff member of the ILGWU since his graduation from Brooklyn Law School in 1940, and his assignments have included a three-year stint as director of the southwest region.

Daniels, 50, started on the ILGWU staff in 1943 and after receiving his law degree from New York University in 1950 became associate general counsel. He later served as an assistant to the president, then David Dubinsky, and directed a newly established master agreement department. He has been a vice president since 1969.

The executive board also named three new vice presidents. The posts went to Sol Greene, manager of knit goods Local 155; Edward Schneider, manager of dress Local 91, and Cornelius Wall, western states regional director.

At Workers' Insistence:

ILO Pushes Study Of Multinationals

Geneva, Switzerland—The International Labor Organization has been pressed to take "immediate action" to curb the giant multinational corporations in the interest of workers of both the industrialized and newly developing countries.

The demand came from worker members of the ILO's Governing Body of trade unionists, government representatives and employer delegates at its session here.

The chairman of the workers group, Joseph Morris of Canada, said that "urgent measures at the international level" are required if workers are not to be the "victims of the profit-seeking operations" of the world-girdling corporations.

U.S. Worker Delegate Bert Seidman ripped into the spokesman of the employers for attempting to discuss as a "myth" the special problem created by multinational firms.

Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, retorted that it was no myth when many thousands of workers in the so-called home countries of these firms are made jobless.

This results, he said, because the frontier-jumping corporations "transfer their operations from country to country in search of ever-higher profits and ever-lower costs."

"On the other hand," Seidman continued, "they are not bringing benefits to the workers of the countries to which the operations are transferred.

"They are not conforming to the labor relations policies of these countries and are not bargaining in good faith with the trade unions."

Noting that the Communist countries have established their share of multinational ventures all over the world, Seidman recalled that it is always the home office that makes the decisions on labor policies whether the firm is based in a Communist or free-economy state.

For this reason, he said, he was not surprised that the Soviet government had been "lukewarm" over having the ILO establish a "good conduct" code for international corporations to govern their impact on the lives of workers.

The ILO, Seidman said, must "get down to work immediately" on such a code with "adequate resources to get on with the job."

Despite some foot-dragging by employer delegates, the 48-member executive body decided to have the ILO launch into "intensive and extensive" fact-finding research to provide a basis for dealing with the social impact of the multinationals.

The Governing Body noted that "adequate staff and budgetary provision" would have to be allotted to permit the "prompt conclusion" of the probe.

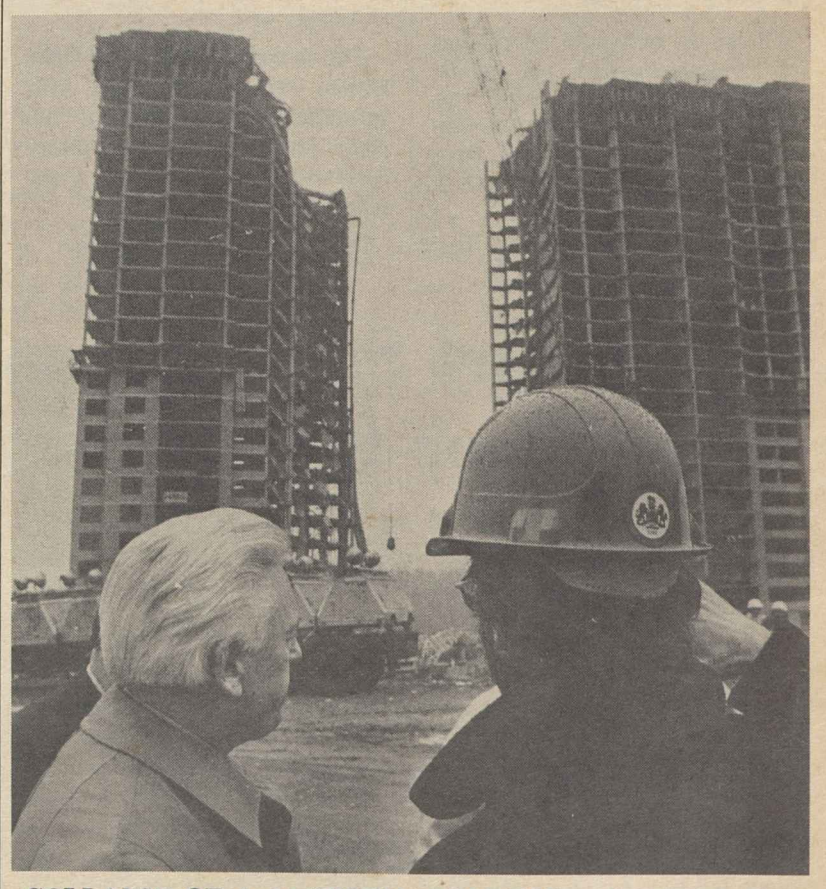
The right of workers to join unions of their choice was strongly reaffirmed at the Governing Body session. The executive group had before it a condemnation by the ILO's Freedom of Association committee of the Sudanese government for attempting to impose a merger of trade unions by law.

Morris warned that to enforce trade union unity by law is to deny the worker his freedom of choice. "This we cannot tolerate," the Canadian union official said.

Freedom of association remains a "very basic principle" of the ILO, Seidman recalled. Any derogation from it, he said, "would have very far-reaching implications."

Spain's continual denial of trade union rights also came under scathing attack from the worker delegates.

ILO Director Gen. Wilfred Jenks said he would raise the issue again with the Spanish government after Morris had demanded "much more stringent action" to insure that ILO member states abide by their obligation to guarantee trade union rights.



COLLAPSE OF A 26-STORY BUILDING under construction at Bailey's Crossroads, Va., is investigated by Labor Sec. William J. Brennan, left. Bodies of five construction workers were found shortly after the disaster and another nine workers were entombed and feared dead. Scores of the more than 300 workers on the project were injured. Brennan has ordered a full-scale investigation by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration into the causes of the disaster.

Missiles for Japan:

Technology Export Termed Threat to U.S. Security, Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. taxpayer expense, Biemiller continued, "and cost millions of dollars in research and development funds before it became operational." It has been used to launch satellites for other nations and the revenue from such launches helped offset the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

While the sale of the missile system will have a "one-time" benefit for the U.S. balance of payments, the AFL-CIO legislative director said, it "will adversely affect U.S. balance of payments for years to come."

Biemiller commented that the initiative for the Japan-McDonnell-Douglas deal was developed at a 1971 Tokyo meeting between U.S. and Japanese cabinet officials. Part of the deal was an agreement by Japan to permit investment by "U.S. multinational firms in its automotive industry. Both moves would profit stockholders of the corporations involved at the expense of U.S. aerospace and automobile workers."

He recited other examples of exportation of U.S. military capability and technology:

- "Since 1971, hardware for the Safeguard anti-missile system has been asembled in Hong Kong . . . only a few miles from Red China."
- "McDonnell-Douglas has licensed Mitsubishi of Japan to build 91 F-4 fighter planes, the famous Phantom fighter."
- "The Northrup Corp. is reported in the press as about to license the production of the American F-5E fighter plane in Taiwan." Biemiller noted that Taiwan is expected to export its manufacture of F-5E aircraft to other nations, compounding the loss of U.S. exports and jobs.
- "Earlier, the F-104 Starfighter followed the same export route. When Japan wanted the F-107 Starfighter, then built by Lockheed in California, it arranged to have it built in Japan. Lockheed not only shipped over the designs, tools and equipment, but supplied the supervision needed to train the Japanese workers. Now, of course, Japan has the technology as well as the plane." The Italian Air Force also plans to manufacture the F-104 in Turin.
- **"Technology in the engine for the B-1 bomber also nearly became an export (to France) but was halted only because it contained military secrets." Biemiller stated that although the deal was vetoed by the State and Defense Departments, General Electric is still trying to get around the veto.**

He also listed examples of the export of U.S. technology in the commercial aircraft industry:

1.—The Boeing Company has entered into an agreement with the Japanese to develop a new wide-bodied air bus. "Technology for the short haul airliner will come from Seattle; the work will be done in Japan by employes of three manufacturers—Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Fuji."

2.—Boeing also has an arrangement with Aeritalia of Italy to build the 7x7 airbus, with part of the production to take place in Italy.

3.—United Aircraft is helping Mitsubishi produce gas turbine aircraft engines. "The technology comes from East Hartford, Conn., an area with very heavy unemployment."

4.—200 Italians are being trained in Seattle by Boeing to return to Italy and tool up an Italian plant to produce short take-off and landing aircraft (STOL) for European markets.

5.—Cessna, America's largest manufacturer of private aircraft, has an agreement with Rheims Aviation of France to build in France three-quarters of the 500 Cessnas to be sold in Europe this year.

6.—Cessna and Piper are also building planes in Argentina.

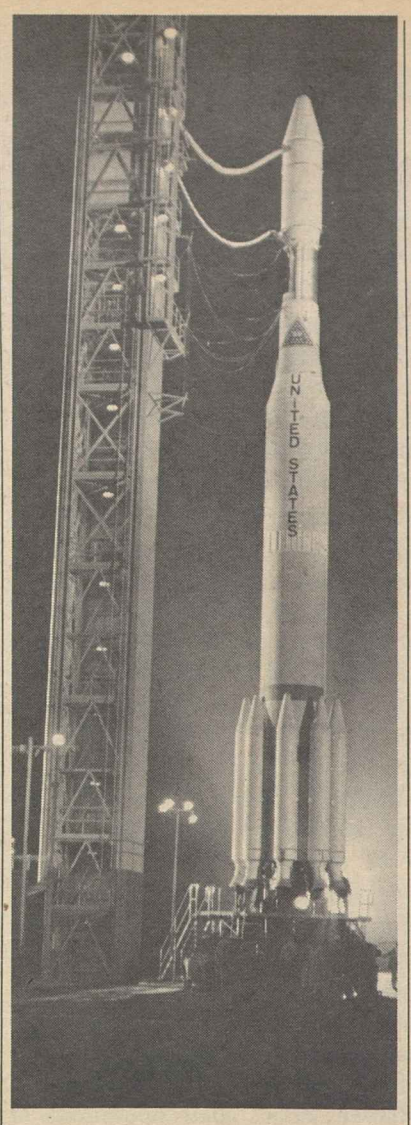
7.—Also under production in Japan are the Sikorsky S-61 helicopter and the Pratt & Whitney JT8D turbofan engine for the C-1 military transport.

"This is the sad story of the export of the U.S. aerospace industry," Biemiller stated. "It is a shocking account of the massive destruction being dealt to one of America's most advanced industries in terms of technology, highly skilled personnel and national security."

Biemiller further charged "there is a direct relationship to the growth of the U.S. multinational firms abroad and the monetary crisis. American corporations and multinational banks have huge and increasing investments in foreign countries and they keep their American dollars there to expand their foreign holdings and often to avoid paying U.S. taxes on their foreign-earned profits."

He continued: "There are now about 60 billion American dollars in Europe and about 20 billion American dollars in Japan. Only a fraction of these billions, moved with ease beyond the reach of central banks of governments, can cause serious monetary problems. By these currency actions, U.S. corporations and banks put profits ahead of patriotism, selling their country's currency in order to make swift profits for themselves."

He labeled as "unfair" the tax and other advantages given U.S. multinational firms and called for enactment of the Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1973, the Burke-Hartke bill.



THOR-DELTA missile, like the ones being sold by the United States to Japan, is fueled on the launching pad. The AFL-CIO charged that the transaction constitutes the export of technology developed at government expense and the loss of American jobs.

High Court Strengthens Wage Floor Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

with a lower court finding that, for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the management company was the "employer."

However, the appeals court held that the trial court, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, erred in aggregating the gross rentals of the nine properties to determine the "gross sales" of the "enterprise." It ruled, instead, that each building was a separate enterprise.

An enterprise, as defined by the FLSA, consists of "related activities performed (either through unified operation or common control) by a person or persons for a common business purpose."

Enterprises with annual sales or business of more than $250,000 a year are required to pay employes the federal minimum wage and overtime rates. Arnheim & Neely's annual gross rental income from the nine buildings exceeds $1 million.

In its 8-to-1 decision, the high court agreed with the district court that the company's activities were "tied together by the common business purpose of managing commercial properties for profit," and added:

"The Court of Appeals erred in holding that the agregate management activities of (Arnheim & Neely) failed to meet the statutory criteria. The respondent is, after all, but one company. Its activities in all of the buildings are virtually identical, and are plainly 'related' in the sense that Congress intended."

The high court returned the case to the appeals court for further action consistent with its opinion.

The case was the first of many actions filed by the Labor Dept. against such management firms. When it took the case to the high court, in June 1972, the Labor Dept. noted that the "enterprise" issue was relevant in a substantial number of the 350 pending investigations of real estate management firms. The department also said at the time:

"It may safely be assumed that the correct definition of 'enterprise' is relevant to the application of the Act to many, if not most, of the members of the Institute of Real Estate Management, and further that they employ tens of thousands of relatively unskilled and low-paid maintenance and janitorial workers."

AMERICAN JOBS, capital and technology are being moved abroad by multinational corporations taking advantage of inadequate U.S. tax and trade laws, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testifies at Senate hearings. With him are Research Director Nat Goldfinger, left, and Legislative Rep. Ray Denison.

Regional Posts In Labor Dept. Face Reshuffle

Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan has accepted the resignations of all 10 of the department's regional directors and will replace them with persons of his own choice.

The positions were established in 1971 and the incumbents were appointed by former Sec. James D. Hodgson.

Brennan said he considered it "essential" for effective operation that each regional director be "a personal representative of the Secretary, and be able to speak for him."

He said he plans expanded responsibilities for the directors who will be appointed. Labor Dept. regional headquarters are situated in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle.

Five of the incumbent regional directors have career status and will be appointed to other department positions.

Meanwhile, final decisions were being shaped up on the top presidential appointments to be made to the Labor Dept. Still to be named are the Under Secretary of Labor and the various assistant sceretaries. Also to be appointed is a Commissioner of Labor Statistics and a director of the Women's Bureau.

One of the early appointments made by Brennan was the selection of Albert E. Abrahams as Deputy Under Secretary for Legislative Affairs. Abrahams, a former newspaperman and senatorial aide, served as an assistant director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and then was assistant director of the Cost of Living Council for Congressional & Public Affairs. During the election campaign, he served as communications director for the Committee to Re-elect the President.

U.S. Employe Unions Reach Record Highs

(Continued from Page 1)

compares with 53 percent in late 1971, 40 percent in 1968—and 12 percent in 1964.

Among salaried employes—primarily white collar workers—the gain in union representation last year was from 600,700 to 655,500 and from 42 to 46 percent in employes represented.

With supervisors excluded, this translates into a solid majority in union bargaining units.

The blue-collar cutback resulted in a drop of 10,500 workers in bargaining units—to 427,089 last year—and a percentage dip from 84 to 83 percent of blue-collar employment. With supervisors excluded, however, this means that more than nine out of 10 eligible blue-collar workers are represented by unions.

Detailed breakdowns of union representation by agency are still being compiled by the Civil Service Commission. However, the commission reported that the American Federation of Government Employes still has a wide lead, representing 620,744 workers, nearly two-thirds of them in white-collar occupations. This is a gain of 14,353 over the previous year.

In the predominantly blue-collar category, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Councils represented 57,038 workers and the Machinists bargained for another 30,585 workers in separate units. Both figures were down slightly from a year ago.

Among unaffiliated groups, with more white-collar than blue-collar members, the National Federation of Federal Employes gained 7,539 for a total of 114,420 in exclusive units, the National Association of Government Employes declined slightly to 82,187, and the National Association of Internal Revenue Employes gained 5,191 for a total of 35,770.

In all cases, the number of employes represented by unions is greater than the number of union members since there is no union shop in the federal service. However, some employes in units that have not chosen a bargaining agent carry union cards and some workers hold cards in unions other than the one that bargains for their unit.

NLRB Asserts Jurisdiction on Symphonies

The National Labor Relations Board has asserted jurisdiction in labor-management cases involving symphony orchestras having a gross annual income of $1 million.

The NLRB estimated that the new rule, announced in the March 7 issue of the Federal Register, will bring about 2 percent of all symphony orchestras—except those at colleges—under its jurisdiction.

"This is an unfortunate rule, upsetting many years of settled law and established practices," Musicians' Pres. Hal C. Davis commented.

"I fear that the theoretical rights provided to symphony players will prove totally illusory, while the rights provided to those of their employers with anti-union bias will prove all too real and damaging to symphony players," he said.

In establishing the $1 million jurisdictional standard, the NLRB said it would exclude from gross annual revenue any contributions which, because of limitation by the grantor, are not available for use for operating expenses.

Concentration of Power

THE TREND TOWARD increased economic concentration is accelerating with a step-up of business mergers, after a brief slowdown from the all-time high in 1969.

In 1972, almost 2,800 mergers and acquisitions were recorded—below the 4,542 all-time record of 1969, but up from the 1971 figure of 2,633. The economic expansion and rapidly rising corporate profits are reviving the merger pace.

This revival—coming after the greatest wave of business mergers in American history in 1966-1969—is sharply increasing the concentration of economic power in the hands of a narrowing group of giant corporations and banks. This increasing power affects the price level, as well as the welfare of workers, communities and the entire nation.

The 500 biggest U.S. corporations now hold about two-thirds of all business assets and account for about two-thirds of all business income. Only 111 corporations—out of some 400,000 manufacturing enterprises—have at least 51 percent all manufacturing assets and receive more than 55 percent of all profits in manufacturing. And 49 banks—out of 3,100 commercial banks with trust departments—control at least 54 percent of total bank assets, and hold 5 percent leverage control stock in more than 5,200 companies.

Conglomerate mergers in manufacturing, mining and services—accompanied by increasing concentration of banking, with the interlocking business connections of big banks—are continuing to produce an increased concentration of economic power.

Economic concentration has increased in agribusiness and in the food industry as well as in manufacturing, mining and services. Such concentration has undoubtedly contributed to sharply rising food prices with immediate effects on consumers' pocketbooks.

Big multi-product, multinational conglomerate corporations have spread their power, through aggressive merger-and-acquisition campaigns. And these conglomerates present public financial reports that conceal far more than they reveal about their operations at home as well as abroad.

WORKERS AND THEIR UNIONS have a vital interest in this trend of business mergers and increasing conglomerate economic power. Immediate issues of concern involve plant shutdowns and transfer of production from one area to another and sometimes out of the United States of America.

Not only workers and their unions, but also all consumers, small businesses, investors, government regulatory agencies and the Congress have a vital interest in these trends. Business mergers and economic concentration have serious implications for prices, economic efficiency and, indeed, for the effective operation of democratic institutions.

A full-scale congressional investigation of business mergers, the interlocking relationships between giant U.S. corporations, their control of key parts of the U.S. economy and their impact on democratic institutions is urgently needed to provide Congress and the public with the facts on the current realities of America's economic structure.

—From a statement on conglomerates and mergers adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 23, 1973, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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Crowding the Plate

A Word Edgewise:

Abortion Decision Revives Talk of Packing High Court

By John P. Roche

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION on abortion has predictably touched off a ferocious row. Justice Blackmun's opinion for the seven justices in the majority is an extraordinarily complex document which defies easy condensation.

In essence, he held that up to about the seventh month of pregnancy the decision to have an abortion was a private matter between a woman and her doctor. In legal terms, the court declared unconstitutional just about every law on the books; it was a monumental act of judicial legislation. Moreover, it raised some complex moral questions, amounting in the eyes of the Roman Catholic Church to a legalization of "murder."

Except to note that almost five years ago I urged in this column the liberalization of laws governing abortion, I do not want—at least at this time—to comment on the merits.

For one thing, after four careful readings, there are still crucial aspects of Justice Blackmum's opinion that are, to say the least, murky. Notably the constitutional foundation for the "right to privacy," where we suddenly find the Ninth Amendment surfacing from the depths where it has comfortably rested for almost two centuries.

No, what has intrigued me is a notable conservative response. Writing in National Review, John T. Noonan, Jr., professor of law at the University of California (Berkeley) and long-time opponent of contraception and abortion, has really gone after the court hammer and tongs. Much of his article deals with the substance of the decision, but then came the stunner. Asking himself the question: How can we institutionally overrule this appalling judicial act? he advocates a constitutional amendment.

So far, so good: constitutional amendments have been employed in the past for this purpose. But then he goes further. He wants to pack the Supreme Court: "The court could be expanded from nine to 15."

Somewhat disingenuously he suggests this could be called "The Abraham Lincoln Solution" because at one point in the Lincoln-Douglas debates Lincoln implied that an enlarged court could overrule the Dred Scott decision. Those of us with less historical sophistication are likely to call this the "Franklin D. Roosevelt Solution," but Noonan tiptoes delicately around this unfortunate precedent:

"In many minds sensitive to the court's place in our institutional structure there must be reluctance to change the traditional number (of justices) in respone to a particular decision. The 'court-parking' plan of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the strong opposition it engendered come to mind."

SO MUCH FOR THAT—aside from recalling that even FDR did not propose to increase the permanent membership of the court to 15. Contrary to general supposition, Roosevelt asked to put an extra man on the bench for every justice (and other federal judge) who did not retire within six months of reaching age 70.

This would have raised the Supreme Court to 15, but as the superannuated justices died or retired they would not be replaced. It would thus have been conceivable to have a court of 18: nine over 70, and nine younger partners.

However, what strikes me as ironic is that we liberals are always being accused by our conservative brethren of being "opportunists," "pragmatists," and generally persons with little concern for principle. Yet here in the nation's leading conservative journal we find an exercise in opportunism that consigns similar activities to the little leagues.

Lord, how FDR must be chuckling. But then he always said that political decision-making was determined far less by principles than by "whose child has the measles."

Resources Ebb:

Lack of Comprehensive Policy Causes National Energy Crisis

Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Energy and Natural Resources Feb. 23, 1973, Bal Harbour, Fla.

THE AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for a comprehensive natural resources and energy policy. We urged that such a policy foster and sustain full employment, protect and preserve the environment, benefit the consumer, prevent monopoly, and eliminate wasteful and mutually contradictory activities among existing federal resources agencies.

The failure to move toward a national policy in the field of raw materials and energy has produced these harmful results:

● A recent report by the National Commission on Materials Policy revealed that from 1950 to 1970 the United States faced increasing competition from other industrialized nations for raw materials, that its position as a leader in the production of metals, minerals and fuels declined sharply during those 20 years, and that America is far from self-sufficient in raw materials and energy fuels.

● Failure to develop and expand domestic energy reserves—as well as failure to advance the use of varied energy technologies at home—have made this country overly dependent on foreign petroleum sources, largely controlled by an international cartel of major oil-producing nations. Continuation of these failures in American policy and programs will result in America's increasing dependence on the petroleum and natural gas resources of the international cartel and the Soviet Union.

● Failure to develop adequate technologies for re-use and disposal of nonreplaceable raw materials and fuels that feed America's industrial economy proliferates the problems of solid waste management and it squanders diminishing stockpiles of America's natural wealth.

● Prices of fuels and energy are rising rapidly. Energy consumers are facing one of the most critical periods in the nation's history.

Gas and electric utilities have been using the present crisis atmosphere to request increases in the prices of energy—gas, fuel oil and other petroleum products—setting the stage for even greater pressures on the consumer's pocketbook.

Shortages of home-heating and other types of fuel are being used by the companies to remove federal regulation over natural gas rates at the wellhead.

The petroleum industry is asking for a combination of increased government subsidies, relaxation of policies affecting development of publicly owned energy resources and retention of oil import quotas.

The energy stakes are enormous—tremendous windfalls to the producers and spiralling prices to consumers.

Since World War II, there has been a growing trend toward monopoly in the energy field. The largest petroleum companies deal in natural gas products and a majority have also moved into oil shale, coal and uranium. The formation of giant energy trusts is increasing at a rapid pace.

In addition, efforts to engage in broad and systematic programs to reduce solid waste, including recycling and re-use, have been undermined by such simplistic attacks on the problem as "ban the bottle" and "ban the can" programs. Moreover, the proposed $20 million reduction of federal expenditures for the solid waste program for fiscal year 1974 is an abandonment of federal responsibility.

Therefore, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declares:

1. We reiterate our proposal for creation of a Council on National Energy Policy.

2. We again ask for creation of TVA-type development agencies in the field of raw materials and energy fuels, including oil shale found on the federal domain to develop new and expand existing supplies, overcome technological and environmental problems associated with the extraction and processing of oil shale and provide a cost yardstick for the benefit of consumers.

3. We again call for a program to create a large-scale bulk-electric power supply for the United States through a truly national power grid system. Such a system should be open to all utilities, regulated by the federal government and operated with full environmental safeguards.

4. We will oppose efforts in the Congress to remove the interstate natural gas pipeline companies from regulation under the Natural Gas Act.

5. We urge a full-scale investigation by the appropriate committees of the Congress of the so-called energy crisis, to determine the facts, nature, extent of the problem and proposed solutions.

6. We cannot emphasize too strongly the need for broad-scale federal research on methods to develop new sources of raw materials and energy fuels—including advanced nuclear power techniques and oil shale development, electric power technology, conservation of fuels and energy and modes of transportation.

7. We vigorously oppose fragmented approaches to the solid waste problem. We support development of efficient, economical methods of collection, separation, recycling and disposal of the 4.3 billion tons of solid wastes produced annually in this country.

8. We urge amendments to the Resource Recovery Act to require recording and reporting by public and private entities of the kinds, quantities and disposal methods used for solid wastes; to require federal regulation of toxic solid wastes; regional solid waste programs, and a heightened campaign among union members to step up their efforts to eliminate littering.

Loophole-Closing Urged:

Social Programs Undermined By Tax Breaks for Business

GIMMICKS that encourage U.S. companies to operate overseas cut this nation's ability to continue badly needed investment in human beings and should be repealed, AFL-CIO tax expert Arnold Cantor declared.

Business giveaways and subsidies based on the erroneous assumption that the only way an economy or a nation builds its productivity is by investment in capital cost the federal treasury billions annually, Cantor asserted.

Rather than offsetting the loss by dismantling programs that invest in people as the Administration proposes, he said that special tax breaks should be ended, making possible a greater investment in education, retraining and helping people get into meaningful jobs.

Cantor said that while budget deficits are a serious problem, a balanced budget is not an indicator of the government's response to the public investment needs of the country. He said that rather than clinging to an arbitrary figure and meeting it by slashing vital programs, budget problems would best be met by substantive tax reform that will raise some money and spur a full-employment economy.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Cantor agreed that there is no real guarantee that the revenue raised by labor's tax loophole-closing program would be applied to domestic needs, noting that the Administration has already impounded $12 to $15 billion appropriated by Congress. He said that, hopefully, the issue will soon be resolved.

Turning to the issue of property taxes, Cantor urged stepped-up state action toward administrative reform, "particularly the differences between assessments on wealthy-owner homes versus lower-income-owner homes, and between the business community and individuals."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHILE CONGRESS ENGAGES in the debate over the Nixon Administration's proposed budget and the impoundment of funds for basic programs the impact of the President's actions has reached into the cities.

Recently 12 mayors, representing the legislative action committee of the National League of Cities-U.S. Conference of Mayors, voiced their distress before the Senate subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

The irony of their testimony is that most of these mayors appeared before the House Ways & Means Committee in 1971 to support federal revenue sharing with the states and cities.

Pres. Nixon had proposed a $16 billion revenue sharing program. He said that $5 billion of this would be new and unrestricted funds, money that the states and cities could use as they see fit.

"The other $11 billion," Nixon said, "will be provided by allocating $1 billion in new funds and converting one-third of the money going to present narrow-purpose aid programs into federal revenue sharing funds for six broad purposes . . ."

The mayors expected from the federal government, on the basis of Nixon's assurances, that they would have $6 billion in new money in addition to funds from on-going programs.

John Connally, then Secretary of the Treasury, was explicit:

"As the money will be in addition to existing programs, each state, city and county will benefit directly: each will receive revenue sharing money in addition to any benefits, services or money it is now obtaining from the federal government."

The Treasury Dept. issued a booklet about revenue sharing containing this question and answer:

"Question: Will any programs be terminated because general revenue sharing has begun?

"Answer: No, revenue sharing does not mandate any cuts in existing programs. The purpose of the revenue sharing law is to allocate additional funds to state and local governments to augment existing programs and certain capital expenditures."

Moon Landrieu, mayor of New Orleans and chairman of the Mayors' Legislative Action Committee, said that as late as Jan. 19, 1973, many of the mayors received verbal assurances from the White House that even though the Emergency Employment Act would expire, other programs would be continued.

"Imagine our shock, our dismay, our confusion, when the budget was released calling for no money for Model Cities, a token amount for urban renewal, an end to numerous categorical programs," Landrieu said. "Our shock was further compounded when we saw the section of the budget providing for the dismantling of OEO. . . ."

Mayor Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee said: "The President is breaking the promise he made us at the White House."

THE PROGRAMS that are cut back through both the impoundment and the Nixon budget, the mayors contend, may be imperfect and some should be discontinued. However, as Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman said: "These dollars, despite the opinion expressed in the White House, represent programs which have held real benefit for individuals and for the total community."

San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto told the subcommittee that "every mayor in this room acknowledges some waste and inefficiency in a number of these programs, but certainly no more than is evident in the defense budget and many other government programs."

He said that while the mayors would accept a national budget ceiling "it would be meaningless if the cities are forced to raise property taxes to save the programs killed by Washington. And deliberately creating unemployment in our cities is a strange choice of weapons in the war on inflation."

ENDING TAX GIMMICKS and giveaways geared to corporate profits rather than human needs is the focus of labor's tax reform plan, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Michael Posner of the Reuter news service and Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

PICTORIAL REVIEW spanning the long trade union career of William Pollock, right, is presented the retired president of the Textile Workers Union of America at a testimonial dinner in New York. TWUA Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi, left, and Pres. Sol Stetin join in the tribute.

GOP Gains One Seat, Loses Another in House

Republicans gained a House seat in a special election in Alaska—and lost one through a party switch by a Michigan congressman.

Nearly complete returns indicated that Republican Don Young, a 39-year-old state senator, had edged out Democrat Emil Notti for Alaska's lone congressional seat.

The special election was held to fill the seat left vacant by Democrat Nick Begich, who along with House Majority Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana, was lost on a campaign flight last October. Begich remained on the ballot in the November election and defeated Young at the time. The special election was called after a court declared Begich legally dead.

The thin ranks of liberal Republicans in the House went down by one when Donald W. Riegle, Jr., decided he would be happier as a Democrat.

Riegle, elected to a fourth term from a Flint, Mich., district last November with COPE endorsement, gave up his prestigious GOP slot on the Appropriations Committee in switching parties. His new committee assignment will be made by the Democrats. Riegle is the second liberal Republican to switch parties in the past year. Ogden R. Reid of New York ran and was elected as a Democrat last November after five terms as a Republican congressman.

In explaining his party switch, Riegle said: "There are roughly 190 Republicans in the Congress, and maybe 10 of them see things as I do. There are about 240 Democrats, of whom 160 see things as I do and vote as I would vote."

The new party lineup in the House is 241 Democrats, 192 Republicans and two vacancies from districts last represented by Democrats.

The New Orleans district held by Hale Boggs will elect his successor on Mar. 20. His widow, Corrine Claiborne (Lindy) Boggs, easily won the Democratic primary and is favored in the election.

The death in a December plane crash of Rep. George W. Collins (D-Ill.) leaves a Democratic vacancy in his Chicago district. The primary is Apr. 17 and the general election is June 5.

Democrats Retain Senate In California

Democrats still control the California state Senate—thanks to a massive labor-effort for a COPE-endorsed candidate in a Los Angeles area special election.

A Democratic primary split and a well-financed GOP candidate had raised Republican hopes for capturing the Los Angeles seat as well as scoring an expected victory in a normally Republican district in San Diego. A double victory would have given the GOP organizational control of the Senate.

The San Diego seat went to the GOP as anticipated. But Democrat Allan Robbins held the Los Angeles district with a 41,395 to 37,348 victory.

National COPE Director Al Barkan reported that more than 1,000 union members were involved in precinct organization in the Robbins campaign. Hundreds of other union members, joined by Frontlash volunteers, took part in the get-out-the-vote effort. Cars and drivers were provided through the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council.

A special effort was mounted in 53 predominantly Chicano precincts with the help of Chano Marino of the COPE staff. In another area, black union members put on a successful get-out-the-vote drive.

While the Senate has a 20-20 party tie, a Democrat is president pro tempore of the Senate and state law provides that the party holding that office organizes the Senate.

James Nelson Dies, W.Va. State Official

St. Albans, W.Va. — James T. Nelson, secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia State AFL-CIO, died at his home here Mar. 5 of a sudden heart attack.

Nelson, 46, had been elected secretary-treasurer at the state federation's convention last August. Previously, for seven years, he had been administrative assistant to State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley and for a period had served as state director of the Human Resources Development Institute.

A native of Pennsylvania, Nelson was a former member of the Window Glass Cutters League, served as a business agent for the Laundry Workers and, from 1961-65, was West Virginia director of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

He is survived by his wife, Marie, and two children.

Job, Benefit Protections:

Role of Bargaining Stressed In Cushioning Automation

Unions are easing the impact of job displacement brought on by the rapid changes in technology, AFL-CIO economist Markley Roberts reports in the American Federationist.

"Workers and their unions have a vital interest in how computers, automation and new technology in general are introduced in the workplace—to make sure people don't get squashed by technology, to make human values prevail," Roberts writes in an article in the AFL-CIO magazine.

He points out that although technological change creates new jobs, many existing pobs are eliminated.

Collective bargaining provides the cushion to soften automation's adverse impact on jobs, and this role of unions must be strengthened and expanded, he suggests.

"At the same time, national full employment programs . . . must help solve the social and human adjustment problems created by automation and new technology which lie outside the scope of collective bargaining," he continues, because the cushions and protections of the bargaining system work effectively only in a growing economy with expanding job opportunities.

"Only when jobs are available, can displaced workers find alternative employment," the article stresses.

Jobs eliminated by automation threaten the investment of workers in retirement programs, health benefits, seniority rights and work skills. Their investment in a home and in their community is also imperiled as a result, Roberts notes.

He points out that such job losses hit older workers, women and minority workers harder because of discriminatory hiring practices. And less educated and less skilled workers also face handicaps in finding new jobs.

"One key responsibility for unions is to get advance information about future management actions which will cause job loss or other serious problems for workers," the author declares. He notes that major technology changes in plants result from management decisions taken long before the labor-eliminating machinery is installed—at times, up to three years before.

The more lead time there is in the advance notice from management to union about future changes in technology, the easier it is for the union and workers to plan for adjustments, the author asserts.

These adjustments often involve shutdowns of departments or entire plants or the relocation of plants hundreds of miles away, Roberts points out.

He notes that many union contracts provide for laid-off workers to keep their seniority during layoff. Two-thirds of the contracts in a 1971 Labor Dept. survey contained provisions giving workers seniority rights in recalls.

Early retirement may offer a solution for some older workers and should be an option available to them, the article says. But it is no cure-all, since many older workers cannot afford to retire early and others prefer to continue working.

"Plant shutdowns and displacement of older workers because of technological change point up the need for some form of temporary benefits to carry workers over from the time they are displaced until . . . they become eligible for social security and a private pension," Roberts stresses.

Severance pay plans are especially important to workers hit by job termination when there are no other immediate prospects or alternatives, he writes.

The role of the federal government is essential in creating a full employment economy by increasing job opportunities so that all who seek work can effectively meet the needs of their families, he asserts.

Roberts calls for the development of a federal clearing house for information on technological change.

"With more and better information, public and private adjustment programs can better avoid needless human hardship and suffering which too often result from the disruptive impact of spreading automation," he concludes.

NLRB Ruling Hits Firm For Bypassing Union

An administrative law judge of the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a company commits an unfair labor practice when it goes directly to its employes and argues that a union contract must be changed to make it more competitive.

The case, involving the Goodyear Aerospace Corp., developed when the firm urged leaders of Auto Workers Local 856 in Akron, O., to agree to numerous contract changes because of economic difficulties. At the time, January 1972, the union was not obligated to negotiate a new contract.

Goodyear asserted that although sales and production in its vinyl division were up 20 percent, profits were only 1 percent of sales. When the union asked what the 1 percent profit represented in dollars and that the company open its books to the union's audit department, it was rebuffed.

The company later took its case directly to employes through a series of meetings, declaring it was not competitive in the vinyl industry and, "to put it bluntly, we are a profitless operation." After presenting arguments for proposed contract changes, company officials asked for worker suggestions on how the company could "get out of this unfortunate situation."

Following the meetings with employes, the union filed unfair practice charges with the NLRB, charging the company with refusal to disclose the financial data to substantiate the noncompetitive claim, and protesting the direct dealings with workers.

Bernard Ness, the NLRB administrative law judge who heard the case, said that Goodyear, by its meetings and other communications directed to the workers, "was doing more than informing the employes of the discussions going on with the union."

"Its conduct was a patent attempt to create division within the union, and was designed to disparage the union," Ness said.

In his decision, Ness found that Goodyear's direct dealings with the employes "interfered with the union as the bargaining representative of its employes, and constituted a violation of its obligation to bargain in good faith."

Ness said he also was compelled to the conclusion that the company's refusal to furnish the financial data to the union was also a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the Machinists and the Auto Workers in Washington drew more than 1,200 delegates, who were welcomed by IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith, and UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock, left. Workshops and briefings also were held at the three-day meeting.

Congress Urged to Act:

Housing Conference Scores Moratorium

Joseph D. Keenan, chairman of the AFL-CIO standing committee on housing, in a speech strongly critical of the Nixon Administration's moratorium on public housing, called on Congress and the nation to revoke the suspension "and to act now on the entire range of housing problems."

"Now is not the time for a holding action," said Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"In a perverted sense of logic, holding actions have been rationalized as a solution to the housing problems of the poor since the inception of the public housing programs," he told the annual meeting of the National Housing Conference.

"Each and every federal subsidy program was designed to meet a specific need and, with varying degrees of effectiveness, they satisfy this need," he said.

"It is absolutely essential that no program be discontinued or cut back. In fact, these programs should receive increased appropriations in the short run, and phased out only after it has been clearly demonstrated that the 'new type' programs are effectively satisfying the intended problem area of the present program," Keenan said.

He declared that the nation must make a solid commitment to allocate about 6 percent of its resources to housing. "This national commitment is basic to any solution of our housing problem."

At its two-day convention, the conference passed a resolution terming the President's 18-month suspension of urban and rural housing and allied subsidized programs "disastrous," adding that the suspension could contribute to a recession by the middle of next year.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) told the meeting the Administration has abandoned the long-standing national commitment to adequate housing for all.

"The themes we have heard accompanying the dismantling of the housing programs are that they are 'inequitable, wasteful, and ineffective,' that 'costs to the taxpayer do not justify the results,' that 'the present system does not serve the poor,'" said Brooke, a member of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs.

"This rhetoric has resulted, not in reform, but in the termination of our housing effort," the senator charged.

Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under the late Pres. Truman, referred to Franklin Roosevelt's remark in 1936 that "one-third of America (is) ill-housed," and the promise of the 1949 Housing Act of "a decent home in a suitable living environment for every American," presumably within a decade, and noted:

"Nineteen seventy-three still finds us with one-fifth to one-sixth of the nation living in highly unacceptable housing."

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE delegates hear Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers attack the Nixon Administration's housing moratorium. Keenan, who serves as chairman of the AFL-CIO's standing committee on housing, urged Congress to revoke the moratorium.

Steelworkers Press Mine Safety Reform

A major legislative drive has been launched by the Steelworkers to strengthen a federal mine safety law and transfer its enforcement to the Labor Dept.

The union effort picked up new urgency in the wake of a final report by the Bureau of Mines on the Sunshine Mining Co. disaster at Kellogg, Idaho, last year. Ninety-one USWA members died as fire swept through the silver mine.

The Bureau of Mines report listed 30 findings of unsafe practices—but imposed no penalty on the mine operator.

The miners are covered by the Metallic & Non-Metallic Mine Safety Act, which the USWA has repeatedly charged is weak and loosely enforced by the bureau. The act provides for no penalties for violations of standards, the union pointed out.

The union wants a stronger law, with penalties for violations, to be administered by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Legislation is being prepared in the House and Senate that would improve the mine safety act's standards and transfer enforcement to the Labor Dept. The United Mine Workers, whose members are generally covered by the Coal Mine Safety Act, are joining with the USWA in supporting legislation, the Steelworkers said.

The Bureau of Mines report cited inadequate federal standards as partly the blame for the flash fire in the Sunshine mine, one of the worst mining disasters in the nation's history.

Although spontaneous combustion was noted as "the probable cause" of the fire, the report said it could have been avoided if scrap timber and refuse had been removed from the mine daily.

Other safety faults listed in the report included:

- Inadequate emergency fire plan and escape system.
- Failure of management to provide workers with survival training.
- Mine shaft entrances not properly sealed.
- Inadequate ventilation system.
- Ineffective mine communications system.
- "Self-rescue" breathing devices were faulty or locked up.

The report also assailed top company officials for not leaving anyone in charge of overall operations when they were absent from the mine. Sunshine's management was out of town at an annual stockholders meeting when the disaster occurred.

2 Arts Unions Hit Overseas TV Production

Two performing arts unions are protesting the production agreement with British Broadcasting Corp. for the filming of programs overseas that will be aired by ABC television stations in the United States.

The Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists condemned the deal between the BBC and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. as an effort to export American jobs. The deal provides for 19 hours of foreign-made programming destined for the ABC-TV network.

SAG filed its protest with William Self, president of Twentieth Century-Fox. The AFTRA protest was sent to Richard O'Leary, president of the ABC-owned and operated stations.

The Guild and AFTRA also sent objections to Gerald Croasdell, general secretary of British Actors' Equity Association, AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff reported.

Subsequent discussions among the British and American unions led to an agreement that foreign actors who perform in the programs would require payment at American wage scales because "the product is aimed at the American market on a pre-sold basis."

SAG Executive Sec. Chester L. Migden said in his protest to Twentieth Century-Fox that although British actors are as sorely pressed for jobs as those in the American film industry, "our British colleagues are embarrassed by your bounty."

He noted that the Guild and other American unions are supporting the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill to prevent the further erosion of American jobs.

There can be no clearer case justifying the support of the bill, Migden stressed, than the "export of 19 hours of TV production while unemployment is so obviously a problem in our country."

In the meantime, "the world community of actors will take steps to prevent the obvious undercutting of American wages and conditions caused by such job export," the statement declared.

Maritime Union Chief Joseph Curran Retires

New York—Joseph Curran, who has been president of the National Maritime Union since its founding in 1937, announced his retirement at an NMU membership meeting here.

Curran, 67, underwent surgery last fall and is stepping down for health reasons. Earlier, he had announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election this year.

Shannon J. Wall, 54, moves up from secretary-treasurer to acting president of the NMU under the union's constitution. The NMU national council elected Vice Pres. Mel Barisic, 51, to complete Wall's term as secretary-treasurer.

The union's announcement cited major accomplishments of Curran's 36 years in office, including establishment of NMU hiring halls, breaking the color line aboard U.S. ships, building a pension plan that is paying benefits to 13,000 retired seamen and leading an election slate that ousted Communist elements from union posts in 1948.

Curran became a vice president of the former CIO in 1940 and has been an AFL-CIO vice president since the merger of the two labor federations.

The NMU announcement said the union's pension plan for officers, established in 1953, entitled Curran to two-thirds of average salary that can be taken in a lump sum based on actuarial estimates, plus severance pay equal to one month's salary for each year of service.

Wall, a native of Seattle, sailed in the merchant marine during World War II. After service as ship's chairman on several vessels and as a convention delegate, his first full-time union post was as NMU patrolman—the equivalent of a business agent—in the port of San Francisco. He later headed NMU branches in San Pedro, Calif., and in Baltimore. He was elected a vice president of the NMU in 1958 and served in that post until his election as secretary-treasurer in 1966.

Barisic, his successor as secretary-treasurer, is a native of Yugoslavia who has been an NMU member since 1942. He was first elected vice president in 1962.

The NMU board picked Thomas Martinez, the Baltimore branch agent, to fill the vice presidential vacancy.

CHANGE IN COMMAND of National Maritime Union occurred when Joseph Curran, right, announced his retirement and was succeeded under NMU constitution by Shannon J. Wall, left.

Stereotypers' Delegates Endorse Merger Plan

Kansas City—Delegates to a special convention of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers approved a merger agreement with the Printing Pressmen by a vote of 101 to 12.

The action must now be ratified by the 8,000 members of ISEU in a referendum to be held Mar. 26 to Apr. 13. A 60-percent majority is needed for final approval by members. Ballots will be tallied Apr. 26.

The 125,000 members of the Printing Pressmen also must approve the agreement with a simple majority required for ratification.

In the preliminary agreement worked out by the executive boards of the two unions last fall, the Stereotypers would become a branch of the Pressmen.

The agreement provides for the incumbent president of the Stereotypers, James H. Sampson, to be added to the Pressmen's board of directors as vice president. The merged union would also add three international representatives to its staff from among the Stereotypers' membership.

The offices of the Stereotypers would be moved to the Pressmen's headquarters in Washington, D.C., to complete the merger. Sampson currently maintains an office in Chicago and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer has an office in New York.

The Stereotypers were founded in 1863 and were affiliated with the International Typographical Union until 1901. In 1902, the union was granted its own charter by the AFL. The Pressmen were formed in 1889.

If the merger constitution is ratified by members of both unions, the action will culminate several years of discussions between the Pressmen and Stereotypers.

The Stereotypers had previously negotiated a merger agreement with the Lithographers & Photoengravers in the mid-1960s, but the pact failed to get the two-thirds majority needed at the time for ratification.

The Bookbinders subsequently merged with the LPIU to form the Graphics Arts International Union.

Reform Package Urged:

Meany Bids Congress Act To Control Excess Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

aries are taxed in full, income from profits from sale of stocks is taxed at a much lower rate, and some forms of income go completely untaxed.

Workers are willing to pay their share of taxes, Meany said. But "the guy working in overalls" would like to feel that the millionaires who now escape virtually all taxes are paying their share, too. "It would make him think more of his country."

There is no depletion allowance, Meany noted, for "the worker who reaches the age of 50."

He prodded the committee: "Are we going to get a tax reform bill this year, or are we going to be told Congress has no time?"

What about the investment tax credit which allows a company to deduct part of the cost of new machinery and equipment from its tax payment? It was sold to Congress as a "Job Development Investment Credit," Meany noted. "But," he asked, "did it create jobs?" And wasn't it often used to buy machinery to reduce the number of workers needed?

When one congressman suggested that there must have initially been some valid reason for all of the tax exemptions that labor attacks as loopholes, Meany retorted that it's pretty hard to come to a Ways & Means hearing without falling over lobbyists for special business interests.

In his formal testimony, Meany cited the sharp rise in corporate profits over the past three years and the even more massive rise in "the cash flow to corporations—after-tax profits plus depreciation allowances—the sum corporations have left after payment of all costs, charges and taxes."

He told the committee: "If equity is to be achieved during this current period of government restraint of wages, the soaring rise of corporate income must also be restrained—by an excess profits tax as well as elimination of the government subsidies granted in 1971 for business outlays for equipment."

If Congress can inject equity into the tax structure, Meany said, "there would be no need for across-the-board income tax hikes or new sources of revenue such as a national retail sales tax disguised as a value-added tax. Moreover, public programs vital to the health and welfare of the nation could be continued and strengthened."

He made it clear that the AFL-CIO considers proposals to give tuition tax credits to persons who send their children to non-public schools a "dangerous precedent of providing tax relief to a particular group solely because it chooses not to use a particular public service." And he said in reply to a question that he is convinced the Supreme Court would rule such a "subsidy" unconstitutional.

Meany termed the half-rate tax on capital gains the "most costly" of the loopholes and "the prime culprit in rigging the tax structure against income from work."

He said the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, working from an official Treasury Dept. analysis, found that the capital gains tax preference cost the government $5.6 billion in lost revenue from individual income taxes in 1971.

"Seventy percent of these tax benefits," Meany added, "went to those with reported incomes of $50,000 or more—less than 1 percent of the nation's taxpayers."

Meany also urged Congress to close other major loopholes by:

- Eliminating tax subsidies for corporations investing and profiting overseas.

The result of these tax subsidies is that "American workers lose their jobs, the economy loses part of its industrial base, the federal government loses revenue—and the average American taxpayer must pick up the tab."

- Repealing the "business tax-giveaways" Congress enacted in 1971, including the depreciation speed-up, the investment credit and the Domestic International Sales Corporation.

- Ending the excessive depletion allowances for corporations in the oil, gas and other mineral industries.

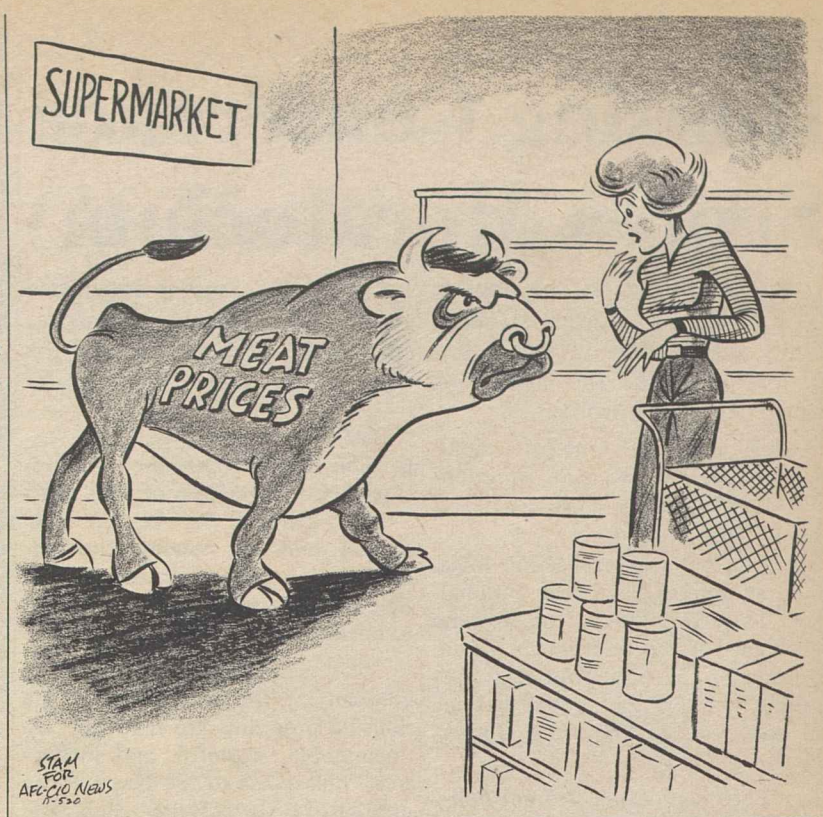
- Eliminating the tax exemption for interest income from state and local bonds. A direct federal interest subsidy to the states and cities would be a far cheaper means of holding down their financial costs.

Meany also urged action to end a number of other tax shelters that wealthy investors now use to "buy tax deductions." And he called for "a major overhaul of federal estate and gift taxes" as a needed step to tax justice.

Until such time as the loopholes listed are effectively closed, Meany said, the "minimum tax" provision adopted in 1969 should be strengthened and "increased substantially."

Earlier in the Ways & Means Committee series of tax hearings, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes proposed what he termed "three broad areas of reform."

He called for restructuring of the social security payroll tax "so that it becomes a directly progressive and graduated levy." He urged substitution of tax credits for the present system of individual exemptions and deductions "to erase the disproportionate value of itemized deductions to high income taxpayers." And he asked that federal tax laws encourage state and local governments to follow the "progressive" pattern of the federal income tax system.



Surge in Food Prices Spurs Demand for Lid

(Continued from Page 1)

labor. I'd like to see a stick in the closet for the landlord and the farmer also. Let there be some equity there."

Prices "are running absolutely wild," Meany said on the program. "The only thing we have got under control is the workers' wages, and we think this is eminently and very definitely unfair."

While food prices paced the February wholesale rise, economists viewed with special alarm an unusually large 1 percent rise in industrial prices which make up about three-fourths of the Wholesale Price Index.

Industrial prices had risen only three-tenths of 1 percent in January, and during the previous year had never gone up more than four-tenths of 1 percent in any month. The normal pattern was a two-tenths or three-tenths of 1 percent increase.

Higher prices for fuels, lumber and wood products accounted for more than half the February increase in industrial commodities. Gasoline and heating oil prices have been rising sharply. And a recent Wall Street Journal story said prices of lumber and plywood products have shot up between 20 and 30 percent in the past seven weeks. The National Association of Home Builders estimated that price increases on wood products have added $1,200 to the construction cost of a typical one-family house.

In discussing food prices on Meet the Press, Meany cited a recent New York Times article that reported the price of bacon up 8.5 percent in a week; broilers, 10 percent and wheat, 12.1 percent.

"These are the things that are hurting the people," he said. "I can testify personally that in a Washington supermarket here . . . top grade ground beef went from 85 cents a pound on the fourth of February to 95 cents a pound to $1.05 a pound on the 14th of February.

"Chicken breasts, with the bone in, in the same supermarket, went up in six days from 74 cents a pound to 99 cents a pound."

Meany, a member of the Cost of Living Council's Labor-Management Advisory Committee that has pledged to do what it can to curb inflation, said he wants "to cooperate in order to keep the prices down," but noted "there are other things that go into the prices outside of wages."

Meanwhile, there were other developments on the economic stabilization front, including:

- A federal district court ruling in Washington, D.C., making the exemption from controls of low-wage workers earning less than $2.75 an hour retroactive to December 1971 when the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers filed suit against the Cost of Living Council. The court set the $2.75 level last July 14.

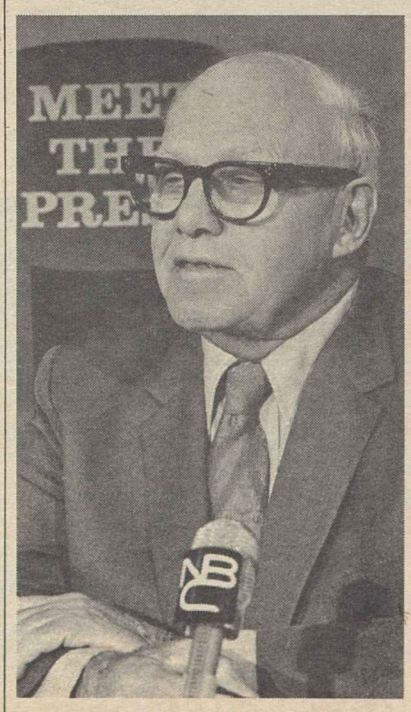
The suit, in which the Meat Cutters and the AFL-CIO were intervenors, had charged the COLC exceeded its authority in setting wage rates of $1.90 an hour as the point of exemption from Phase 2 wage controls.

The court stopped short of granting the unions' request for a $3.35 cutoff. Meany, on Meet the Press, said the AFL-CIO wants Congress to set $3.50 as the exemption level.

- Reimposition of mandatory price controls in the oil industry. The Cost of Living Council set a 1 percent limit on the average increase in prices that may be made by the nation's 23 biggest oil companies without government approval.

The companies, whose annual sales total more than $250,000 million each, account for 95 percent of the industry's $80 billion annual sales.

- The formal abolition of the Pay Board and Price Commission that administered Phase 2 wage-price controls. Their functions were transferred to the Cost of Living Council on Jan. 11, the start of Phase 3.



GEORGE MEANY
Fields queries on TV

Senior Citizens Assail Proposal To Cut Back Medicare Benefits

Massive cutbacks in Medicare programs proposed by the Nixon Administration are a clear attempt "to strip the elderly of their hard-fought gains and turn back the clock of health care progress," the National Council of Senior Citizens warned.

In a statement prepared for a Senate committee hearing on health care for the elderly, NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank charged that the proposed cutbacks repudiate the pledge made to older Americans by Pres. Nixon and Administration spokesmen before last year's election.

Instead of asking Congress to abolish the monthly premium on Medicare doctor insurance as he had urged before the election, the President now proposes to retain the monthly charge—now due to go up to $6.30 on July 1, Cruikshank said.

Citing a study by the NCSC executive board, he said Nixon also seeks to triple the costs Medicare patients now pay for an average hospital stay.

Currently, Medicare beneficiaries pay $72 and nothing thereafter for the first 60 days of hospital care.

The Administration, however, proposes that Medicare patients pay the actual room rate and board charges for the first day of hospital care, plus 10 percent of all subsequent charges, he noted.

In addition to raising the payments for the doctor insurance part of Medicare, Cruikshank said that Nixon's proposal would increase the patient's additional out-of-pocket costs from the present 20 percent to 25 percent of remaining charges by physicians.

"We strongly believe," he stressed, "the enactment of the President's proposal would constitute a most serious barrier to health care for older Americans."

The described cuts in Medicare programs "will steal $516 million of hard-fought gains from the elderly" in fiscal year 1974, Cruikshank declared.

"Other cutbacks were obscured in the budget message," he said, "which, when included, bring the total heist to nearly $850 million for the fiscal year."

He noted that while urging the massive cutbacks, the President made no recommendation to reduce taxes workers pay to support health services for their parents and grandparents.

Cruikshank noted in the statement that "the elderly are not alone in their opposition to the President's proposal."

"They are joined by their children and grandchildren, who are presently contributing to the Medicare program, as evidenced by the recent Harris poll showing that 92 percent of the American people are opposed" to the cutbacks, he said.

3-10-73

Revenue Sharing Hit as 'Buck Passing'

Labor Bids Congress Block Plan

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to block "the Administration's callous abandonment of social programs" and to refrain from "passing the buck" to the states through various forms of revenue sharing.

Problems of education, housing, environment, health, safety and manpower are "too big for any state or local governmental unit to handle alone," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified. He appeared before a Senate Government Operations subcommittee exploring the "New Federalism" concept that the Administration has espoused.

Biemiller termed the concept a "thinly disguised" revival of the "let the states do it" philosophy. But, he stressed, "they haven't and they can't."

The most pressing domestic needs "do not adhere to the lines drawn to bound America's 50 states and 80,000 local government units. They require national leadership, federal programs and federal financial support," Biemiller said.

He acknowledged that the rapid growth of federal programs in the 1960s "inevitably created some administrative inefficiencies and overlapping." But improvements can be made "without undermining their purpose, goals and standards."

Biemiller urged Congress to retain federal grants to state and local governments for specific programs and not to replace them with "under-funded revenue sharing measures" that lack federal standards.

He illustrated his testimony with these examples:

Community development and housing — Administration budget slashes "would represent an end to a direct federal government role in revitalizing the nation's cities and increasing the availability of housing for low- and moderate-income Americans."

Biemiller warned that "the rot of the cities is spreading into suburban areas, and saying things are all right doesn't make them any better."

Education—"Behind its vaguely-formulated program of special revenue sharing, the Administration is proposing the severe under-funding or elimination of programs to improve the quality of education in America and to eliminate the great

(Continued on Page 8)

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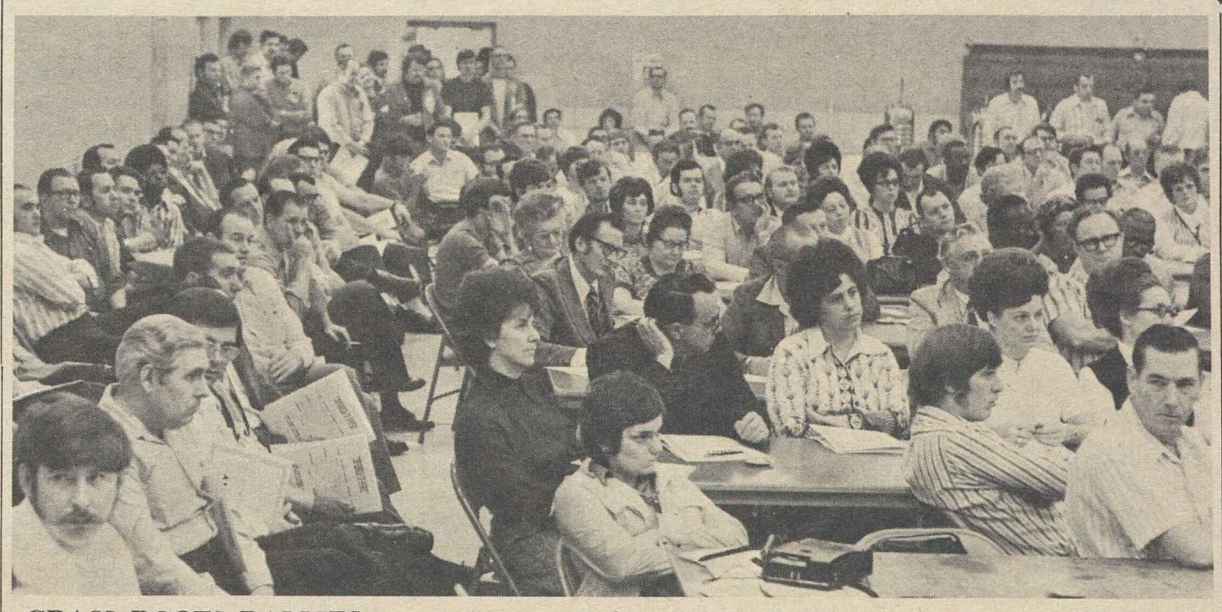
500,000 Win 10.7% Hike As Railroads Settle Early



GRASS ROOTS RALLIES across the country brought together thousands of rank-and-file union leaders Mar. 10 as the opening of negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse nears. This is part of the overflow crowd at a rally in Louisville, Ky., one of 15 arranged by the Coordinated Bargaining Committee. The CBC, a coalition of 11 AFL-CIO unions and three unaffiliated unions, will represent the 200,000 GE and Westinghouse electrical workers at the bargaining tables. **(Story Page 3.)**

14 Unions Boost Pay, Benefits

By James M. Shevis

The nation's major railroads and 14 rail labor organizations have reached tentative early agreement on new 18-month contracts covering wages, pensions, and health and welfare matters.

The settlement, which would raise pay and fringe benefits for more than 500,000 railroad workers by about 10.7 percent over the life of the contract, would take effect on July 1 if ratified by the unions involved and appropriate action is taken by Congress to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

The accord — reached three and a half months before current agreements run out—covers 61 Class I railroads, virtually all major lines in the United States.

Except for changes in the railroad retirement system, terms of the new contracts do not apply to five Northeastern railroads that are now in reorganization under bankruptcy proceedings. The five are Penn Central, Reading, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Boston & Maine and Lehigh Valley.

In a joint release by the unions and the National Railway Labor Conference, bargaining agent for the carriers, it was noted that the tentative agreement marked the first time a settlement had been reached on all pending issues with all the unions in advance of a bargaining deadline.

The key to the agreement, which

(Continued on Page 3)

Delay Called 'Shameful':

Quick Action Urged To Lift Wage Floor

The AFL-CIO termed the long delay in raising the minimum wage from its $1.60 level "shameful" and called on Congress to vote quick assistance to millions of Americans held down by "wages too low and hours too long."

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Labor subcommittee that the buying power of the $1.60 minimum wage has dropped below that of the $1.25 wage floor that was in effect before the Fair Labor Standards Act was last improved, in 1966.

As of the start of 1973, even before the latest surge in living costs, the minimum was worth only $1.19 an hour in 1966 terms, Biemiller testified.

He urged the House panel to renew its effort to improve the Fair Labor Standards Act and expand coverage.

During the 92nd Congress, the committee's bill was gutted by amendments on the House floor. And after the Senate repaired the damage, a conservative coalition in the House refused to agree to a House-Senate conference aimed at reconciling the two measures.

Those who blocked action, Biemiller said, "not only frustrated the legislative process but successfully defeated the hopes of millions of workers."

Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.), who sponsored last year's bill, has introduced a somewhat expanded version that would raise the minimum wage for most workers to $2.20 an hour in two steps. It would also extend coverage to millions now excluded, including all public employes and most household domestic workers.

Quick action by the committee

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate Unit Bars Controls Below $3.50

Wages below $3.50 an hour would be exempt from all controls under a one-year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act approved by the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee action is the first step in the legislative ladder facing an Administration request for continuation of its power to regulate wages and prices. The existing law will expire on Apr. 30.

The House Banking Committee will open hearings later this month on the stabilization law, and both House and Senate committee ac-

(Continued on Page 8)

Abel Cites Dangers To Nation's Economy

Soaring prices, led by wholesale food costs climbing at a 56 percent annual rate during the last three months, are undermining the government's stabilization effort, the AFL-CIO warned Congress.

At the same time, other developments at home and abroad threaten serious consequences throughout the national economy, AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel declared in a statement to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, is chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

"Our concerns are manifold," he told the committee: "The failure of the government to make much of a dent in unemployment; escalating inflation; continued controls on wages while key prices are unregulated; the deteriorating U.S. position in world trade; cutbacks in vital social programs; an inequitable tax structure; a flood of business mergers; an energy crisis, and devaluation of the dollar."

While economic expansion is continuing, he said, 4.4 million workers, more than 5.1 percent of the workforce, were still un-

(Continued on Page 7)

Boy Scouts, Mortgages Nixon Aide's Loopholes

If you like the Boy Scouts, you should love the oil depletion tax allowance.

That's the reasoning of John D. Ehrlichman, chief domestic affairs adviser to President Nixon.

Ehrlichman, interviewed on the ABC network's Issues and Answers program, professed to be puzzled at all the talk of tax loopholes.

He put the tax windfall to an oil millionaire in the same "social need" category as a tax exemption on a $2 contribution to the Boy Scouts. The latter encourages donations to worthy causes and the multi-billion dollar depletion allowance "is an incentive" to find more oil.

Ehrlichman scoffed at the suggestion that the government would be in less of a financial bind if tax loopholes were closed.

There's just "no way," he insisted, to raise any "significant" amount of revenue by that route.

In fact, Ehrlichman said, the only "loopholes" that he knows of are the tax exemptions for children

(Continued on Page 6)

Census Finds Women Trail Men in Pay

Working women were paid about half as much as their male counterparts, according to a Census Bureau study based on earnings for 1969.

The report shows that women aged 25 to 64 who had completed four years of high school earned a median of $5,067, compared with $9,067 earned by men of equivalent age and education.

Women in the same age grouping who had four years of college earned $7,238 on the average, compared with $13,103 for college-educated men in 1969, the year for which the statistics were collected for the 1970 census.

The earnings of high school-educated women workers were 56 percent of those for men, and college women made only 55 percent of the amount men of comparable education received.

The report, titled "Earnings by Occupation & Education," shows that disparity in earnings between the sexes is even greater in some of the 12 major occupational groups studied.

It noted, for example, that women private household workers with four years of high school earned about 37 percent of the amount paid men in the same education and job categories.

Among clerical workers, however, the earnings for women were 63 percent of those for men.

The earnings gap was further narrowed in the computer specialist field, as women with four years of high school earned $8,531, or about 75 percent, of the $11,422 paid men. Women computer specialists with four years of college earned $11,159, or 87 percent of the $12,868 earned by college-educated men.

The report also shows disparities in earnings between men and women among the races. White women in 1969 had a median income of $5,106, against $9,187 for men. Black women earned $4,565, compared with $7,041 for black men.

The earnings data are based on persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks of the year. The report also presents earnings comparisons separately for whites, blacks and workers of Spanish origin.

Network Pacts Approved by AFTRA Units

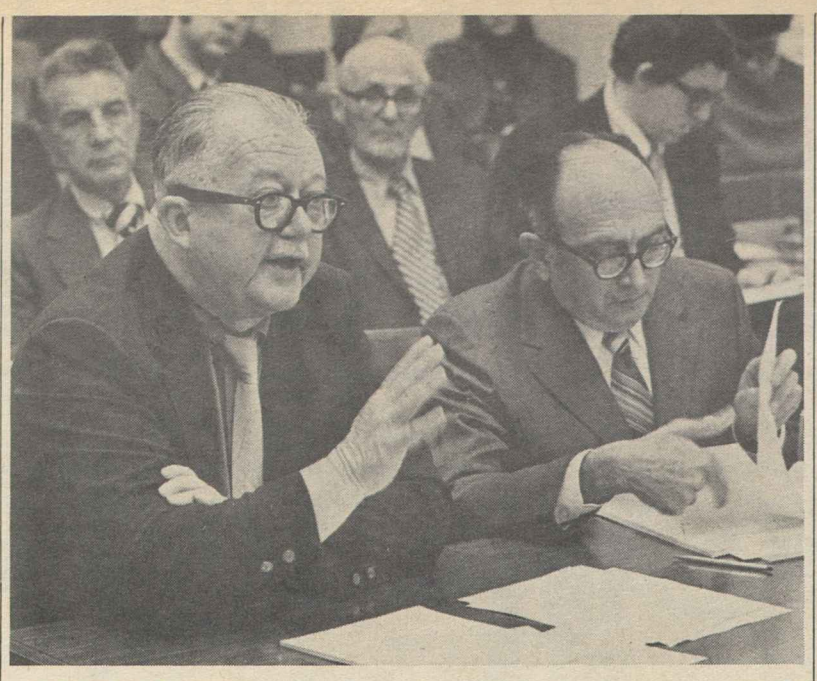
New York — Membership meetings in five cities have overwhelmingly ratified new contracts with three broadcasting networks, the Television & Radio Artists announced.

The contracts were discussed and approved at meetings in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington and New York.

Under one-year agreements with the ABC, NBC and CBS networks, retroactive to Nov. 16, 1972, all fees and staff minimum will be raised 5.5 percent. In addition, pension and welfare contributions by the employers are increased in two steps, overtime pay for newsmen is increased — and management will no longer require any news staffers to carry an electronic calling device when off duty.

The meetings also approved separate three-year contracts covering television commercials and radio transcriptions.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said a contract with the Mutual network is still being negotiated.



URGENT NEED for legislation raising the minimum wage and expanding coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act is stressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller at House hearings. With him, right, is Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

HEW Urged to Rescind Cuts in Social Services

AFL-CIO President George Meany has asked the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to withdraw proposed regulations that would gut social services programs states have set up for the poor and near-poor.

Under the HEW proposals, federal aid for child day care centers would be drastically curtailed—and at the same time, federal standards intended to assure quality care for the children would be scrapped.

Programs to help the elderly, to deal with drug and alcohol abuse, to assist the mentally retarded would be starved for funds and, where continued, be limited in effect to serving persons on welfare rolls.

By law, Congress imposed a $2.5 billion ceiling on the otherwise automatic program under which the federal government puts up 75 percent of the cost of social services provided for low-income families and individuals.

In its budget estimates, the Administration has earmarked only $1.8 billion as the federal share. And the effect of its proposed regulations, informed critics charge, would be to limit federal aid to only about that amount.

In a letter to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Meany declared:

"We are completely opposed to the proposed regulations which would deny all services to the working poor. The proposed regulations will severely limit the availability of day care and other services by sharply narrowing the eligibility requirements.

"The new level of income at which people will no longer be eligible for those services is, in most states, far lower than the poverty level. This will mean that large numbers of low-income families will be completely shut out from federally assisted day care and other programs."

Meany protested also a proposal to discontinue the present policy of allowing the use of private donations—such as United Givers Fund allocations—to represent the state share of the cost of the program.

He suggested that this proposed change "is certainly in conflict with the Administration's professed reliance on the voluntary sector."

If the HEW proposals become final, Meany charged, it would "reverse the congressional intent of over a decade to alleviate the social and physical ills which lead people into poverty."

A statement by the American Public Welfare Association attacking the proposed regulations said they would deprive more than 3.8 million people of social services.

Nationwide, a survey by the organization showed, "more than 196,000 children will be deprived of day care services, thus compelling thousands of parents to go back on welfare rolls, and over 176,000 mentally retarded persons will lose out on services essential to their well-being and improvement."

The proposed sharp reduction of services comes on top of other Administration actions curtailing social programs for the poor and elderly.

Steelworkers Buy 13-Story Building

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers are in the process of buying a modern, 13-story building here as the union's new headquarters.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel said the union hopes to complete the move to 5 Gateway Center by June 1. The building, constructed in 1964, has been generally referred to as the IBM building, for its principal tenant. Abel said agreement in principle on the purchase has been reached with the owners of the building, the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Value Now Below '66:

'Shameful Delay' On Wage Floor Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

to clear the legislation for the House floor "would be an important forward step," Biemiller said, even though the AFL-CIO does not consider the measure fully adequate.

To merely restore lost buying power, Biemiller said, would require an immediate increase to $2.10 an hour. "And to provide these low-wage workers with an adequate share of the gains of the economy's rising productivity—in addition to the urgently needed offset for inflation—it would require immediate adoption of a $2.40 an hour minimum wage."

Biemiller suggested a three-step rise to $2 immediately, $2.20 a year later and $2.50 as soon as possible thereafter.

Even a $2 minimum wage, Biemiller testified, would leave a worker's income below the government-defined poverty level.

He urged Congress to ignore the "voices of gloom and doom" that predict dire consequences to the economy of a higher minimum wage. Studies of past minimum wage increases, "conducted under both Republican and Democratic administrations," have consistently found "widespread benefits for the economy as a whole accompanied by substantial gains for those at the lowest end of the wage scale and only isolated instances of adverse effect."

Biemiller reiterated the AFL-CIO's continued opposition to a subminimum wage for youth, which the Nixon Administration advocated last year.

He said that "no one—young or old, black or white, male or female—should be asked to work for less than the wage floor. We need no bargain basement wages for any group of workers."

Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.), who last year sponsored an Administration-endorsed substitute bill providing a lower minimum wage than the Dent bill, a subminimum youth wage, and no extension of coverage, has introduced a modified version this year.

The new Dent bill would raise the minimum initially to $2 an hour for the bulk of workers, those in jobs that had been covered by the wage-hour law before 1966. A year later, they would go to $2.20 an hour.

The Erlenborn version would raise this group to $1.80 the first year, $2 a year later, and $2.10 in the third year.

For those covered in 1966 and others to be brought under coverage for the first time, the Dent bill would move in annual steps from $1.80 to $2 to $2.20. The Erlenborn version would go over a four-year period from $1.70 to $1.80 to $2 to $2.10.

Farm workers—now stuck at $1.30—would move in three steps to $1.90 under the Dent version; to $1.80 over the same period under the Erlenborn bill.

Erlenborn slightly modified his subminimum youth wage to provide that workers under 18 could be paid less than the federal minimum only for the first six months of their employment.

The Labor Dept. postponed its testimony on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act while the Administration formulates a position. Earlier this year, at Senate confirmation hearings, Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan expressed his strong personal opposition to a lower minimum wage for youth.

Fire Fighters Praise Stand On Safety Act

The Fire Fighters applauded the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement calling on Congress to extend coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act to all workers, including employes of federal, state and local governments.

The proposal is part of the council's program for improvements in the federal safety program to better protect workers on the job.

Protections of the federal law are vitally needed, Fire Fighters President W. H. McClellan declared, "because of the failure of states to properly include and protect public employes" in state safety programs.

The rise in the death and injury rate of fire fighters has been appalling, the IAFF said. In January alone, 15 fire fighters died in the line of duty. During 1971, the last year for which full annual statistics are available, 106 fire fighters lost their lives on the job and 51,000 others were injured.

Labor Backs Bill to Crack Down On Employers Hiring Illegal Aliens

A proposed amendment to the Immigration Act that would penalize employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO at House hearings.

An identical bill, also sponsored by Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.), passed the House last September, 297-53, but died with the adjournment of the 92nd Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged quick action on the new bill.

Aliens who have entered the United States illegally become "easy prey for the unscrupulous employer looking for cheap labor," Biemiller said.

"Because their presence in the United States is in violation of the law and they are in constant danger of discovery and deportation . . . they are in no position to complain if their employer pays them poorly or treats them unfairly."

Last year's hearings clearly demonstrated, he noted, that the effect of the employment and exploitation of illegal aliens "has been to depress and maintain low wage levels and substandard living conditions for American citizens, permanent residents and illegal aliens alike in areas where they are employed in large numbers."

Biemiller's testimony was presented to a subcommittee headed by Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.) by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

The AFL-CIO statement emphasized that the United States must continue to be "a haven of liberty for the persecuted and the oppressed." But it warned that the opportunity for legal immigration "is threatened by the increasing number of persons who enter this country illegally, take jobs needed by our own unemployed, and undermine domestic labor standards by working at low wages paid by exploiting employers."

Under present law, employers are specifically exempt from any penalty for hiring illegal aliens.

The proposed amendment would provide a series of increasing penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens without having made a good faith effort to determine their status.

A first violation would bring only a citation with no penalty. A second offense would make the employer subject to a fine of up to $500 for each illegal alien employed. Further violations would subject the employer to double the amount of the fine and up to one year in prison.

14 Unions Involved:

500,000 Win 10.7% In Railroad Accords

(Continued from Page 1)

provides increases of 4 percent in wages and 6.7 percent in benefits, was a general accord on issues involving the railroad retirement system covering nearly two million retired workers, their dependents and survivors.

Railroad workers have their own pension plan under the Railroad Retirement Act, separate and distinct from the social security system which covers most other American workers. While rail workers receive benefits that are twice those received by social security recipients, their monthly payment to the retirement fund is about twice as large as that paid by workers covered by social security.

Under the new contracts, the railroads have agreed to pick up all current costs of the retirement system above the amount paid by workers in other industries under the social security plan.

This will add $42.75 a month to the paycheck of a railroad worker who now contributes the maximum amount to the system. The amount will rise to $47.50 on Jan. 1, 1974, when contributions to the system are scheduled to go up.

Rail employes now pay 10.6 percent of their income up to $900 a month into their pension plan, with employers matching the contribution. Workers covered by social security pay 5.85 percent on the first $10,800 of their yearly income. The new contract requires the carriers to pay all contributions over 5.85 percent.

The railroads also agreed to extend temporary increases in railroad retirement benefits that had been previously adopted.

In addition, the settlement will allow employes covered by the system to retire voluntarily at the age of 60 after 30 years of service, without any reduction in benefits, starting July 1, 1974. The provision currently applies only to women employed by the railroads.

Both sides further agreed to set up a joint standing committee to prepare recommendations for the permanent restructuring of the railroad retirement system. A need for substantial restructuring of the system to insure its solvency was pointed up last year in a report by the Commission on Railroad Retirement.

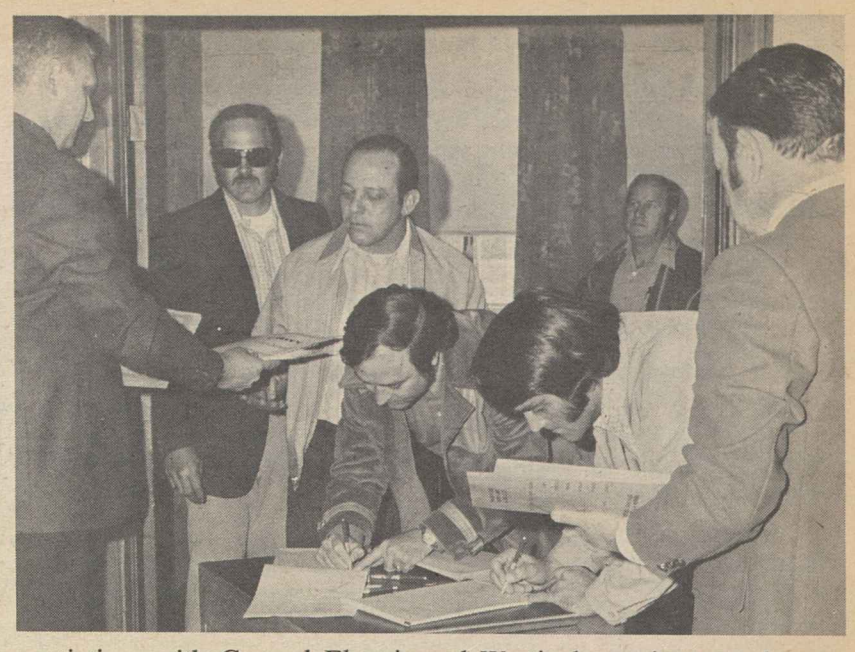
The settlement proposes that Congress extend the time for such restructuring 18 months beyond the present deadline of July 1. The standing committee would report its recommendations to Congress by July 1, 1974.

Union leaders joined the railroads in a letter to Congress urging amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act to allow for the revisions in the pension plan.

The new settlement also has these provisions:

- The railroads will pay the costs of administering a national dues check-off system for all unions which are parties to the agreement.
- Maximum individual lifetime major medical benefits, paid for by the railroads, will increase from $50,000 to $250,000, starting July 1.
- The United Transportation Union and Locomotive Engineers agreed to continue a standing committee considering work rules changes. It was further agreed that other unions and the carriers may also work out standing committee procedures.

Unions covered by the agreement are the UTU, Locomotive Engineers, Railway & Airline Clerks, Machinists, Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Carmen, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Signalmen, Maintenance of Way Employes, Yardmasters, Dining Car Employes, and Dispatchers.



LABOR UNITY in coming negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse is stressed at a rally in Schenectady, N.Y., by President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Delegates register at another rally staged by the Coordinated Bargaining Committee for the 14 GE and Westinghouse unions at an IUE Union hall near Baltimore.

GE-Westinghouse Workers Show Solidarity at Multiunion Rallies

An overwhelming show of labor unity emerged at 15 rallies across the country, attended by thousands of electrical workers whose unions are preparing to negotiate new contracts with General Electric and Westinghouse Corp.

The Mar. 10 rallies were arranged by the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of the 14 GE and Westinghouse unions—11 AFL-CIO internationals and three unaffiliated unions.

Negotiations are scheduled to begin for 120,000 workers at GE Mar. 22 and for about 80,000 at Westinghouse Apr. 10. Most of the existing contracts with GE expire May 26 and the majority of Westinghouse agreements end June 10.

Rank-and-file leaders of 300 local unions in 41 states were on hand to review the bargaining goals drafted by the CBC steering committee and to provide further input of union members.

The contract proposals include substantial wage increases, unlimited cost-of-living escalators, improvements in pensions, vacations, sick leave, health plans, job safety and union shops. The unions also are seeking protections against plant shutdowns and "farming out" of work, early retirement benefits and elimination of area wage differentials.

Top representatives of the CBC, including a number of the 14 union presidents that make up the committee, were among the key speakers at the rallies.

Overflow attendance was reported at the 15 rallies at Schenectady and Syracuse, N.Y., Pittsburgh, Newark, N.J., Memphis, Louisville, Lynn, Mass., Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, O, Arbutus, Md., Schiller Park, Ill., Irving, Tex., and Burlingame, Calif.

President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which represents the majority of employes of the two giant electrical manufacturers, expressed optimism in Schenectady that a new contract can be negotiated without striking.

He stressed, however, that adjustments must be made to remedy the erosion of workers' wages in the last three and a half years. He said improvements in the cost-of-living provisions and better pensions are of particular concern to workers.

President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, speaking in Newark, hailed the efforts of the CBC to achieve unity in dealing with GE and Westinghouse.

He called for contract improvements "to meet the need of the workers who produce the record profits for these rich corporations."

In the 1970-72 period, the CBC noted that after-tax profits shot up 61.4 percent at GE and 56.4 percent at Westinghouse.

Other key speakers at the rallies included President Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers in Cincinnati, President Gilbert Jewell of the Allied Industrial Workers in Louisville, President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers in Illinois, President Rodney A. Bower of the Technical Engineers in Memphis, and Vice President Robert Simpson of the Machinists in California.

The other AFL-CIO unions that make up the CBC are the Carpenters, Firemen & Oilers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Steelworkers, in addition to the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers and the Teamsters.

Coordinated bargaining was initiated with the two companies in 1966. A dispute over the legality of the procedure followed, but the unions were upheld by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

In 1969, a stalemate at GE resulted in a 101-day strike. The settlement was described as a sweeping victory over GE's long-time policy of refusing to bargain after its "first and only" proposal.

4.4 Million Unemployed As Jobless Rate Rises

Joblessness increased in February to the point that 4.4 million Americans were looking for jobs that were not there, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS said unemployment rose one-tenth of 1 percent for a seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 5.1 percent of the workforce. There were 76,000 more workers out of work than in January.

It was the second bad economic report released by the government in two days. A day earlier, BLS reported wholesale prices in February were up 1.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, the biggest one-month jump in 22 years.

The Administration's unemployment target is to lower the nation's jobless rate to the "neighborhood of 4.5 percent" by the end of this year.

Although total employment rose by 572,000 during the month, February also saw an increase of 648,000 in the number of people seeking jobs. BLS counted the seasonally adjusted labor force at 87,569,000 for the month, and found 83,127,000 of these were employed.

The report said more than four-fifths of the increase in total employment took place among women and teenagers. It noted also that "a disproportionately large share" of the gain took place among part-time workers.

Unemployment rates for most labor force categories showed little or no change over the month. However, government statistics did reflect:

- An increase in joblessness among teenagers, whose unemployment rate advanced from 14.3 percent in January to 15.8 percent in February.
- A rise in unemployment among service workers, from 5.5 percent in January to 6.1 percent last month.
- A decline over the month in the rate of joblessness among adult women, from 5.3 percent to 4.9 percent.
- Slight increases in the unemployment rate for black workers, up one-tenth of 1 percent from 8.9 percent in January, and for blue-collar workers, an advance to 5.7 percent from 5.6 percent in January.

Among nonfarm workers, BLS reported a drop in the number of persons employed in the primary metal industries, food and kindred products, printing and publishing, and in the federal government.

NEWLY-ELECTED secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers is Sol C. Chaikin, who has been an ILGWU vice president and associate director of its Northeast Department.

Union Official Named For Top Job Safety Post

John H. Stender, a vice president of the Boilermakers and a Republican state senator from Washington, has been nominated by President Nixon for the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety & Health.

Stender is a former business manager of Boilermakers Local 541 in Seattle and has been an international vice president of the union since 1958.

He ran for Congress in 1960 as a Republican in a district that is normally heavily Democratic—and came within 139 votes of an upset. Stender has been a state senator since 1962.

Stender, 56, has served on a number of civic and political panels, is a former trustee of Seattle's Regional Health Planning Council, and president of the Labor-Management Committee on Fair Foreign Competition.

In another appointment, Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan named Donald F. Rodgers to a new post of Counsellor to the Secretary.

Rodgers will also continue his White House role of Consultant to the President for Labor—a post he has held for the past 10 months.

Rodgers has been a member of the Operating Engineers since 1945 and became an international representative of the union in 1952 after graduating from Cornell University. The next year he began a 15-year stint as business representative of the 6,000-member Local 15 in New York City.

Before joining the White House staff, he was executive director of the New York Building & Construction Industry's Board of Urban Affairs Fund.

Rail Labor Executives Elect C. M. McIntosh

Clarence M. McIntosh was elected to succeed J. Taylor Soop as the executive secretary-treasurer of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

McIntosh had been assistant to Soop, who is retiring Apr. 1.

The Nation's Economy

THE OUTLOOK for economic developments during the course of 1973, particularly in the latter part of the year, is clouded. The Administration's proposed cuts of essential government programs and predictions of a tightened monetary policy—with interest rates already moving up—can bring a substantial slowdown in the pace of the economy's expansion, if they become a reality. Moreover, the probable slowing in the rise of consumer expenditures, which account for close to two-thirds of total national output, can add to the emergence of growing economic difficulties.

Yet, continuation of a rapid rate of economic expansion throughout 1973 is essential, if further reductions in the unsatisfactory level of unemployment are to be achieved, in this period of sharply advancing productivity and fast growth of the civilian labor force.

Goverment measures are required to assure a balanced expansion of the economy in 1973, with rising real incomes and declining unemployment—decisive and selective measures to lift the economy on a sustained and balanced basis, to create jobs and expand needed public facilities and services.

1. We urge the Congress to reject proposals to cut or terminate essential government programs and, instead, to expand the operation of programs that strengthen American society and create job opportunities. We repeat our request to the Congress to adopt an expanded and strengthened public-service employment program—federal grants to the states and local governments for the creation of jobs to provide needed public services.

2. Tax justice and additional federal revenue are needed and can be achieved by eliminating major loopholes of tax privilege for corporations and wealthy families. Such action can eliminate the continuing federal budget deficits that have resulted from the effects of the 1969-1970 recession and the grant of billions of dollars of special tax subsidies to business.

3. We urge the Congress to direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate a portion of available bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, to effectuate the construction of housing and community facilities. We also urge the Congress to require pension funds and trust accounts of banks to invest a proportion of these moneys in low- and moderate-income housing.

4. We urge the Administration and the Congress to eliminate the inequities that persist in the economic stabilization program.

5. We call on the Congress for immediate action to increase the federal minimum wage and to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the millions of low-wage workers who are still outside of the law's protection.

6. We urge the Administration and the Congress to adopt and pursue a comprehensive policy to halt the continuing deterioration of America's position in the world economy—to stop the export of American jobs and undermining of the nation's industrial base, to regulate the export of American technology and capital, to eliminate the tax and other incentives that encourage U.S. companies to expand their operations in foreign countries and to curb the rising tide of imports that displace American production.

—From a statement on the national economy adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 23, 1973.

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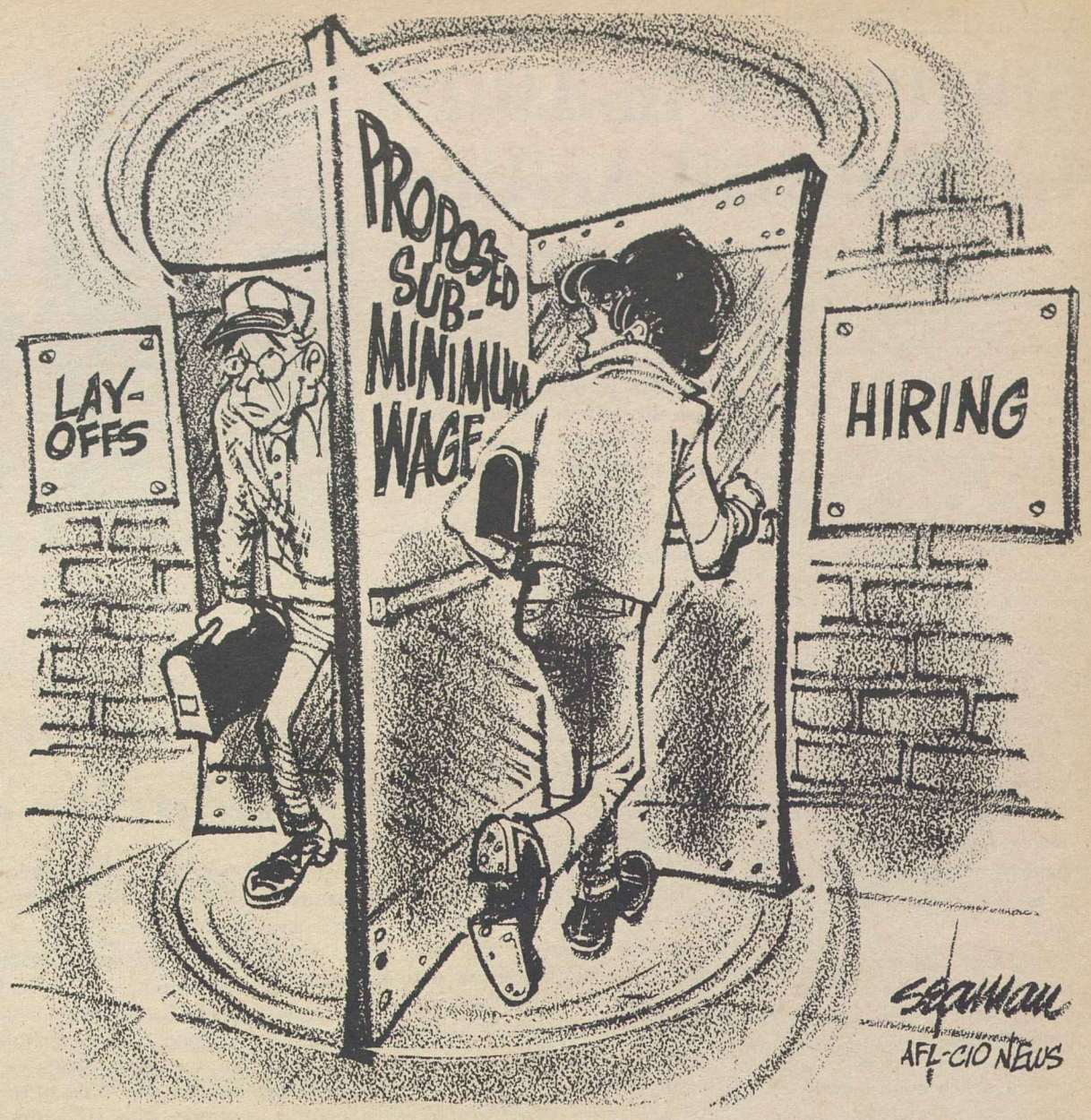


A Word Edgewise:

Federal Government Critics Give Washington a Bum Rap

By John P. Roche

DESPITE RUMORS to the contrary spread by, among others, the President of the United States, power has not been concentrated in the federal bureaucracy by a sinister liberal cabal. On the contrary, Washington moved in as it became increasingly apparent that state and local governments were simply incompetent to cope with the major problems of a modern industrial society.

The impetus for concentration, if anything, came from the bottom, from the people and their elected representatives who wanted such socialist frivolities as social security, unemployment compensation, trade unions, civil rights, and a decent education.

Mr. Nixon, in a recent chapter in his serialized State of the Union address, accused those who look to the federal government for leadership of a patronizing attitude toward state and local governments. We are apparently just a bunch of elitist snobs who fail to appreciate the virtue incarnate in the city councils, state legislatures, town meetings, and other units of non-federal jurisdiction.

He is absolutely right on one count: we profoundly distrust state and local governments, but not because we are patronizing snobs. On the contrary, we are political realists and, I submit, the majority of the American people shares our skepticism.

It is good dirty fun for Mr. Nixon to ridicule federal bureaucrats peering over their pencils (and I might add that winning the election conferred on the President the right to give liberals the leather; politics is a body-contact sport), but on the practical level is he prepared to argue that state and local bureaucracies are more honest, more dedicated, more talented at peering over pencils than their federal counterpart? He knows as well as I do that in most states civil service is a joke.

To say this is not to deny that the federal bureaucracy has its failings. It is cumbersome, oversized, and often underworked. (There is what I call the Aid to Dependent Colonels welfare program at the Pentagon which could provide some fat for Secretary Richardson's budgetary surgeons.)

But by and large, federal bureaucrats do not steal. A cynical friend once suggested that this virtue is founded on lack of imagination, but there it is. In contrast, has anyone been keeping track of grand jury activities in New Jersey?

Similarly, if political virtue resides at the bottom of the pyramid, why does every talented politician make tracks for Washington? To this Mr. Nixon can reply that the habits of a lifetime can be changed, but—to take one example—nobody should hold his breath waiting for Elliot Richardson to come home and run for Mayor of Boston.

FINALLY, JUST TAKE the average American sense of governmental priorities. Do a poll: ask him (or her) to name 1) his city councilman; 2) his state representative; 3) his state senator; 4) his U.S. congressman; and 5) his U.S. senators.

I won't waste space predicting the results, except to note that in terms of "participatory democracy" far more Americans cast their votes in national elections than in state and local when the latter are held in off years. And when national and state officials are on the same ballot, there is generally a remarkable fall-off from the top of the ticket—President, senator, representative—to the state and local contests below.

In short, the most representative government in the United States is the national government. That is not liberal whimsy, but based on hard electoral data. Beyond that—and this is speculation with a liberal bias—I submit the national government is probably the most honest and efficient government in the nation. If this is patronizing elitism, make the most of it.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

EEOC Hit on Non-Conciliation:

Unions Expand Job Prospects For Minorities Despite Snags

By William E. Pollard

The following is excerpted from a paper delivered at the recent Industrial Relations Research Association meeting in Toronto, Canada. Pollard is a staff representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

IN SEPTEMBER 1965, the first chairman of the newly created Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., agreed to send notice of all charges involving AFL-CIO locals to the international unions and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. Our own representatives, working closely with the full-time civil rights representatives of about 80 international unions, used all the pressure and influence we could muster to resolve those complaints as internal violations of union constitutions and policies, and we got a great deal of results.

In 1969, after increasing steadily from 1965 to 1968, the complaints we received from EEOC began to drop off.

EEOC stopped sending them. Since 1972, it has been very hard to find out what complaints EEOC had involving unions so that we could do something about them.

Since 1969, EEOC's thrust toward conciliation has slackened as well, in our opinion. EEOC hasn't had enough staff or budget to make conciliation work. The time gap between notice and decision has become much longer, and because of these delays EEOC has lost a great deal of its clout in the minds of respondents.

In effect, then, EEOC has shifted its emphasis from conciliation to litigation, and few observers seem to find anything wrong with that. Many people who should know better argue that the solution is to provide heavier penalties, that "for conciliation to be successful, each party must think that his or her cost of disagreeing exceeds their cost of agreeing."

We reject that theory. What is needed for conciliation to work is for conciliation to take place, and without unreasonable delay.

The heavy-penalty theory, in our view, is not directed at solving problems, but at busting unions.

Sixty percent of our 60,000 local unions have no full-time officers or representatives. Union business has to be taken care of by men and women who work full eight-hour shifts. The limited information they get from EEOC leaves them liable to lawsuits where decent conciliation could resolve the problem.

So we think it is completely wrong to take union dues to pay heavier and heavier damages awarded by the courts because the EEOC failed to meet its obligation of seeking resolution before going to court.

That kind of litigation doesn't cost industry a penny. The Internal Revenue Service, time and again, has found that such expenses, including awards and fines in criminal cases, is a "normal cost of doing business" and is deductible from corporate income taxes. To unions, as the enemies of unions are very much aware, those expenses can only mean financial crippling, if not bankruptcy.

But on the record, industry is not much molested by EEOC. Unions get the lion's share of EEOC's attention.

ONLY 15 PERCENT of the people EEOC is supposed to protect have unions. Why does that 15 percent get so much attention and the 85 percent so little? Why does the EEOC bypass the civil rights machinery the unions have created to make sure unions do all they can to ensure justice in the workplace? Is it any wonder that we see mixed motives in all this? Is it any wonder that we suspect union-busting is involved?

I think it is wrong to credit EEOC or OFCC with all the progress that has been made in expanding minority job opportunities. Other organizations—the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the NAACP, the Legal Defense Fund and the AFL-CIO itself—have singly and jointly taken a great deal of affirmative action in expanding job opportunities for minorities.

Construction has been the chief target of labor's critics in the human rights area. There seems to be an impression that all the problems of minority workers would be solved if the building trades would simply open the door to them. Well, the door is open with a "welcome" sign on it; the unions are doing what they can.

In the construction field there are 17 unions with 3 million members. Since 1969 about 12 percent of them have been unemployed. At the end of December 1971, of all the 110,592 apprentices in the construction trades under registered joint apprenticeship programs, 12 percent of those apprentices were members of minority groups. The number of minority group apprentices now is at an all-time high in excess of 20,000.

That doesn't go a long way toward solving the problem of minority employment, but it is a better performance than any achieved by any other voluntary association in America.

Coordinated Bargaining:

Common Goals Weld Unions For Electrical Industry Talks

FOURTEEN UNIONS representing 200,000 workers in the electrical manufacturing industry are gearing up for 1973 negotiations on new contracts with the best unity ever, James D. Compton, head of a coordinated union group declared.

Coordinated bargaining, once bitterly fought by the industry's giant employers, has won both the sanction of law and acceptance of management, said the chairman of the steering committee of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee for General Electric and Westinghouse Unions.

Compton gave credit to the unity of the unions throughout the long 1969-70 negotiations and 100-day GE strike for the success of the now solidly established coordinated bargaining system. He said that every union in the manufacturing phase of the industry is part of this year's effort, and that some unions in other phases of the industry may join the group before actual negotiations get under way.

Compton said the committee is now shaping common contract goals, guided by rank-and-file sentiment expressed in a series of grassroots meetings around the country. He said that while it is still too early to spell out detailed proposals, the issues of union shop and realistic protection against the sweeping rise of living costs are getting high priority reaction.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Compton, who is also executive assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, said the union group is determined to "remove the eight-cent annual cap" on its cost-of-living escalator.

A cost-of-living clause should reflect what is really happening in the economy, unlimited by a ceiling that blocks wages from staying abreast of fast-mounting prices, Compton asserted. He said the so-called 5.5 percent Phase 3 wage guideline would not limit the unions' bargaining.

"We're going to get as much as we can . . . to meet the problems . . . in the cost-of-living area," and if the settlement exceeds the guideline, the unions are prepared to face the problem of putting it into effect, he declared.

Reporters questioning Compton were Linda Botsford of the Bureau of National Affairs and Donald Finley of United Press International. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON signed the Elementary & Secondary Education Act in 1965, it was a high point in more than a century of struggle to provide educational opportunities for all of our citizens, particularly those most disadvantaged.

In 1862, the Morrill Act was passed establishing grants for federal land to each state for the establishment of colleges specializing in agriculture and mechanical arts — the so-called land-grant colleges.

Federal involvement in education grew slowly but steadily over the years and by 1966 the federal government was aiding education at all levels from pre-school through graduate school education for those bypassed along the way.

The heart of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act was Title I which directed funds to school districts with the largest number of low-income families. Although 95 percent of the counties in the nation received some aid, the bulk of the money was concentrated in the inner city and the impoverished rural areas.

Office of Education funding is made through the combined Labor-HEW appropriations. Twice President Nixon has vetoed the Labor-HEW appropriations. As a result, the Office of Education is being funded on a continuing appropriations resolution. It estimates that education funding in fiscal 1973 will fall about $73 million below fiscal 1972 ESEA spending.

The continuing appropriations may be extended one year this June 30 but by June 30, 1974, some decision must be made on whether ESEA will be continued in some form or Nixon's education revenue sharing will be adopted.

Currently the House Education subcommittee, under Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), is holding hearings. At these hearings and in the Nixon Administration 1974 budget the real issues are emerging.

Nixon is proposing that all programs in the Office of Education, the National Institute of Education and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of HEW for Education be given budget authority in 1974 of $5,217,000,000. This is $208 million less than he proposed for fiscal 1973.

One reason the Nixon proposal is receiving so much flak—among others—is that it is a major cutback when you consider the U.S. growth in gross national production, population, plus inflation.

Nixon is also proposing to lump some 30 categorical grant programs into five broad areas of education: elementary and secondary education, including aid to educationally disadvantaged children and support services; federal impact aid; aid to handicapped children; vocational and adult education, and basic school lunch programs.

HE IS ASKING about the same $2.8 billion in fiscal 1975 for his revenue sharing that he first offered in 1971.

Initially most governors and mayors supported federal revenue sharing but now that they are reading the fine print—what it really means—are cooling off. They are finding gimmicks.

The proposed cutback in the impact aid program—where there are heavy federal activities—will hit the central cities the hardest since it would phase out some $143 million where there are no government bases.

Actual student aid programs could well be impounded under the Nixon plan and some are not even budgeted. This is also true of the Emergency School Aid Act, a program that stresses desegregation but bans the use of funds in busing.

Congress has more than a slight foundation for being concerned over bloc grants. It knows, for example, that such grants can be easily impounded by the Executive Branch because the public doesn't know what programs are being held up.

THE BEST UNITY ever marks the coordinated bargaining drive of 14 unions representing 200,000 workers in the electrical manufacturing industry now preparing for 1973 contract talks, James D. Compton, chairman of the group's steering committee, reported on Labor News Conference. Compton was questioned by Donald Finley of United Press International and Linda Botsford of the Bureau of National Affairs. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

KEY TO THE CITY is presented to Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan by San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, second from left, at the California AFL-CIO conference on Jobs and the Environment. Joining in the presentation are State AFL-CIO President Albin J. Gruhn, left, and Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning, right.

California Labor Bars Job Cuts As Price of Better Environment

San Francisco—The message of the California AFL-CIO's conference on Jobs and the Environment here was abundantly clear: "protection of the environment, yes—unemployment, no."

Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California Labor Federation struck the theme at the meeting's outset, declaring:

"There is not going to be any environmental program instituted in this state if that program is indifferent to the economic and social interests of the workers."

Emphasizing that the California AFL-CIO "stands for environmental reform," Henning noted, however, that:

"Thousands of workers throughout California have been displaced by environmental proposals, well-intentioned but not related to the economic and social needs of the working people of this state.

"We are seeking a reconciliation between environmentalists and the bread and butter needs of workers."

Henning's plea was echoed by Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan, who told the 400 delegates at the conference:

"An all-out environmental campaign undertaken without consideration of its economic effects is not only futile but dangerous.

"Protection of the nation's economy is just as important to the overall picture as protection of its natural resources. They go hand in hand."

Noting that California already has more than half a million jobless workers, Brennan said the nation must reach a "happy medium" that will protect the environment without wiping out the jobs of American workers.

Henning said the State AFL-CIO has initiated a survey to compile data on construction projects killed or halted by environmentalists, and also is sponsoring state legislation to require economic impact reports on all major projects where existing law requires environmental impact statements.

He said the purpose of the legislation is to afford public officials a more balanced view of the total impact of proposed projects and the particular employment and other benefits that will accrue from them.

The conference, which also heard Gov. Ronald Reagan, Sierra Club President Raymond Sherwin and President William E. Siri of the Save San Francisco Bay Association, among others, sought to develop a dialogue to bridge the gap between environmentalists, organized labor and public officials by examining areas of harmony and areas of dispute.

Siri, a past president of the Sierra Club, proposed creation of a labor advisory committee of the club to assure organized labor a voice when the club considers its position on environmental issues. Henning hailed the proposal, and said the State AFL-CIO would be happy to serve on such a committee.

Siri won a round of applause when he said he agreed with the policy statement on the environment adopted at the California AFL-CIO's convention last year.

He said, too, the ultimate goals of organized labor and the Sierra Club are identical, pointing out that changing environmental concerns can open up new jobs along with improving the quality of life.

Another speaker, Sheldon Samuels, environmental specialist for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., cited repeated instances in which conservationists and environmentalists have joined organized labor in protecting workers' environmental needs.

Samuels took particular note of the current Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' strike against the Shell Oil Co. for a voice in matters of health and safety that directly affect them. Major national conservationist groups, including the Sierra Club, have given strong support to the OCAW walkout.

SEIU Asks Disclosure Of Hospitals' Finances

The Service Employes have called for federal legislation to require full public disclosure of financial records by non-profit and charity hospitals, citing the possibility of conflicts of interest involving hospital trustees.

The SEIU drafted the legislative proposal following a series of articles in the Washington Post that revealed how board members of certain hospitals in the District of Columbia hold high positions in banks that do business with the hospitals.

The result is that hundreds of thousands of dollars were added to patients' bills because financial practices benefited the trustees' banks more than the hospitals, the Post study charged.

SEIU President George Hardy said the hospitals should be required to fully show they are actually non-profit institutions by revealing "their financial records so it can assured that no part of their net earning is being pocketed by trustees or administrators."

Hardy said hospital workers are constantly frustrated by denials of even modest wage increases, "while the hospital trustees . . . are funneling hundreds of thousands of dollars into their own businesses."

"The time has come to end this manipulation," Hardy stressed, and to place the blame for rising hospital costs where it belongs"—not on the low-income hospital workers, but on the hospital trustees who find it "highly profitable to serve the community."

He cited a number of cases involving conflicts of interest and profits involving hospital trustees.

Of the SEIU's 500,000 members, 200,000 work for health care institutions.

Dues Hike Voted By Screen Actors

Members of the Screen Actors Guild voted 7,185 to 2,880 approval of a dues and initiation fee increase—the first in 12 years.

The minimum semi-annual dues will be raised on May 1 from $15 to $20. Dues are based on earnings in the union's jurisdiction, with the maximum for those making over $100,000 a year rising from $125 to $200 semi-annually. The initiation fee will go from $250 to $300.

Unmet Needs:

Canada Federation Outlines Priorities

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's 1.8 million union members, no less than their U.S. counterparts, want a full employment economy, adequate incomes, tax justice for those with moderate incomes, and social progress that includes housing, resource management and minority rights.

Each year, the Canadian Labor Congress presents to the Government a memorandum outlining the kind of legislation that it seeks for Canadian workers. This year's 62-page document, while critical of many of the Trudeau Government's policies, is moderate in tone but explicit in its call for wide improvements in Canada's national life.

Welcoming recent tax cuts for lower income workers, the CLC called for a "full employment budget" that would expand the Canadian economy and give the country "modern and sophisticated economic planning" to replace the erratic stop-and-go policies of the past.

In addition, the CLC proposed that the basic old-age security pension be immediately increased to $135 a month and that all taxpayers earning less than $10,000 a year be granted an immediate two-month tax holiday. The CLC opposed tax cuts and incentives to manufacturing and processing industries which are "not the best means at hand for generating a more rapid rate of growth in Canada, particularly in the short term."

Discussing multinationals, the labor federation said that under present circumstances, multinational financial speculators control greater liquid assets than the official currency reserves of the industrial countries and can manipulate money markets almost at will.

Canada, the CLC said, should therefore do everything in its power to encourage thorough international monetary reform.

The CLC expressed opposition to a continental energy policy, declaring that once Canada's own resource requirements have been clearly defined, it would not oppose the sale of excess reserves provided that the processing of raw products is left in Canadian hands to the fullest possible extent.

The labor federation also called for a guaranteed annual income available to all Canadians, coupled with "an adequate minimum wage." While welcoming inclusion of the principle of a guaranteed income as proposed in the Trudeau Government's program, the CLC said that it was too restrictive.

"It should be open to all as a right via normal channels such as the tax system," the CLC said. "It should not be limited to certain categories of those in need . . . nor should other groups, such as those affected by strikes, be excluded."

In the field of health care, the CLC encouraged the government to continue its examination of the Canadian health care system and pointed to the rapid increase in costs which it attributed to "an archaic delivery system which is incomplete, inefficient, and costly." The federation called for rapid implementation of a denticare plan and a program to reduce the costs of prescription drugs.

The CLC memorandum called for a minimum wage of $2.50 an hour, coupled with an escalator clause tied in with increases in the cost of living; a shorter workweek without any increase in the eight-hour day and strengthening of the unemployment compensation system.

Boy Scouts, Mortgages Nixon Aide's Loopholes

(Continued from Page 1)

and deductions individuals can claim for charitable contributions and interest payments on their home mortgage.

Just a few days earlier, AFL-CIO President George Meany had itemized for the House Ways & Means Committee eight glaring tax loopholes that cost the government some $25 billion a year in lost revenue.

By far the biggest revenue-gainer, Meany said, would be to tax all income at the same rate imposed on wages and salaries. Profit from sales of stock is now taxed at only half the regular rate and some sources of income are not taxed at all. Still another multi-billion dollar revenue-gainer, Meany suggested, would be to repeal the investment tax credit Congress gave business in 1971.

But Ehrlichman insisted that "you don't raise very much money by making every corporation pay a tax. Where you really can raise money by closing loopholes is if you don't let the average householder deduct the interest on his mortgage any more, and you don't let him deduct charitable contributions to his church or to the Boy Scouts, or you don't let him take personal exemptions. Now that is where you can really raise a lot of money."

An incredulous interviewer, ABC News Correspondent Herbert Kaplow, asked Ehrlichman:

"Are you saying there can be no significant tax reform? There is no combination of loopholes that can be closed that would bring in a significant amount of additional revenue?"

Ehrlichman replied: "That is what I am telling you."

He insisted that the only way to finance programs advocated by "big spenders" in Congress would be through a general tax increase. And he warned against what he termed "Trojan horses," such as "a very attractive bill . . . for veterans or farmers or some interest groups . . . and out of it is going to jump a tax increase."

The AFL-CIO's testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee urged an excess profits tax to prevent "a one-sided shift in the nation's income and wealth into the hands of corporations and shareholders."

Ehrlichman was asked: "What about profits?"

"Profits are high," he replied. "There isn't any question about it. The economy is in extremely good shape."

Brabec Is Appointed To Plumbers' Post

Edward F. Brabec of Chicago has been named a vice president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. He fills the vacancy left by the death of Stephen J. Lamb.

In Abel Statement:

AFL-CIO Warns Congress Of Economic Danger Signs

(Continued from Page 1)

employed in February and 2.3 million more were forced to work part-time because full-time jobs were not available.

Moreover, Abel said, expansion may slow seriously this year because of the Administration's proposed cuts of essential government services, predictions of a tightened monetary policy and rising interest rates. He noted that the growth in new-housing starts and consumer spending that fueled last year's expansion of economic activity are now over and are expected to decline in 1973.

Abel's statement underscored the lack of equity under Phase 2 guidelines by pointing out that average earnings of non-supervisory workers in private, non-farm employment rose 5.6 percent over the last 12 months—almost exactly the 5.5 percent standard for wages—while the Consumer Price Index rose 50 percent faster than the 2.5 guideline standard. During the last two years, it noted, money retained by corporations after payment of all costs and taxes rose 27 percent.

"The Economic Stabilization Act should not be extended beyond its Apr. 30 termination date unless the Congress corrects these glaring inequities," the AFL-CIO statement declared.

Abel pointed out that the federal budget and the tax structure that sustain it play a crucial role in the nation's economy and that both are urgently in need of congressional attention. He charged that the Administration's cost-cutting programs will eliminate essential services and branded such evasive schemes as revenue sharing "an abdication of responsibility, not a means to promote efficiency in government."

"The budget is completely silent on tax reform," he noted. "The promise of no tax increase is not a response to the need for tax justice."

Huge budget deficits since 1970 have totaled $74 billion and will rise another $12.7 next year, the AFL-CIO said, not because of excessive federal spending but "through the failure of the economy to grow at a pace fast enough to provide jobs, incomes and tax revenues, and through enactment of ill-advised legislation which slashed business taxes and established the base for economic imbalance." The 1971 business tax giveaways alone, Abel declared, account for more than half of next year's deficit.

Legislation leading to tax reform could largely alleviate federal financial problems, the AFL-CIO said, while maintaining and strengthening public programs vital to the nation's health and welfare. At the same time, revenues attained through tax reform "would preclude the need of an across-the-board tax hike."

America faces vast unmet public needs ranging from sewer, water and waste-treatment systems to jobs, housing, urban mass transit, education, health care, public safety, roads and recreation facilities, the federation said.

Abel noted that while most of these lie in areas that traditionally are the responsibility of government, programs to meet national needs "are in jeopardy through a combination of Presidential vetoes, the impoundment of appropriated funds, program reductions and revenue sharing."

Economic problems ranging from the export of jobs and technology, the growing deficit in the balance of payments, the flood of imports, the devaluation of the dollar and the loss of huge federal revenues are linked with the concentration of economic power in giant conglomerates and multinational corporations, Abel said.

He called for a broad congressional review of activities of banks and corporations and the Federal Reserve System.

The federation also warned against growing monopoly in the field of energy and urged creation of a national natural resources and energy policy.

Abel concluded by calling on Congress to:

- Reject proposals to cut essential services and, instead, to expand federal, state and local programs that increase job opportunities and public services.
- Eliminate capital gains, mineral depletion and other tax loopholes, tax subsidies for corporations operating overseas and tax giveaways in the form of business investment credits, depreciation speedups and export tax-deferral gimmicks; enact an excess-profits tax; end tax shelters for real-estate and hobby-farm investors; overhaul estate and gift-tax policies, and reject such unfair tax proposals as the so-called value added tax and subsidies for those who send their children to nonpublic schools.
- Direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate bank credit to the construction of housing and community facilities and require pension funds and trusts to invest a portion of their money in low- and moderate-income housing, and bring the Federal Reserve System inside the federal government structure.
- Eliminate inequities in the stabilization program by exempting workers earning less than $3.50 an hour from wage controls, imposing price controls on raw farm products; reimposing rent controls, rolling back interest rates and imposing interest ceilings, providing congressional review of Phase 3 operations and establishing full employment as one of the goals of the Economic Stabilization Act.
- Increase the minimum wage and extend coverage to the millions not now covered.
- **Take action to halt the erosion of America's position in the world economy through passage of the Burke-Hartke bill and investigate the operations of corporations and banks that contributed to the currency crisis.**
- Study the extent to which the tax structure contributes to corporate mergers and acquisitions, tighten the rules on tax deductions for interest on debt used to finance such activities, and require corporations to report earnings of their major divisions, as well as of the firm as a whole.
- Create a Council on National Energy Policy; establish TVA-type agencies in the field of raw materials and energy fuels; create a national electric-grid system open to all utilities; oppose efforts to remove interstate natural gas pipeline companies from regulation; investigate the so-called "energy crisis" to determine the facts and extent of the problem and propose solutions; provide for large-scale federal research on methods to develop new sources of energy and raw materials; provide for development of efficient collection, separation, recycling and disposal of solid wastes.

SHELL CREDIT CARDS are discarded at a membership meeting of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO as part of the consumer boycott against the company. The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers struck Shell Jan. 24 after the firm refused to bargain on job safety and health conditions and improvements in workers' pensions. The AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed the boycott at its midwinter sessions.

Nothing Could Be Finer —Except Workers' Pay

"We don't have any labor pains," South Carolina's State Development Board proclaims in an advertisement in Business Week magazine that seeks to lure employers from other areas of the nation.

The ad brags of the state's "right-to-work" law that makes the union shop illegal.

It cites statistics of high worker productivity, a workweek averaging 41.2 hours and "the lowest work stoppage rate in the country." The picture of a smiling worker with a flower between his teeth illustrates the advertisement.

AFL-CIO data on "right-to-work" states provides one additional bit of information omitted from the ad: South Carolina ranks a low 48th among the 50 states in per capita personal income, more than $1,000 below the national average.

Teachers Press Appeal On Prison Terms, Fines

Philadelphia—Two union leaders, convicted for refusing to order Philadelphia teachers back to work during an eight-week strike earlier this year, were resentenced to reduced jail terms by the city's chief judge. But their union is proceeding with plans for an appeal.

President Frank Sullivan of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers and John Ryan, the union's chief negotiator, originally were sentenced to between six months and four years on contempt charges.

Judge D. Donald Jamieson of Common Pleas Court, after listening to their attorney's appeal, reduced the terms to between four and 23 months. Jamieson refused to lower or suspend a personal $5,000 fine against Sullivan and $280,000 in fines against the union that were assessed during the bitter dispute over wages, benefits and working conditions.

Sullivan and Ryan were allowed to remain free on $1,000 bond each while the federation carries its appeal to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The state's high court does not meet again until November.

Jamieson earlier agreed to drop charges against 373 pickets accused of violating an anti-picketing injunction.

Meanwhile, the union has charged school administrators with violations of a no-reprisal clause in the Feb. 27 settlement that ended the long walkout.

It said there have been "numerous instances" of reprisals against employes who had been on strike. The union is pursuing the grievances through its own grievance machinery and a special committee of teachers and school administrators established to review such incidents.

In other school bargaining situations, the executive board of the New Haven Federation of Teachers, Local 933, agreed to a judge's request to go back to work until Mar. 20 while he mediated negotiating sessions.

Superior Court Judge Norman M. Dube, who issued a temporary restraining order against the union's leaders last week, promised to dissolve the injunction if he felt the school board was bargaining unfairly. There have been no fines or arrests to date.

The federation, which represents more than 700 of New Haven's 1,200 teachers, began its walkout on Mar. 6.

Teachers in the Greater Amsterdam, N.Y., School District ended their five-day strike after reaching agreement with the school board on a new two-year contract providing annual increases of between 5.5 and 6 percent, job security for probationers, and improvements in working conditions.

In St. Louis, Circuit Court Judge Thomas F. McGuire gave the St. Louis Teachers Union, Local 420, until Mar. 22 to appeal fines totaling $140,000 levied against it for its part in the 28-day strike of city teachers that ended on Feb. 18.

ACWA Lauds Supporters of Farah Strike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—All of organized labor was praised by the Clothing Workers executive council for the massive outpouring of support for the Farah strikers.

"From the moment it became evident that the Amalgamated struggle against Farah Manufacturing Co. was assuming the proportions of a classic labor-management confrontation, the AFL-CIO, and the labor movement here and abroad have given the union unstintingly of their warmest, wholehearted support," the ACWA resolution said.

It particularly noted the role of AFL-CIO leadership in marshaling the ranks of labor behind the Farah workers, who have been on strike since last May.

"We owe a debt of heartfelt gratitude to the AFL-CIO and its president, George Meany, for their swift mobilization of national support and financial aid," the board declared.

The ACWA leaders also expressed appreciation for the assistance of the Auto Workers, the International Textile, Garment & Leather Workers Federation, the Japanese Federation of Textile Workers Unions and Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

"When this struggle is won—and it will be won," the ACWA stressed, "it will be not only a victory for the embattled Farah strikers and the Amalgamated, but a reaffirmation of the brotherhood of working people who march together when the cause is just."

Service Employes Add Unit of 4,000

Oakland—The Alameda County Employes Association, representing professional and clerical workers of the county government, voted to affiliate with the Service Employes.

Howard Jones, general manager of the county employes group, said results of the mail referendum showed the 4,000 members voted three-to-one in favor of affiliating with the SEIU.

Three other SEIU locals represent the remainder of the county's workers in hospitals, probation and social services.

Bucks Veto Threat:

House Votes Boost In Aid to Elderly

The House ignored a veto threat and voted 329-69 approval of a bill to continue and expand the Older Americans Act, which provides a package of services and programs for the elderly.

It then prepared to pass another Administration-opposed bill, an extension of the Public Works & Economic Development Act. The White House is trying to abolish the program of regional economic development programs.

Both measures were vetoed by President Nixon last fall after the 92nd Congress had adjourned. And Administration spokesmen have warned that the new legislation faces a similar fate.

The labor-supported drive to repass the Older Americans legislation began in the Senate last month with an 82-9 victory. The House Education & Labor Committee slightly trimmed back the measure in an effort to lessen the veto threat, but Presidential Assistant John D. Ehrlichman warned before the House vote that it would be vetoed if passed.

A majority of House Republicans supported a motion by Rep. Earl F. Landgrebe (R-Ind.) that would have drastically cut back the legislation to White House specifications. But the move was defeated, 229-168. The Republicans who voted for the Landgrebe motion and then supported passage of the bill after it was defeated presumably hold the key to whether the House can muster the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a new Nixon veto.

The House bill would authorize $1.4 billion over three years for increased grants to the states, special programs of housing, transportation and pre-retirement programs, development of multipurpose senior centers providing services for the elderly, expansion of the Foster Grandparent program, and a new program of providing community service jobs for low-income persons over the age of 55.

A House-Senate conference committee will work out the final version of the legislation. The Senate bill also includes additional job training programs.

Also near final congressional action is another bill that Nixon pocket-vetoed after Congress adjourned last year — authorizing federal funds to help states provide vocational rehabilitation services for the handicapped.

In vetoing the bill passed last fall, Nixon complained it would "waste the taxpayers' dollars."

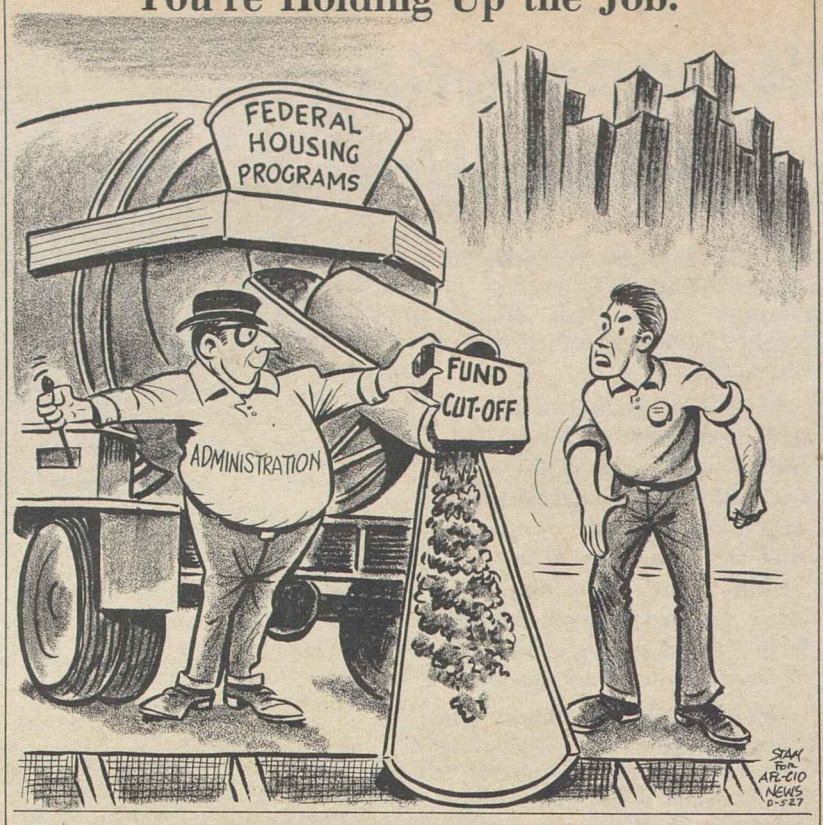
The Senate this year voted 86-2 disagreement with the President's views and the House passed a similar bill earlier this month by a 318-57 vote. Again, Landgrebe tried to get the funding provisions sharply reduced, but his motion to cut the amount was beaten, 213-165.

TWUA Elects Harris As Vice President

New York—David T. Harris, a joint board manager of the Textile Workers Union of America, in Eden, N.C., was elected a vice president of the union by the TWUA executive council.

He fills the vacancy created by the death of J. Harold Daoust last month. Harris formerly was an officer of TWUA Local 385 in Eden, which he helped organize in 1939.

'You're Holding Up the Job!'



Slash in Housing Funds Seen Threat to Economy

The Nixon Administration's drastic curtailment of federal aid to housing and community development portends not only a coming housing crisis of "very ominous" proportions but also threatens to have an adverse impact on employment, production and the overall American economy.

This is the view of Leon H. Keyserling, president of the Conference on Economic Progress, who warns that if the Administration's decision remains in effect, investment in housing and commercial construction—as measured in 1970 dollars—will fall more than $75 billion short of real needs during the next eight years.

Additionally, Keyserling notes in a new 13,000-word study of the national housing situation, the government cutback in funds will mean a total production deficiency of more than $150 billion, a loss of 2.6 million man-years of work opportunity, a federal revenue loss of $30.1 billion and a state and local property tax loss of $3.9 billion over the same period of years.

Keyserling's study projects a real need of almost 2.3 million housing starts annually through 1980, with almost 1.3 million for middle- and high-income families, 0.5 million for lower-middle-income families with very low interest rates and probably some subsidies, and about 0.5 million for low-income families with public subsidies.

"To achieve this will require Herculean efforts and vast changes in national policies and programs," says Keyserling, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Truman Administration.

Measured in 1973 dollars, federal outlays will need to be increased from the low $4.84 billion in President Nixon's original fiscal 1973 budget (and very much less "new" money in his fiscal 1974 budget) to $11.65 billion in calendar 1973, with a slightly lower level of $11 billion in calendar 1980, Keyserling estimates.

Deficiencies in the number of housing starts since 1950 have contributed greatly to reduced production and unemployment throughout the economy at large, Keyserling asserts.

The average unemployment rate in contract construction during the 1948-71 period was 10.5 percent, compared with 4.7 percent in the total economy, he notes.

During 1960-72 inclusive, the deficiency in the production of residential and commercial structures was valued at $204.1 billion while the loss of employment opportunity over the same span totaled 1.4 million man-years, the author points out.

He refutes allegations that federally-assisted housing programs—especially public housing for low-income groups—have failed.

"This is the main 'justification' for the recent government decision virtually to cut off federal aid," he notes.

He said that since 1933, federal housing legislation has accomplished "an immense amount of good," reforming home financing, multiplying home ownership, and stimulating construction and employment.

Labor Brands Sharing Plan 'Buck Passing'

(Continued from Page 1)

differences that exist in educational opportunity."

Biemiller charged that "by proposing to lump the categorical aid programs into a single blank check, the Administration would invite state and local officials to return to past practices of allocating funds on the basis of political power and whim rather than demonstrated need."

Manpower—The public service employment program, which the Administration seeks to scrap, represents "the only significant direct job-creation effort by the federal government."

Special revenue sharing would seriously endanger "programs which help workers upgrade their skills and focus on the specific job needs of minority-group youth and the elderly."

Health—"False economies" proposed by the Administration include ending hospital modernization funds, abandoning regional medical centers for heart and cancer treatment, and phasing out of maternal, child health and family planning programs.

The proposal to make Medicare patients pay more of the cost of their hospital and medical charges may make them more "cost conscious," as the Administration claims. But it is also likely to discourage them from seeking medical care until illness becomes more severe and more costly to treat.

Environment — "Some of the widest gaps between congressional intent and what the Administration plans to spend are to be found in programs enacted by Congress to protect America's environment."

Despite pledges of leadership by the federal government, the Administration plans to spend only half of the money Congress authorized for construction of waste treatment plants.

Biemiller acknowledged that the government has a revenue problem in financing the needed programs. But he said this can be overcome by "early enactment of a substantive tax reform program."

Senate Unit Approves Exemption Of $3.50 Wages From Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

tions will be subject to amendment during floor debate.

While the Administration has asked that the existing legislation be extended without change, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said at its recent meeting that the economic powers should be continued only if "glaring inequities" are corrected in the area of farm prices, interest rates, excess profits and rents.

The $3.50 wage exclusion figure adopted by the Senate committee was the cutoff that has been proposed by the AFL-CIO. It approximates the $7,200 a year price tag the Labor Dept. has put on its lower-level budget for an urban family of four.

In a shift from past practices—and a sign of the growing "reform" strength in Congress—the Senate Banking Committee departed from its usual closed-door rule and acted on the legislation in open session.

The $3.50 exclusion, proposed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), was adopted by a 9-3 vote over opposition from Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.), who sought to hold the line at the current $2.75 level.

The current stabilization legislation directs the Cost of Living Council to exclude substandard wages from controls. The council initially interpreted this to exclude only wages under $1.90 an hour. A federal court suit by the AFL-CIO and affiliates led the government to approve a new cutoff at $2.75 an hour.

Other changes in the legislation voted by the committee include:

- Standby authority for the President to set up a rationing system for petroleum products, including gasoline and oil, whenever a critical shortage develops.
- A requirement that major companies that raise prices more than 1.5 percent above the level of Jan. 10, 1973, make public the now confidential quarterly price data they submit to the Cost of Living Council. Such reports are required under current regulations of firms with annual sales above $250 million.
- A directive to the President and Congress to "undertake policies and enact such legislation" as is necessary to bring the national unemployment rate down to 4 percent by April 1974. The Administration's projection in its Economic Report is that the jobless rate will drop to 4.5 percent by the end of 1973.
- A clause intended to bar the President from citing economic controls as justification for refusing to spend funds appropriated by Congress.

An 8-8 tie vote defeated an amendment directing reimposition of rent controls in any metropolitan area where the apartment vacancy rate is 5.5 percent or less. In those areas, rent increases would be limited to 2.5 percent plus allowances for improvements and property tax increases.

Only one committee Republican — Sen. Edward Brooke (Mass.) — voted with seven of the nine Democrats for the rent control measure. But two Republicans not on the committee—Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.)—issued a joint statement promising to propose a floor amendment "to put a halt to rent gouging."

Also defeated on a tie vote was an amendment that would have required 30 days notice of wage or price increases by any bargaining unit covering 5,000 workers and firms with $250 million in annual sales.

The House Banking Committee is scheduled to open its hearings Mar. 26, with AFL-CIO President George Meany expected to testify on Mar. 28.

Musicians Ask FCC to Limit TV Reruns

New York — The Musicians called on the Federal Communications Commission to impose limits on the amount of rerun programs aired at prime time by network television stations.

The escalation of reruns adversely affects musicians and all other artists involved in television production, the AFM declared. Not only is there a loss of employment, but there is also a loss in the development of creative talent, the statement said.

The AFM stressed that creativity in music and acting is directly related to the number of opportunities that artists have to perform. "Quality entertainment cannot be achieved by repetitious reruns of limited artistic expressions," it said.

Citing the increased use of reruns, AFM President Hal C. Davis said, "As disgruntled artists and TV viewers know, the television season grows shorter each year—by the time the first touch of spring is in the air, reruns are flooding the airwaves."

In addition to the limits on reruns, the AFM urged the FCC to require stations to identify the reruns as such.

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AFL-CIO News

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Meany Asks Direct Curbs As Food Prices Skyrocket

Exempts Pay Under $3.50:

Senate Approves Extended Controls

By David L. Perlman

The Senate approved an additional year of economic stabilization powers for the President, adding labor-supported amendments to exempt wages up to $3.50 an hour from government restraints and to impose rent controls in many metropolitan areas.

The $3.50 exemption figure, an increase from the $2.75 cutoff now in effect under Cost of Living Council regulations, had been urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to remedy one of the "glaring inequities" of the present program.

Congress last year had exempted "substandard wages" from controls and the Cost of Living Council initially interpreted this to mean exclusion only of wages under $1.90 an hour. It adopted the higher figure after a court challenge by the AFL-CIO and affiliates.

The Senate Banking Committee wrote the $3.50 figure into the bill it sent to the floor, and no effort was made to tamper with that provision through amendments.

A tie vote had defeated a rent control amendment in committee, but the Senate voted 50-38 to re-establish rent controls similar to those in effect during Phase 2. They would apply only to metropolitan areas where the vacancy rate for low- and middle-income apartments is below 5.5 percent.

Except for luxury apartments — those renting for $500 a month or higher — rent increases could not exceed 2.5 percent a year plus

(Continued on Page 7)

U.S. Found Bad Model On Safety

The federal government is far from being a model employer when it comes to occupational safety, the General Accounting Office found in the inspection of workplaces at four U.S. agencies.

The GAO urged that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration take over the safety responsibility of the agencies which were accused of sadly failing to protect their workers from job hazards.

The Occupational Safety & Health Act would have to be amended to permit OSHA to assume enforcement of federal safety standards at government agencies.

The act provides for the head of each federal agency to establish and maintain an effective and compre-

(Continued on Page 8)

Government Confirms Record-Breaking Profits

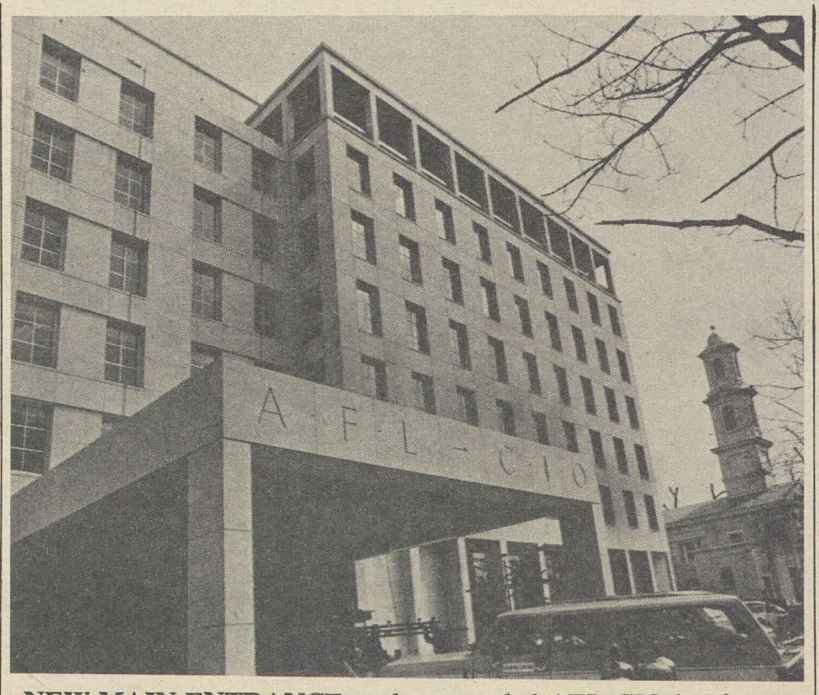
New government compilations of corporate profits confirmed that business waxed fatter last year while workers' wages were kept under controls.

After-tax corporate earnings shot up 15.7 percent to $53.1 billion in 1972, breaking a record that had held since 1966, the Commerce Dept.'s Bureau of Economic Analysis reported.

BEA also noted that profits in the fourth quarter of the year rose at an even faster clip, running at a seasonally adjusted rate of $57.3 billion. The level was 19.3 percent above that for the final quarter of 1971. About half of the fourth-quarter increase occurred in manufacturing.

The preliminary figures reinforced AFL-CIO charges of inequity under the Administration's wage-price controls program.

"While government policy has held wage increases under a freeze, direct controls or restraint ever since Aug. 15, 1971, profits have been free to shoot up," the federation's Executive Council said at its recent meeting. The AFL-CIO has called for an excess profits tax and an end to the 7 percent investment tax credit reinstated in 1971.



NEW MAIN ENTRANCE to the expanded AFL-CIO headquarters building unifies original structure with addition. Construction work on the addition, which will almost double the existing building area, is expected to be completed about May 15.

Success of Program Cited:

Public Jobs Cutoff Scored as Blunder

The public service employment program has been the federal government's most successful job-creating effort, the AFL-CIO said, and it would be "a serious blunder" to scrap it.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and a panel of union representatives testified for extension of the two-year-old Emergency Act at House Labor subcommittee hearings. Biemiller's testimony was presented by Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young.

"The Administration's determination to abolish this program makes no sense," Biemiller said. He quoted from the President's just-submitted Manpower Report to Congress a glowing testimonial to the speed in which several hundred thousand persons were hired for local and state jobs that were "useful, rather than make-work."

Despite a "relatively small" dip in the jobless rate since the program was launched, "America simply does not have a full employment economy," Biemiller stressed.

"If government spending is to be curtailed," he continued, "certainly social programs that have proven to be effective by the same Administration that seeks to eliminate them, should not be among the first to go under the knife."

Biemiller charged the Administration with reneging on its manpower commitments and noted that summer job funding for the Neighborhood Youth Corps is available only by diverting money appropriated for the public employment program.

"If this is an example of the New Federalism," he suggested, "it is a cruel hoax on the unemployed, on economically disadvantaged youth, and on local officials."

He noted that the public employment program has given job opportunities to returning veterans and to minority groups, while enabling financially pressed local governments to keep public services from deteriorating. The average hourly pay for workers paid from federal funds under the program

(Continued on Page 6)

CPI Jump Biggest In 22 Years

By James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO President George Meany renewed organized labor's call for direct controls on prices of raw agricultural products as the Consumer Price Index took its sharpest one-month jump in 22 years.

The index, which measures the day-by-day costs most consumers pay for goods and services, soared at a seasonally adjusted rate of eight-tenths of 1 percent in February, nearly 10 percent on an annual basis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Almost two-thirds of the rise was due to higher food prices.

"Since the White House continues to insist that it will not take any substantive action, such as freezing the prices of raw farm products at the source, then it is up to the Congress to insist on food price controls from farm to market as a condition for renewal of the Economic Stabilization Act," Meany said.

"Without effective controls on food—the biggest item in the home budget — no stabilization program will work," he declared.

Congress currently is considering extension of the Administration's wage-and-price controls program past its Apr. 30 termination date. The AFL-CIO Executive Council last month urged that the program not be extended unless Congress takes steps to correct its "glaring inequities." One such recommendation was to impose price controls on farm products.

February grocery prices zoomed at the seasonally adjusted rate of 2.4 percent, or at the annual rate of 28.8 percent. The month before, the rate of increase in supermarket

(Continued on Page 8)

Full Investigation Urged Of Dollar Speculators

The AFL-CIO has charged that international monetary crises that forced devaluation of the dollar twice in 14 months had brought "unconscionable profits" to speculators, "including some who call themselves Americans."

The federation called on Congress to conduct an immedate full-scale investigation of manipulations of the money market and to identify the culprits publicly.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out in a letter to Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), chairman of the international economics subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, that currency devaluation has "serious consequences for all Americans, including higher prices for domestically manufactured goods that use imported components or raw materials and petroleum products."

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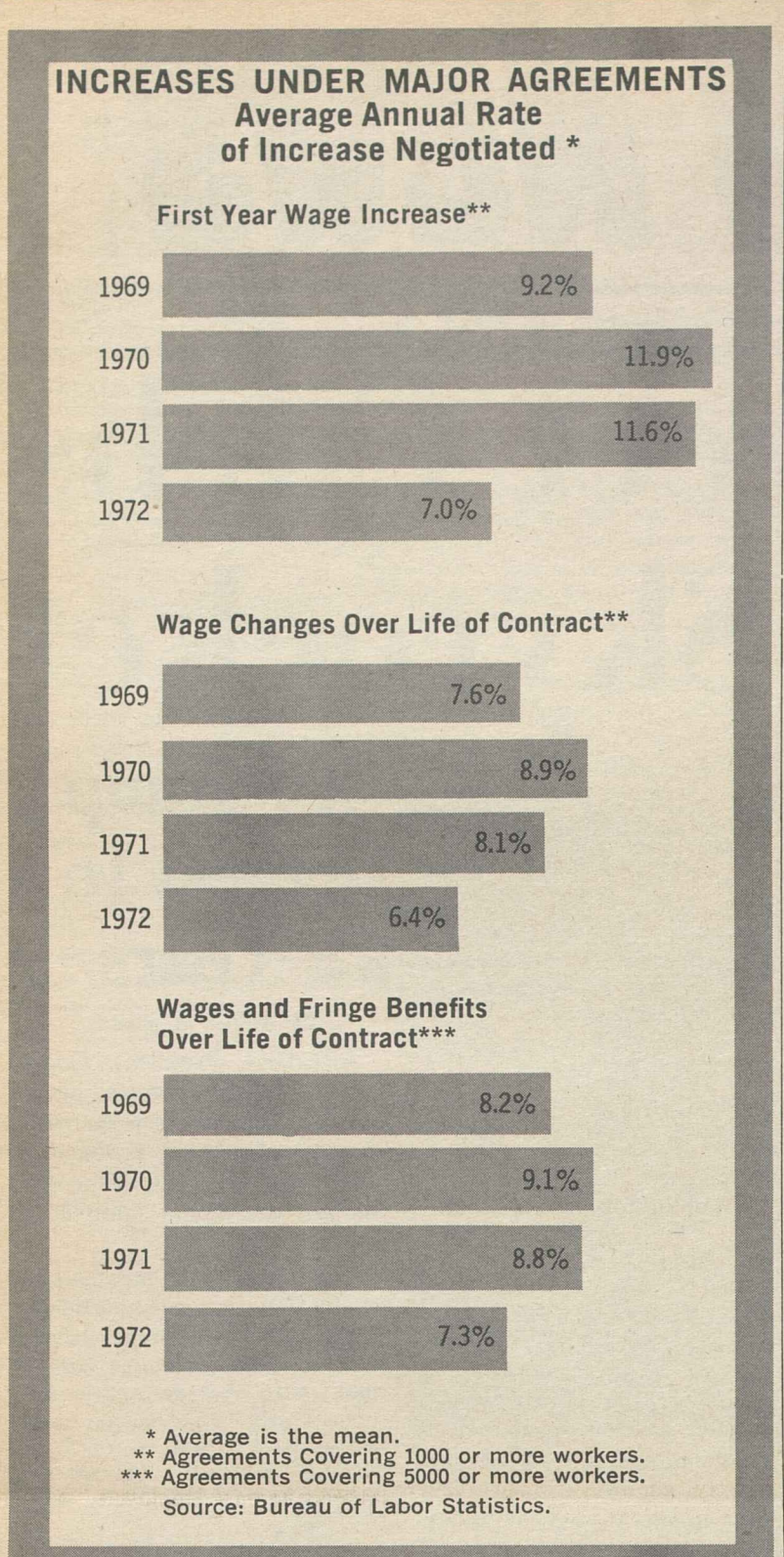


Air Traffic Controllers Reach Pact with FAA

The nation's 15,000 air traffic controllers reached tentative agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration on a 56-article contract.

The agreement is the first labor contract ever negotiated between the federal government and the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, a division of the Marine Engineers, which is the exclusive bargaining agent for the country's entire controller workforce.

The contract, which will be in effect for one year from the date of its ratification by PATCO's membership, mostly covers working conditions and personnel policies.

"We view this as a major advance in labor-management relations in the federal sector," said PATCO President John Leyden. He said he was "highly optimistic" the union's membership would approve the agreement by May 1.

Negotiations for the contract began on Feb. 5. The agreement, which will apply to approximately 400 air traffic control facilities in the United States, contains the following highlights:

- Binding arbitration by a neutral, third-party referee mutually agreed upon by PATCO and the FAA after all grievance procedures within the agency have been exhausted.
- Improved overtime regulations, guaranteeing controllers eight hours of overtime pay for working on their day off and two hours of overtime pay for working past their normal eight-hour shift. Controllers cannot legally work more than a 10-hour day. Except for overtime provisions, the pact does not cover wages and salaries.
- A review of procedures for bidding on new jobs that may open up in other parts of the country.
- Clarification of controller authority, making a supervisor fully responsible for overriding a controller's decision.
- Adjustment of a controller's work shift, allowing him to pursue outside education.

$5,000 Fine Hits Wage Law Violator

New York—A federal judge has fined a dry cleaning firm $5,096 for continued violation of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The fine was levied on Peter Pan Cleaners and its owner, Louis Asinofsky, after Labor Dept. investigation showed that an earlier injunction by U.S. District Judge Walter Bruchhausen was being ignored.

The wage-hour investigation determined that the employer had underpaid six workers a total of $4,165 during 1970 and 1971.

A Labor Dept. attorney told the court that a follow-up investigation found the firm still failing and refusing to pay proper overtime and to keep the required overtime records.

4.7 Million Workers Affected:

'73 a Key Bargaining Year Under Phase 3 Framework

This is a key year in collective bargaining. Some 4.7 million Americans—almost double the 2.8 million workers involved last year—will be affected by negotiations on major contracts covering 1,000 or more employes.

But that's not all that makes 1973 a far different bargaining year than 1972. As Frank Pollara and Bill Cunningham of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research point out in the March issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, the background against which labor and management will negotiate this year has changed.

Collective bargaining last year was done within a precise framework of mandatory restrictions imposed by the Nixon Administration's Phase 2 wage control regulations. The general standard for wage and salary increases was 5.5 percent which, under certain specified circumstances, was raised to 7 percent, and even higher. An additional seven-tenths of 1 percent was allowed for fringe benefits improvements.

In 1973, the trend is away from the precise restrictions of Phase 2, Pollara and Cunningham note. Although no clear picture yet has emerged of the new Phase 3 program, announced on Jan. 11, the President and the Labor-Management Advisory Committee of the Cost of Living Council have said that wage restraints henceforth will be largely self-administering.

"No single standard or wage settlement can be equally applicable at one time to all parties in an economy so large, decentralized and dynamic," the labor-management panel said in a Feb. 23 policy statement. Except in the food, health and construction industries, mandatory wage controls do not exist under Phase 3.

The authors stress, however, that the Cost of Living Council retains the authority to roll back both wage and price increases which it decides are "unreasonably inconsistent" with the goals of the Administration's economic stabilization program.

Wage and salary increases in major collective bargaining settlements declined in 1972 from the previous year under the impact of Phase 2 controls, Pollara and Cunningham point out.

The average increase in 1972 was 6.4 percent a year over the life of the contract, compared with 8.1 percent in 1971. For the first year of the contract, the rate of wage increase averaged 7 percent—a considerable decline from the 11.6 percent average in 1971.

Besides wage and salary increases, what other gains will labor seek in 1973 bargaining?

Pollara and Cunningham believe there will be continued emphasis on such bargaining goals as cost-of-living escalator clauses, shorter hours of work, pension improvements, dental benefits, safety and health clauses, vacation and holiday improvements, overtime provisions and such non-economic items as work rules, scheduling, and grievance and arbitration procedures. They see other bargaining trends, too.

"A relatively new idea in collective bargaining is prepaid group legal services," Pollara and Cunningham observe. Some unions already have established such programs and others are considering them.

Holiday and vacation improvements are expected to follow the trend toward an 11th paid holiday, with many unions negotiating a 12th or 13th. Last year, for instance, 12 paid holidays were provided by contracts of the Transit Union with Greyhound Lines West, the Textile Workers with some dyeing, finishing and printing companies, and the Paperworkers with Great Northern Paper Co. in Utica, N.Y.

A fifth and sixth week of vacation were provided for long-service employees in many 1972 contracts, and eligibility rules were also liberalized, the authors note.

The Glass & Ceramic Workers at PPG Industries negotiated a fifth week of vacation for employes with 20 or more years of service. The Distillery Workers won a similar provision in their contract at Hiram Walker. The Grain Millers at Standard Brands and the Paperworkers at Great Northern negotiated a sixth week for employes with 25 years' service.

Many unions negotiated improved health plans in 1972 in the face of soaring medical costs. The Steelworkers' contract with True Temper Corp. in Ohio, for example, extended hospitalization benefits to cover the full cost up to 365 days for employes with less than 10 years of service and to 435 days for those with more than 10 years of service.

Major medical benefits were also improved last year, with contracts typically increasing this benefit to $20,000 or $25,000 per illness. Pollara and Cunningham see a trend in this direction continuing in 1973. Indeed, 14 railroad unions just recently won increases in maximum lifetime major medical benefits from $50,000 to $250,000 in tentative new contracts with the nation's Class I railroads.

Contracts negotiated last year also established dental and optical plans for some union workers. Other pacts contained protection against loss of income due to sickness, accident, layoffs, jury duty or death of relatives.

Larger insurance policies, increased supplemental unemployment benefits, earlier retirement, higher pension benefits, guaranteed annual wage provisions and joint labor-management committees to review productivity and employment were among other points of emphasis in 1972 agreements.

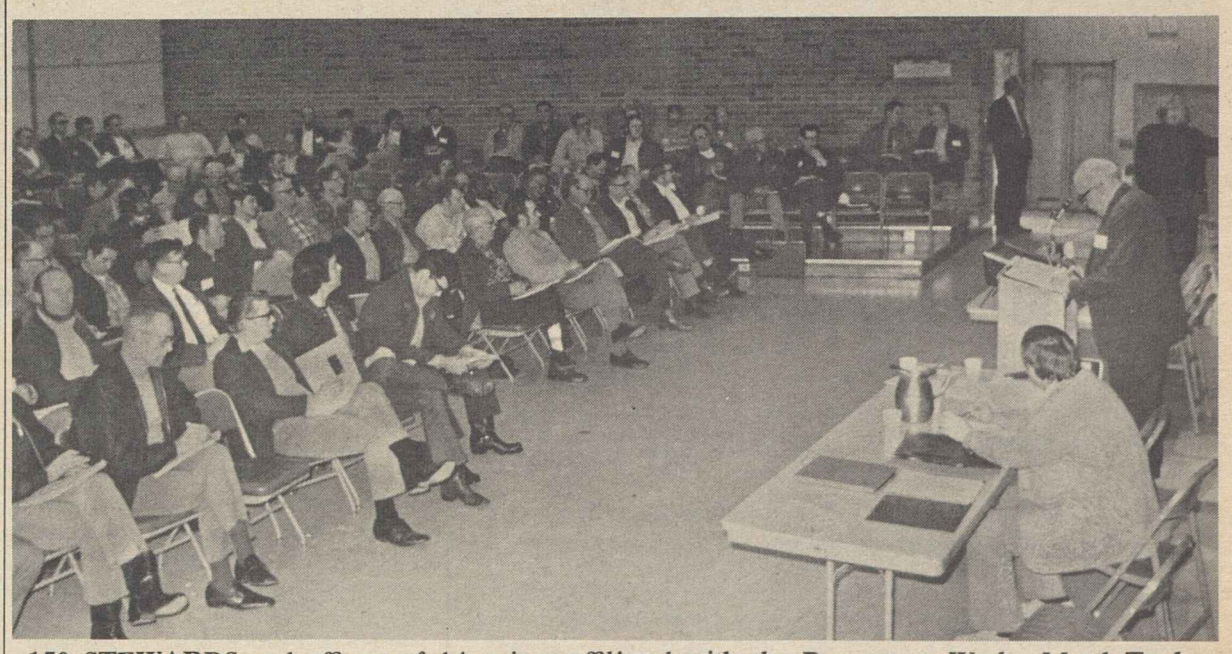
"During 1973, contract settlements covering both large and small groups will continue to secure improvements on the bargaining gains recorded in 1972," Pollara and Cunningham conclude.

Beirne Warns Of Threat to Vietnam Labor

Affiliates of the Postal, Telephone & Telegraph International—consisting of unions throughout the free world—were alerted to threats against the trade union movement of South Vietnam from Communist aggression and assassination.

Joseph A. Bierne, PTTI president, cited past history of destruction of trade unionism in Communist-controlled areas of Vietnam, the recent murder of Cao Van Nang, provincial representative of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers, and evidence of Communist plans to take over the trade union movement.

Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Committee, urged affiliates to express their concern over the attacks on South Vietnam's unions to their respective governments.



150 STEWARDS and officers of 14 unions affiliated with the Bremerton, Wash., Metal Trades Council took part in a three-day institute conducted by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. Participants came from the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and other nearby naval installations. Metal Trades Research Director Paul Hutchings is shown addressing the institute with the department's West Coast representative, Allen Coats, at the blackboard.

Operated by Supervisors:

Struck Shell Plants Cited as Hazardous

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers warned that the longer the struck Shell Oil Co. and Shell Chemical plants are operated by supervisory personnel the greater the possibility that nearby communities will be endangered.

Ever since the union struck the foreign-owned company on Jan. 24, management has run the plants with supervisory personnel aided by clerical workers.

OCAW President A. F. Grospiron, noting that many of the supervisors lack the practical experience necessary to operate the plants safely, said some supervisory personnel are working as much as 72 hours a week or more.

"As fatigue from the 72-hour weeks sets in," Grospiron continued, "those inexperienced personnel could become careless in their operations. Further, even routine maintenance of that complex equipment will not be the same without the skilled craftsmen who regularly perform that work.

"Both of those factors could result in fire, explosion, or the releasing of hazardous chemical substances which could mean disaster for the communities where Shell Oil refineries and chemical plants are located."

Some 4,000 OCAW workers at Shell plants in several states walked off their jobs when the firm refused to negotiate new contracts providing for meaningful health safeguards on the jobs, pension improvements and top-level review of the pension plan.

All major oil companies, except Shell and Standard Oil Co. of California, have agreed to the proposals.

The consumer boycott against all Shell products, which began as a nationwide action, has now become worldwide. The International Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers adopted a resolution supporting the boycott, and has distributed it to all its affiliates, the union said.

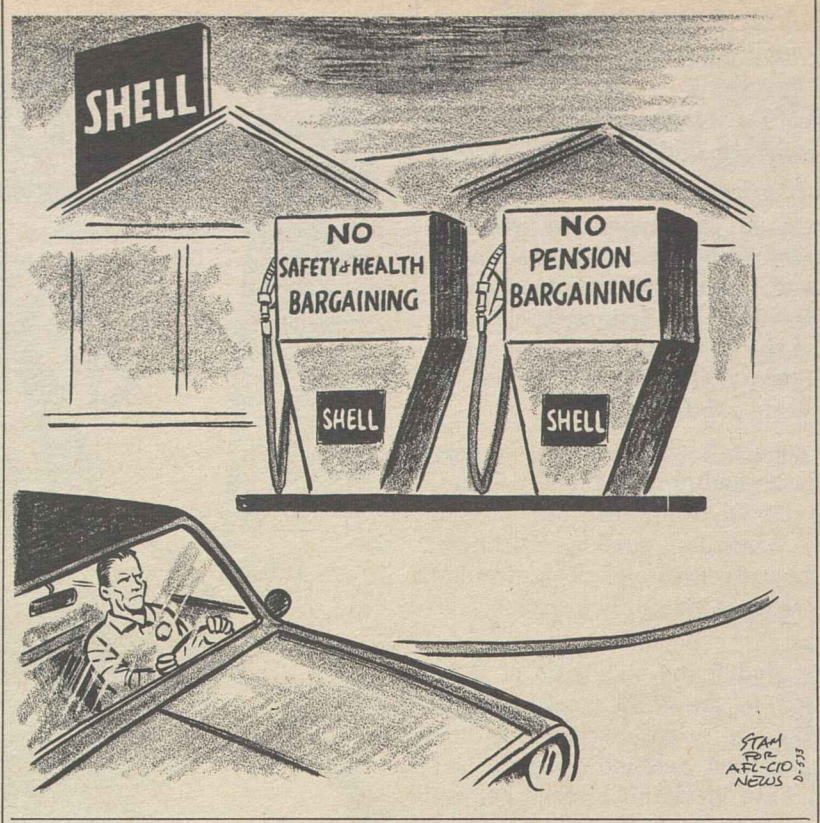
The OCAW is asking the public to return Shell credit cards to the company at P.O. Box 80, Tulsa, Okla., along with the request that they be returned only after the dispute is settled.

Another leading environmentalist organization, the Sierra Club, announced its support of the union strike and boycott. Earlier, 11 other national environmental groups gave their backing to the walkout.

"We very carefully examined the statements of both Shell and the union before adopting our position," said Brock Evans, Sierra's Washington, D.C., representative in response to Shell spokesmen who denounced the club's endorsement.

"It became quite plain that a fundamental principle was at issue: the right of persons to have some control over their own working environment. This is exactly what we have been fighting for all these years."

No Sale



Rail Clerks, Engineers Approve National Pacts

Two of the 14 railroad unions that have reached tentative agreement on new contracts with the nation's major carriers have ratified the pacts. Others are moving to consider the settlement.

First to approve the agreements, which provide a 10.7 percent increase in wages and benefits over 18 months for 500,000 railroad workers, was the Railway & Airline Clerks whose president, C. L. Dennis, described the accord as a "first huge step toward solving mutual problems" between unions and railroads.

BRAC announced that its general chairmen had approved the contract unanimously. The unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers also reported acceptance.

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan, at a news conference called by BRAC to announce the contract approval, said the wage and benefits provisions "will fall well within reasonable guidelines."

"I'm not John Dunlop," said Brennan, referring to the new director of the Administration's Cost of Living Council, "but it seems to me that these fellows have constructed a mighty good package."

Brennan said the settlement also proves that compulsory arbitration is not necessary.

"This agreement was reached without any government intervention. No mediation. No emergency boards. No all-night White House elbow-twisting. Just good hard collective bargaining," he said.

"I hope a few other industries will take a look at what's been accomplished here.

"I said it before, and I'll say it again," he added. "Compulsory arbitration is no substitute for real collective bargaining in a democracy."

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, also expressed approval of the agreement, citing it as an example of a moderate settlement.

The agreement, reached 3½ months before current contracts run out, calls for a 4 percent wage boost effective next Jan. 1. It also provides that as of Oct. 1 the carriers will assume all railroad retirement costs above the level of social security taxes paid by workers in other industries. This will add $42.75 a month to the paycheck of a worker who now contributes the maximum amount to the system.

For the first time, all contracts between the unions and the railroads will expire on a common expiration date, Dec. 31, 1974.

President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union said he expected ratification of the new contract by his union. He said the agreement was a "landmark" in its reshaping of the railroad retirement system.

Top officers of the Maintenance of Way Employes are slated to consider provisions of the agreement at a three-day meeting in Detroit starting Mar. 28.

Procedures for ratification vary among the unions. In some, approval is made by governing bodies; in others, approval comes by a vote of general or local chairmen. Only the Sheet Metal Workers have scheduled a referendum of members.

Right Sought To Negotiate On Legal Aid

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to remedy a provision in the Taft-Hartley Act so that unions and employers can negotiate a jointly-administered prepaid legal services plan as an additional fringe benefit for workers.

There is growing interest in such plans among union members, AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris told a House Labor subcommittee. While the very poor may have access to government-financed legal services and those with higher incomes can afford private attorney fees, persons in the middle-income range often have to go into debt when faced with unexpected legal costs.

A change in the law is needed because the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act contains a sweeping bar against employer payments to union representatives as an intended safeguard against bribes or kickbacks.

Only such items as dues collection and health-welfare benefits common at the time were excluded from the restriction.

Since then, the law has had to be changed to accommodate the expansion of fringe benefits. Most recently, in 1969, an amendment permitted negotiation of union-management day care centers and jointly-administered college scholarships for children of workers.

There is no valid reason, Harris contended, why legal services plans should not be a bargainable fringe benefit on the same basis as a dental services plan.

"It probably will make little difference to most employers," he suggested, "whether an additional labor cost of say two cents an hour is to go directly to their employes as wages or for fringe benefits."

Adding legal services as a negotiable fringe benefit, Harris said, isn't going to lead to a wave of strikes and objections that have been raised are more "fanciful" than valid.

Federal Safety Checks Preferred by Workers

Milwaukee — Most workers prefer the more thorough federal safety and health inspections of their workplaces than those conducted by state authorities, the Allied Industrial Workers found in a survey of local unions.

Although neither the federal nor state inspectors were credited with doing an outstanding job, "the states are turning in a poorer performance in the eyes of our locals," said John Zalusky, AIW research director for collective bargaining.

Zalusky said the survey showed that half of the union's locals expressed dissatisfaction with state safety agencies, while only 20 percent were dissatisfied with federal inspections.

The majority of cases involving dissatisfaction with federal inspections related to on-the-job health hazards, which are handled by the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, an agency of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration primarily handles the investigations of job safety hazards.

Based on the survey findings, Zalusky said that more federal inspections—47 percent—were made in response to specific complaints, but only 12 percent of the state inspections came as a result of complaints.

Federal compliance officers issued citations in 77 percent of the inspections, compared with only 30 percent in state inspections. In some cases, the state citations were not posted, the AIW reported.

Respondents to the survey also noted that employers were given advance notice in about 10 percent of the state inspections. The federal safety law prohibits advance notice to employers on inspections.

The survey spanned the calendar year of 1972, the first full year of operation by the federal job safety administration. During this period, the union said it also found that states had stepped up their job safety activities.

W. H. Kolberg Named to Top Manpower Job

President Nixon has named a career government official, William H. Kolberg, as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower. The post is one of a number of top-level Labor Dept. jobs that have been unfilled since the President's second-term Cabinet reshuffle.

Kolberg, 46, has been an assistant director in the Office of Management & Budget since the fall of 1970. He previously had been with the Labor Dept. as associate manpower administrator for policy, evaluation and research after having served as deputy assistant secretary for administration.

From 1951 to 1957, Kolberg served in various positions in the Bureau of the Budget, the predecessor to the OMB.

In his new role, Kolberg will be responsible for federally-funded manpower training and work experience programs and the federal-state employment security system.

Florence Thorne Dies, Aided Gompers, Green

Florence Calvert Thorne, who held important staff positions in the American Federation of Labor under Presidents Samuel Gompers and William Green, died in a Fairfax, Va., hospital Mar. 16 after a brief illness. She was 95.

Miss Thorne's career with the AFL spanned 41 years during which time she served as Gompers' assistant in editing the American Federationist, set up the basic research machinery for the federation and became director of research.

Her first contact with the AFL came when she was preparing a graduate thesis while at the University of Chicago. Several years later, in 1912, she was hired by Gompers as a research and editorial assistant. During World War I she served in the Labor Dept. as Assistant Director of the Working Conditions Service, War Labor Administration, returning to the AFL to help Gompers with his autobiography.

Working with Green she set up a research staff which was assigned expanded duties until in 1933 she became director of research, a post she held until her retirement in 1953.

She also served as administrative assistant to AFL Vice President Matthew Woll in his capacity as chairman of such federation committees as education, social security, international labor relations and postwar planning.

Her research activities included work in the social security and unemployment compensation systems, health and medical care plans in collective bargaining, low-cost housing, improvement of workmen's compensation laws, child labor laws and many other areas.

Since her retirement she lived in McLean, Va. In 1957 she published a book "Samuel Gompers—American Statesman." Miss Thorne was a direct descendant of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore.

World Food Unions Re-Elect Conway

Geneva, Switzerland—President Daniel E. Conway of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers was re-elected president of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers' Associations.

The international trade secretariat is made up of 114 unions in 53 countries with a total of 1.7 million members.

The High Cost of Eating

FOR ALMOST all American families food is the largest single budget item. If the fear of continuing inflation is to be stilled, the price of food must be stabilized effectively.

No American housewife requires a professional statistician to dramatize how rising food costs have been undermining her family budget.

While rising food prices distress all consumers, the greatest burden falls inevitably on families with moderate and low incomes. In 1971, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, food costs accounted for over 27 percent of all outlays of a four-person urban family with a budget of $7,200 and the percentage is higher now. For millions of families, with still lower incomes, the impact of soaring food prices has been even more painful.

Rising price tags at the checkout counter largely reflect the uncontrolled rise in the price of various agricultural commodities at a time when demand has been rising rapidly. Although farm product prices generally are highly volatile—responding quickly to changing weather and other conditions—the recent pressure of rising demand, both at home and from abroad, has sharply bid up the price of many major farm commodities.

The long-term rise in population and living standards at home and the current economic expansion in the U.S., combined with record agricultural exports in response to grain shortages in other countries, plus the exclusion of agricultural products from the Administration's stabilization program, have inevitably created demand pressures, as well as a price and profit bonanza for the sellers of those farm items in greatest demand.

WE HAVE LONG HELD that a significant contribution to lower food prices and to the national welfare can be achieved by a redirection of the federal government's farm-income support programs. Instead of continuing to use various governmental devices that bid up farm prices, the government should, when necessary, utilize a system of direct payments to farmers that reflects the difference between market prices and a fair return.

Moreover, millions of dollars in federal payments no longer should be lavished on profitable agribusiness type farms, often owned by big corporations and wealthy absentees. A reasonable and enforceable payment ceiling, considerably lower than the present limitation, should now be placed on the income-maintenance benefits allowed to any farm producer. Such changes in the federal farm program would both help to hold down food prices and to more fairly distribute farm-income support payments.

The prices of raw agricultural products remain exempt from any stabilization controls or restraint, as a result of action by the Administration in 1971. This special privilege for farm prices was unfair when it was established. It is even more inequitable now.

The special exemption of the prices of raw agricultural products from the Phase 3 stabilization program should be removed. Temporary controls on the prices of raw agricultural products are necessary for at least the next few months, to help stabilize food prices from the primary producers to retail stores.

—From a statement on food prices adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 26, 1973.

AFL-CIO News

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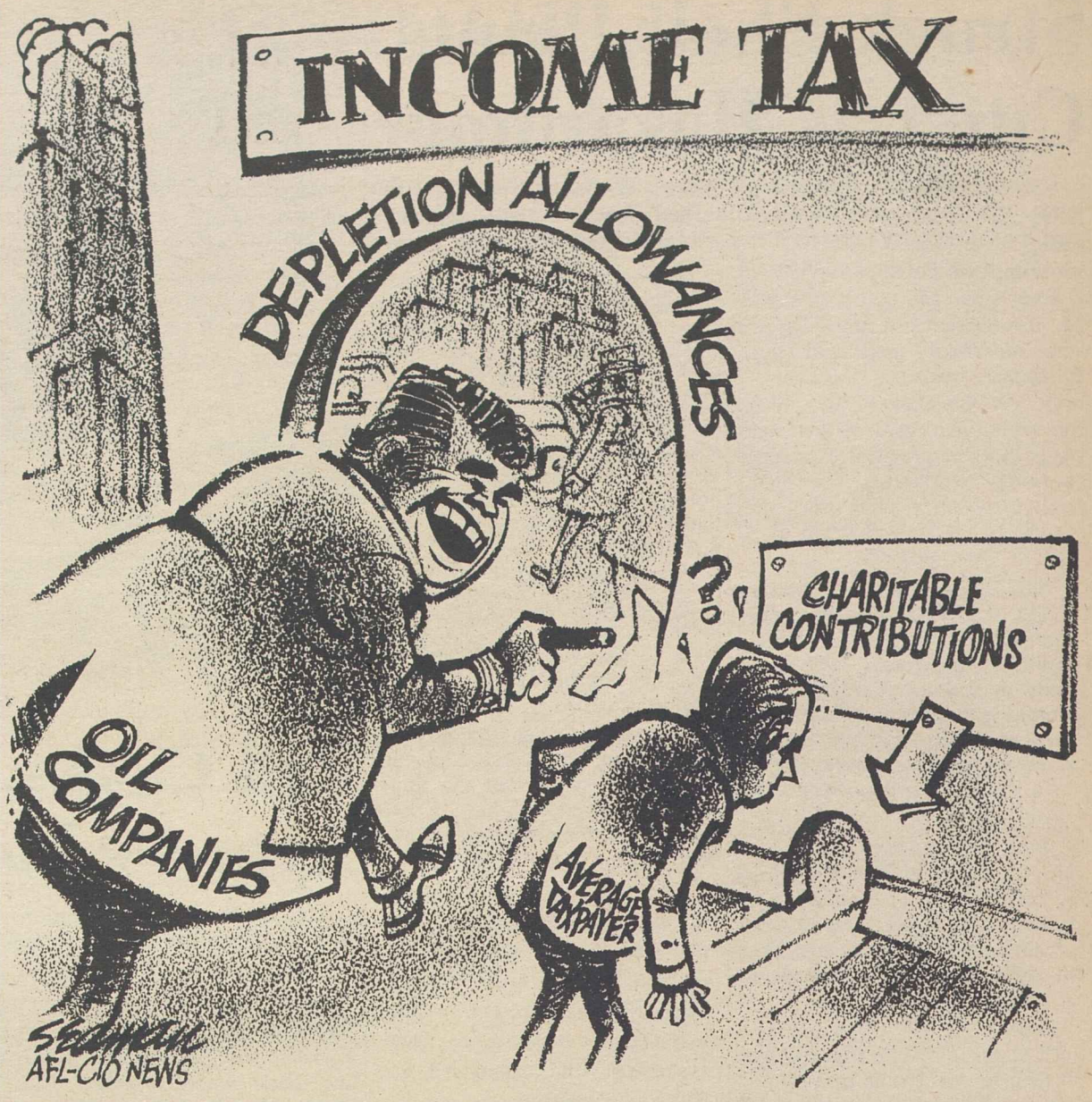


A Word Edgewise:

OEO's Noble Purpose Killed Along With Its Inefficiencies

By John P. Roche

HE'S THE KIND OF GUY who gets pleasure from pulling the wings off flies.

That phrase of my father's comes to mind as I watch the joyous dismantling of that key symbol of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society," the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). There is a pettiness, a meanness of spirit about the enterprise.

Whatever President Nixon's substantive views may be, it is clear that the wrecking squad, recruited from Young Americans for Freedom and related right-wing outfits, holds the ideals of the OEO in contempt. Maybe there were problems with the Lone Ranger, but must he be replaced by Uriah Heep?

My father was hardly making a case for flies, and I cannot in conscience rush out in passionate defense of the OEO. Like the Peace Corps, it was one of those agencies that drove you nuts: Sarge Shriver had an unmatched talent for setting up perpetual-motion machines. The nice thing about the Peace Corps was that it was out of the country, thus arousing little congressional animosity. Every so often a harassed representative would call up demanding that something be done about a constituent's daughter who had gone native in Northern Nigeria, but this was rare.

The OEO, in contrast, specialized in turning normally decent, reserved representatives into screaming wildmen. It was that Community Organization program that turned them on. I recall an urban congressman sitting in my office (I had been asked by President Johnson to hold his hand) explaining to me in lurid detail how the OEO was organizing a primary fight against him. "Those ——— (the Poverty Program) are out to get me, they're spending federal funds to set up reform clubs, and that ——— (the local director) is priming himself as the candidate."

He was right and—while privately I thought the project had a good deal of merit—the congressman and others similarly situated had a genuine complaint. My job at this point was to try to get some hard information out of OEO so the President could appease this particular representative, who happened to be a very senior member of an important appropriations subcommittee. First, the telephone: Well, nobody seemed to know whom to call to find out who knew. Following the old White House rule—"When in doubt, start at the top"—I set out to track down Sarge. He was off dedicating a playground in New Mexico or Alaska or someplace at the end of the map; the White House operator assured me that as soon as he finished his speech he would return my call. Suffice it to say, I caught up with him three days later, by which time—fortunately—the "crisis" had somehow evaporated.

SO, OKAY, there was a lot of inefficiency, there was a good deal of "boondoggling," but there was also a hell of a lot of dedication to what I, in my old-fashioned way, happen to consider a noble ideal: that the government of the United States should take the lead in eliminating poverty from the nation. Okay, some money was wasted, some hustlers got into the action, some kooky schemes got approved.

But if you have any sense of perspective, you write this off as the cost of an education. That is the way they deal with matters of this sort at the Pentagon: so we wasted a few billion dollars finding out that one plane could not be both a falcon and a sea gull, so scrub the F-111 and head back to the drawing board. In that spirit, why shouldn't we be prepared to waste a few billion dollars trying to find the appropriate techniques for eliminating poverty?

President Nixon takes a different view, and he is the only President in town. However, even if in philosophical terms he does not share my view of the appropriate role of the national government, I think he might insist that the dismantling of OEO be conducted with dignity—not as a squalid Buckleyite black mass.

Reversal of Priorities:

Revenue Sharing Conceals Cutbacks in Vital Programs

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller before the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

THE SO-CALLED New Federalism is really nothing new. It is the thinly disguised "old futilism" of the states-righters with their rallying cry of "let the states do it." And that slogan means the same today as it meant 15 years ago: passing the buck to avoid federal responsibility for national problems.

We would not be here today—and, indeed, there would not be this controversy—if the states had "done it" or if the states could "do it." But they haven't, and they can't.

The broad problems of education, housing, environment, health, safety and manpower are really national in scope—too big for any state or local governmental unit to handle alone. Certainly, some states and some cities have tried their best, but they could not do what their neighbors would not do.

At this stage, when the country has identified the problems, begun to attack them and, indeed, made some progress, it makes no sense to turn the clock back.

America faces vast unmet public needs—from sewer, water and waste treatment systems to jobs, housing, urban mass transit, education, healthcare, public safety, roads and recreation facilities.

Fulfillment of these needs requires the cooperation of all citizens and institutions. However, the nation's major domestic problems are still rooted in the shortages of services and facilities that are traditionally and appropriately the responsibility of government. Though much that is needed can and should be administered and financed at the state and local government level, it is the federal government—which represents all of the American people—that holds the key.

The most pressing domestic issues—such as unemployment, housing, crime, pollution and health care—are nationwide in scope and impact. They do not adhere to the lines drawn to bound America's 50 states and 80,000 local government units. They require national leadership, federal programs and federal financial support.

A federal effort to create jobs and the public investments needed to modernize and strengthen the underpinnings of American society began in the 1930s, only to be brought to a virtual standstill by the shortages of money, manpower and materials during World War II. Following the end of the war and through the 1950s, only slow progress was made.

In the 1960s, the long-delayed federal response came through enactment of numerous programs, which provide funds for state and local governments to use in meeting specific national priority needs, under federal performance standards. These programs created needed jobs and began to reduce the shortage in many public facilities and services.

Federal grants-in-aid for such programs as elementary and secondary school education, urban renewal, health care and housing underwent a more than fourfold increase in the past decade—rising from $10.1 billion in 1964 to an estimated $45 billion in fiscal year 1973, an average annual increase of 18 percent.

THIS LONG OVERDUE and badly needed expansion in national programs and federal funds aroused unrealistic expectations of quick and easy solutions to problems that had been amassing for decades. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, high interest rates, inflation, recession and lack of full-funding hampered the ability of state and local governments to finance their share of public investment—further increasing the gap between expectations and what could realistically be achieved.

In the last four years, presidential vetoes have attempted to prevent enactment of new and essential programs. Many programs already on the books have been short-changed.

In addition, the Administration has impounded $14.7 billion that Congress appropriated for such vital programs as housing for low- and middle-income families, community facilities, water and sewer projects, highway construction and the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Now, according to the policy set forth in the federal budget for fiscal year 1974 the growth in federal aid to the states and localities for such vital programs will come to a halt.

For the year ending June 30, 1973, the Administration proposes to reduce or terminate programs in the amount of $6.5 billion—for fiscal year 1974, the total will be $17 billion. The budget plan is for program terminations and reductions, which over the next five years, would result in a cumulative total of over $100 billion.

If the Congress were to be so short-sighted to adopt these proposals, many vital job-creating, public investment programs would be totally dismantled and others hamstrung. Many would simply disappear through general and so-called "special" revenue sharing consolidations which obscure the national purpose, limit the power of Congress to monitor or control the programs and make federal performance standards, civil rights guarantees and labor standards difficult to enforce.

The Administration's proposals would substitute concern for the corporate ledger sheet for the helping hand of government to people in need. These proposals constitute major surgery to remove compassion and heart from government along with the cancer of waste.

House Legislation Backed:

Government Employes Seek Full-Scale Bargaining System

FULL-RANGE COLLECTIVE bargaining for workers in the federal service is the key goal of the American Federation of Government Employes, its president, Clyde M. Webber, declared in a network radio interview.

Webber stressed that although AFGE has won recognition for 620,000 federal employes, the present system bans all but a "very narrow span" of issues from union-management negotiations. And, he added, quick resolution of disputes even within that severely restricted range is often blocked by cumbersome and time-consuming procedures.

He called for passage of a bill sponsored by Rep. Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.) that would establish a badly needed "basis in law for labor-management relations in the federal government."

Webber appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Under Brasco's measure, Webber pointed out, a Federal Labor-Management Authority appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate would replace the multitude of third-party panels now assigned various labor relations duties over and above their regular department and agency responsibilities, and would resolve impasses through binding arbitration.

Webber turned aside the contention that federal employes are "doing very well under the present system of dealing with Congress on fringe benefits" and automatic pay adjustments. The fact is, he declared, both blue-collar and white-collar government workers trail their counterparts in private industry in almost every area. He pointed out that wage lines supposedly keyed to those in the private sector are actually catch-ups to "rates actually paid" for a year or more in private industry, and that federal health and life insurance, as well as pensions and leave, lag far behind those negotiated in a growing number of union contracts.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

NIXON ADMINISTRATION officials are now busily engaged in campaigns against two major drives in Congress—tax reform and controls over multinationals.

On the one hand, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's top domestic adviser, has been threatening that if Congress wants to fund the social programs that the President is killing, it will have to close such tax "loopholes" as gifts to the Boy Scouts, deductions for supporting dependents and special tax breaks for the elderly.

And, on the other hand, William J. Casey, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has been telling the country that the export of American capital by multinationals is good for us despite the job losses and the dollar devaluations that also are involved.

The Ehrlichman concept of what constitutes a "loophole" is a reflection of how Nixon Administration leaders think. He cited interest paid on home mortgages, personal exemptions for the taxpayer presumably including the extra $750 for the elderly and the blind, and charitable contributions to churches or the Boy Scouts. "Now that's where you can raise a lot of money," he said.

He scoffed at the idea that closing the tax loopholes for the rich and for corporations could produce the $15 billion that would be needed to carry out congressional intent in the social field.

THE AFL-CIO recently appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee and made a number of suggestions on how new revenues could be raised. It recommended an excess profits tax; elimination of the capital gains advantages; imposition of taxes on gains transferred at death; tax breaks for business at home and abroad; elimination of tax exempt bonds which enable millionaires to escape taxation and similar reforms. The breakdown was as follows:

Excess profits tax	**$ 4 billion**
Capital gains	**7 billion**
Capital gains transferred at death	**3 billion**
Tax subsidies for multinationals	**3 billion**
1971 Revenue Act business tax cuts	**7.2 billion**
Mineral industry depletion tax breaks	**1 billion**
Tax shelters	**1 billion**
Maximum tax gimmick	**.2 billion**
Estate and gift tax reform	**3 billion**

That adds up to more than $29 billion, almost double what Ehrlichman sees as needed to cover the social programs that the President is killing and without doing tax damage either to the elderly or the Boy Scouts.

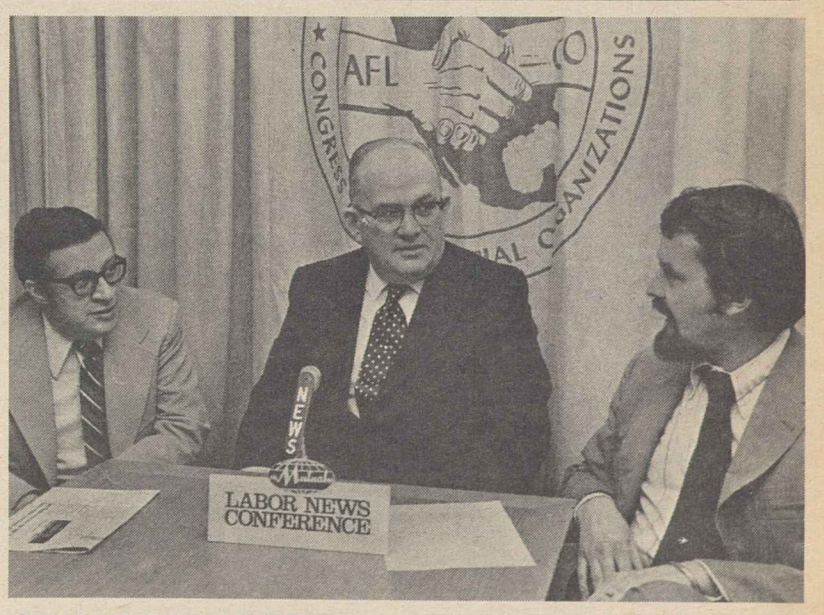
What is basically involved here is tax philosophy. The American tax system is not simply a source of national income; it involves also the nation's evaluation of social purpose and social priorities. It is built on the "progressive" tax theory that ability to pay is a basic criterion for taxing policy.

Unfortunately, that concept has been steadily watered down with the result that billions of dollars in income, mostly at the upper levels, now escape taxation.

THE ADMINISTRATION also seems determined to convince the American people that the vast growth of multinationals and the huge export of American capital abroad is good for the folks back home.

Casey, in a New York monetary conference speech, lauded all the advantages of the freedom of investors to pour their money abroad; he did not do an equally thorough job on some of the disadvantages like job losses at home and speculation—whether deliberate or not—against the dollar.

The Ehrlichman and Casey approaches are singularly lacking in their attention to the American worker or to the voice of American labor.



FULL UNION RIGHTS are essential for federal workers long denied their "rightful place as citizens," President Clyde M. Webber, center, of the Government Employes declared on the AFL-CIO public service interview Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Joseph Young, left, of the Washington Star-News and Michael Causey of the Washington Post.

ARTISTIC WORKS by trade unionists are displayed in the 4th annual Union Artist exhibition at the California Museum of Science & Industry in Los Angeles. Some 250 paintings and sculpture are in the art show sponsored by the Los Angeles AFL-CIO. The exhibition ended Mar. 18.

Supreme Court Urged to Throw Out Award to Trio Described as 'Scabs'

Virginia's "insulting words" statute has to give way to a more realistic federal labor law that doesn't cringe from the "robust" rhetoric of an organizing campaign, the AFL-CIO contended in a brief to the Supreme Court.

The federation asked the Supreme Court to nullify a Virginia jury's award of $165,000 to three non-union postal employes. They had brought a civil suit against a Richmond branch of the Letter Carriers because a June 1970 issue of its newsletter had described them as scabs and used a colorful definition that has become a part of labor lore.

The description of a scab, usually attributed to author Jack London, is "a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water brain, a combination backbone of jelly and glue."

Virginia law allows civil suits for damages based on words that by "common acceptance are construed as insults."

In appealing the verdict, the Letter Carriers contend that the broad scope of the law and its interpretation in this case represent an unconstitutional infringement of free speech.

The supporting brief by the AFL-CIO agrees with this argument and also expands on another point raised by the union—that the Virginia court erred in not applying the broader standards of federal labor law, as interpreted in past U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

While the Supreme Court in the past has not flatly barred libel suits against unions, it has specified that the alleged defamation must be knowingly or recklessly false and that damage awards must be based on evidence of severe harm to the person bringing the suit.

In organizing campaigns, the Supreme Court has noted, "vituperations" and "personal attacks" are not unusual and "epithets such as 'scab,' 'unfair,' and 'liar' are commonplace."

Furthermore, the Supreme Court has cautioned that even when the attack exceeds allowable limits, if the amount of damages awarded by a jury is excessive, it is the duty of the trial judge to require that the amount of the award be reduced or a new trial be held.

The definition of a scab that appeared in the Letter Carriers branch newsletter, the AFL-CIO said, was no more than "rhetorical hyperbole" protected by federal law. Furthermore, there was no evidence of any meaningful damage to the persons listed as scabs.

During the trial, one plaintiff said that after the newsletter appeared, some of his co-workers stopped talking to him. Another claimed the article gave him headaches and made him upset. The third said his wife was distraught.

The Richmond jury, later upheld by the Virginia Supreme Court, awarded each of the three plaintiffs $10,000 in compensatory damages and $45,000 in punitive damages. The total came to about seven times the total annual revenue of the local union.

The AFL-CIO brief was signed by General Counsel J. Albert Woll; his associates, Robert C. Mayer and Laurence Gold, and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

Clothing Workers Assail Subminimum Wage Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Proposals in Congress to establish a subminimum wage for teenagers "must be defeated," the executive board of the Clothing Workers declared.

The union statement stressed the urgency of raising the federal minimum wage and expanding its coverage. It blamed the Nixon Administration's insistence on a lower wage floor for young workers for the failure of Congress to complete action on wage-hour improvements last year.

Emphasizing the ACWA's continued opposition to a double standard in the Fair Labor Standards Act, the union warned:

"If employers take advantage of the lower rate of pay for young workers, and many most assuredly will do so, they will fire adult workers, many with families."

The ACWA board termed the present $1.60 wage floor "obsolete," noting that it leaves a full-time worker below the government's family poverty level and "substantially below" the modest living standard budget of the Dept. of Labor.

An increase to $2.50 an hour, with an immediate jump to $2 an hour is needed to carry out the intent of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the union declared.

It urged Congress to expand coverage to millions of workers now unprotected along the lines of a bill the Senate passed last year.

As a follow-up to needed improvement in the Fair Labor Standards Act, the union called on Congress to provide additional funds needed for enforcement of the law.

The wage-hour investigating staff must be strengthened, the statement said, so it can "fulfill its responsibilities of eradicating wage chiseling by unscrupulous employers and prevent unfair competition with employers who obey the law."

Boggs' House Seat Won by His Widow

New Orleans—Corinne C. Boggs, widow of the former House majority leader, won a sweeping 4-1 victory in a special election for the congressional seat Hale Boggs had held for 13 terms.

Her election brought the party lineup in the House to 242 Democrats, 192 Republicans and one vacancy in a Chicago district last held by a Democrat.

Unit of 2,300 Joins Service Employes

Philadelphia—The Service Employes chartered the Gas Workers Employes Union of Philadelphia as Local 686 after the 2,300-member unit voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the SEIU.

In a mail referendum, the gas workers approved the affiliation 923 to 305. The SEIU now has nearly 30,000 members in Pennsylvania, including 13,000 in the Philadelphia area.

The gas workers are employed by Philadelphia Facilities Management Corp., which operates the city gas works under a contractual agreement.

Success of Program Cited:

Public Jobs Cutoff Scored as Blunder

(Continued from Page 1)

was $2.89, with 12 percent receiving over $4 and 16 percent earning under $2. Of those hired, 42 percent had been jobless for 15 weeks or more.

Twenty-two percent of the jobs were in public works and transportation, 20 percent in education, 13 percent in law enforcement and fire protection, and others in health work, social services and a variety of public agencies.

It is no answer, Biemiller stressed, for the Administration to claim that its manpower revenue sharing programs will enable local and state governments to choose which programs to continue. Total funding levels are reduced, which means that the only choice to the cities is which programs are to be gutted.

Biemiller told the subcommittee that there is a real need for one million additional public service jobs. But because "the battle is over the program's very survival" and because a veto threat hangs over the legislation, the AFL-CIO will support a more modest extension of the present law.

An extension bill, he said, should include several amendments to clarify the intent of Congress and deal with problems that unions have encountered in connection with the program.

The proposed amendments were discussed in more detail by representatives of several public employe unions. In a panel discussion, they also made these points:

● The State, County & Municipal Employes said many cities with unemployment rates far above the national average still face "an emergency of staggering proportions."

Neal Gregory, the union's legislative representative, said there are simply "not enough jobs in private industry" to take care of those who need and want work.

He asked: "What about the minorities, the young, the elderly, the veterans? Is the Administration telling us that people in these groups—those who face the most difficulties in the job market in the best of times—are going to make it without an assist?"

● The Service Employes noted that many of the persons hired under the program, having demonstrated their competence, are able to move into permanent civil service jobs as vacancies occur.

Rudolph Oswald, the union's research director, cited as an example of the services performed by persons hired with federal funds the assignments of 600 workers in San Francisco's Dept. of Health.

"They are working in venereal disease control. They are helping sick people who speak only limited English. For the first time, there is effective rodent control rather than just plague surveillance. For the first time, the city has been able to achieve some measure of control over the many food handling establishments . . . and a much higher rate of control over water quality and sewerage output."

● The Laborers warned that discontinuing the program will be a crushing blow to black workers whose unemployment rate is highest and who had hopes of achieving career-type city employment.

Henry T. Wilson, counsel of the union's federal-public service division, said in Cleveland public works employes who had been laid off because of lack of funds and rehired under the program now face unemployment again as the money runs out.

● The Fire Fighters warned that ending the program "will force the closing of fire stations" and a dangerous reduction in the manpower available to fight fire in many communities.

Jack A. Waller, legislative representative, read a letter from the Spokane, Wash., fire chief declaring that the public employment fund was "the only thing that saved the fire department from disaster." Of the 31 new men hired, "the overwhelming majority are outstanding" and the department has been able to institute a minority training program.

● The Teachers termed the extension of the Emergency Employment Act "one of the most important bills to come before Congress this year."

Gregory A. Humphrey, AFT assistant legislative director, stressed that "there is no substitute for direct job creations." He said the present law while needing improvement, has enabled state and local governments to provide necessary public services. And "under the current economic situation, job training without a real job for trainees to enter is a cruel hoax."

Fresh Study Sought Of Switch to Metrics

Legislation to convert America's system of weights and measures to the metric system is "premature," the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth T. Peterson said metric conversion bills being considered by a House Science subcommittee fail to deal adequately with the economic costs and job hardships to American workers.

He urged Congress to direct a fresh study of conversion problems by an independent committee with broad representation from all groups that would be affected by a changeover.

Peterson, accompanied by Markley Roberts of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, criticized the "poorly conducted" study the National Bureau of Standards completed for Congress in 1971.

He charged that the government study panel, "on which labor was vastly under-represented," concentrated on how conversion could be "most easily accomplished."

Peterson said labor strongly rejects "the recommendation that costs incurred by conversion be allowed to 'lay where they lay.' "

He told the subcommittee that the AFL-CIO's position is that "any legislation dealing with metric conversion must provide compensation and adjustment assistance to workers for the costs of tools, the costs of education and retraining, and other conversion transition costs, including relocation, job-loss, downgrading, and loss of income or promotion opportunities as a result of workers' lack of familiarity with the metric system."

Exempts Pay Under $3.50:

Senate Approves Extended Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

whatever is needed to cover specified additional expenses including tax increases, capital improvements and higher labor costs.

The rent control amendment was sponsored by Senators Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and its final version included provisions of an amendment by Sen. Lawton M. Chiles, Jr. (D-Fla.).

The Administration opposed mandatory rent controls and most Republicans voted against it. Voting for the rent control amendment were 40 Democrats and 10 Republicans; opposed were 29 Republicans and 9 Democrats.

The Senate see-sawed on another new labor-backed provision, which would require the Cost of Living Council to make public cost and profit data submitted by large corporations to justify price increases of more than 1.5 percent.

On the opening day of debate, the Senate voted to kill that section of the committee bill. But the next day, with a better attendance, it voted 49-37 to reinstate the provision sponsored by Sen. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.).

In a series of votes, the Senate rejected various efforts to toughen the Phase 3 stabilization program.

A motion by Sen. Thomas McIntyre (D-N.H.) to roll back interest rates to the Mar. 16 level — before the latest rise in the key rate charged by major banks — was defeated, 45-41.

By the same margin, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) to require advance notice to the government before major wage and price increases can be put into effect. A more sweeping Proxmire amendment, imposing a six-month freeze on all prices, wages, rents, interest, dividends, food and agricultural products, was rejected, 52-36.

The Senate also voted 78-9 against an attempt by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) to require controls on agricultural products and 66-21 against an amendment by Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah) to freeze retail food prices.

In its final form, the bill was passed and sent to the House by an 85-2 vote. It includes a "sense of Congress" declaration that unemployment can be reduced to 4 percent or less by Apr. 30, 1974, with "reasonable price stability" and calls on the President and Congress to "undertake such policies and enact such legislation" as necessary to achieve this.

The House Banking Committee has scheduled immediate hearings and AFL-CIO President George Meany is slated to testify Mar. 28.

CULTURAL CENTER is dedicated to the 118 persons who died in a flood at Man, W.Va., last year when a dam on Buffalo Creek collapsed. The center was built with contributions from the West Virginia AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers.

Unions Fund Center to Aid Flood Victims

Man, W.Va.—A community cultural center built with funds donated by organized labor for survivors of the Buffalo Creek flood was dedicated to the 118 persons who perished in the disaster last year.

More than $30,000 was raised for the memorial fund by the West Virginia AFL-CIO and members of the Auto Workers in Ohio and West Virginia.

Organized labor contributed $24,000 for the purchase and construction of the modular structure, which is part of the two-building library-cultural center near the trailer parks in which many of the 4,000 survivors of the flood live.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO-UAW fund paid $8,000 for the construction of playground equipment in the trailer parks.

State AFL-CIO President Miles C. Stanley turned over the check for $24,000 to the Man library board at the dedication ceremonies.

The little community of Man was devastated when a wall of water roared down Buffalo Creek on Feb. 26, 1972 after the collapse of a faulty dam made of coal waste.

R.I. Group Health Plan Expands on Solid Start

Providence, R.I.—The Rhode Island Group Health Association, which since its launching two years ago by the State AFL-CIO has grown to serve 12,000 subscribers, is planning further improvements and expansion of services.

The RIGHA went into operation in June 1971 with a health care center for union members and their families at Our Lady of Fatima Hospital in North Providence.

In less than two years, the association has increased the number of subscribers nearly 1300 percent to provide prepaid comprehensive health services ranging from preventive care to hospitalization and surgery.

Subscribers pay a monthly fee—graduated from $18 for single coverage to $43 for family memberships—for services at the health care facility which is staffed by 14 physicians.

The proposed expansion of the health care programs will be financed with the assistance of Prudential Insurance Co., which made a $50,000 grant to RIGHA and agreed to make a $500,000 loan.

In accepting the $50,000 check, President Thomas F. Policastro of the State AFL-CIO praised the cooperation of Prudential as an effort to help extend the health care system throughout the state.

The Prudential grant and loan commitment represent "a major breakthrough in sharing of confidence and cooperation among government, civic and business communities as they face to one of the most critical needs in America today," Policastro said.

He also praised national and local union leaders in promoting the development of the prepaid health care program in Rhode Island. The initial program was established with a combination of government assistance, foundation grants and private funds, including loans from the AFL-CIO and several unions.

Speaking at a luncheon in Cranston, R.I., held to announce the Prudential contribution, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) cited the benefits of preventive care in noting that RIGHA subscribers have a hospitalization rate 30 percent below the state average.

With the expansion of such programs, he said, Rhode Island can become a model health care state.

Policastro said the $500,000 loan was negotiated with Prudential under excellent terms, requiring no payments for two years. This will allow the program to expand and preserve its financial stability, RIGHA officials said.

In return for its financial commitment, Prudential will receive three seats on the 52-member RIGHA board of directors.

Shipyard Settlements Reached by 2 Unions

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and the Boilermakers reported settlements with major shipbuilding companies on wage and benefits increases.

President Eugene L. McCabe of the Shipbuilders said new contracts have been signed with Alabama Drydock Co., Mobile, Ala., and Todd Shipyards, New Orleans.

McCabe said the agreements generally follow the pattern set by the union earlier with Bethlehem Shipbuilding and Maryland Shipbuilding & Drydock, which provided $1.14 an hour in wage and fringe benefits increases.

About 1,800 members of the union voted Mar. 2 to accept the agreement with Alabama Drydock. The three-year pact calls for 75 cents an hour in wage boosts and fringe benefit improvements valued at 39 cents.

Wages will be increased 25 cents the first year, 20 cents the second and 30 cents the third. The contract also improves hospitalization and pension benefits, adds major medical insurance coverage, and increases life insurance protection.

At Todd, the new agreement covers some 300 union members, and provides negotiated wage and fringe increases also totaling $1.14 an hour over three years.

Another benefit is a four-cent attendance payment for each hour worked, to be paid at the beginning of a worker's vacation the following year.

McCabe said contracts will expire on June 1 at two other locations — Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., where 200 union members are employed, and DeFoe Shipbuilding Co., Bay City, Mich., where 400 workers are involved.

The Boilermakers recently concluded new agreements with Norfolk Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Norfolk, Va., Sun Shipbuilding Co. in Philadelphia, and are set to open negotiations on Apr. 1 at the Jacksonville Shipyards, Jacksonville, Fla., where the contract expires on June 1. Details of the Sun and Norfolk settlements were not immediately available.

Labor Dept. Study Backs Extension Of Jobless Aid to Farm Workers

An extensive Labor Dept. study shows that unemployment insurance coverage can be feasibly extended to farm workers.

"The costs of providing unemployment insurance protection to farm workers are not prohibitive to farm employers or to the unemployment insurance system as a whole," said Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan in a letter to Congressional leaders reporting the study's findings.

About 65 million jobs currently are protected by the federal-state unemployment insurance program. Farm jobs are among the few remaining kinds of jobs still not covered by the system.

The study, carried out by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration in collaboration with land-grant universities, was ordered by Congress in 1970 after attempts to give farm workers unemployment insurance protection were defeated.

The Administration has indicated its intention to resubmit legislation to Congress broadening the program to take in farm workers. The AFL-CIO has long favored extending unemployment compensation protection to all wage and salary workers, including farm workers, domestic workers and all public employes.

Data for the study were gathered in 18 states covering 53 percent of the 770,000 farm workers and 57 percent of the 31,420 employers who would have been brought under unemployment insurance had enabling legislation been in effect in 1969.

Given the prevailing trend toward consolidation of farms and a corresponding reduction of workforce, the Labor Dept. estimates 65,000 employers and 635,000 workers would be affected in 1975 if an enabling law were approved by Congress.

The system is financed by a tax on the employer. For purposes of the study and suggested legislation, the Labor Dept. surveyed large farms, defined as those with four or more employes in 20 weeks of a calendar year, or a quarterly payroll of $5,000 or more. The study's main conclusions:

- 25 percent of all farm employers and 77 percent of the farm workforce in the 18 states studied are accounted for by large farms.
- The cost of providing unemployment insurance protection to farm workers would be reasonable under existing state laws. Contributions from farm employers, on the average, would be sufficient to pay benefits to involuntarily unemployed farmworkers.
- Nonfarm employers currently subject to unemployment insurance taxes would be only slightly affected in 16 of the 18 states surveyed, and not greatly affected in California and Florida, the exceptions.

The study also notes that extension of coverage to farm employes would bring financial aid to many migratory and minority workers excluded from existing social programs.

Data from 14 of the 18 states showed that 90 percent of the migratory workers were black, of Puerto Rican or Mexican descent, or members of other minority groups.

Cystic Fibrosis Drive Backed

AFL-CIO President George Meany renewed the federation's support of the efforts of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation to help children with lung-damaging diseases.

Meany cited the progress made over the past decade—much of it through the work of the foundation—in improving the chances of survival for children born with cystic fibrosis. He noted that increasing numbers of these youngsters are leading more normal lives than ever before.

Members and affiliates of the AFL-CIO have contributed generously to voluntary agencies in the past, Meany pointed out. He said he was sure they would support the foundation's Breath of Life Campaign this year through their community service activities.

From Farm to Market:

Meany Asks Curbs As Food Costs Soar

(Continued from Page 1)

prices was nearly as high at 2.3 percent.

BLS said eggs were the only major food commodity to drop in price last month. Prices of meats, poultry and fish "increased considerably more than seasonally," rising at the rate of 5 percent after seasonal adjustment, the bureau said.

"These figures are shocking," Meany said. "But they are not surprising. Every housewife in America knew what was happening.

"She knew that advice to eat fish and poultry, instead of meat, was not going to help her budget—and the statistics prove her right."

Prices of dairy products and fresh vegetables rose contraseasonally, BLS reported. The cost of dining out last month increased, too. BLS said the index of food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—increased four-tenths of 1 percent.

The day before BLS issued its latest Consumer Price Index, the Cost of Living Council produced a "white paper" on food prices which contained less than heartening news for shoppers.

COLC Deputy Director James McLane, asserting that the government was "doing everything in its power" to restrain food prices, nonetheless admitted efforts to boost food supplies probably would not have an impact on grocery store prices until the second half of the year.

Even then, McLane said, food prices as a whole will continue to rise, just not as fast as the extremely rapid increases of recent months. He advised shoppers to buy in larger quantities to obtain possible discounts, take advantage of sales, and "eat a little bit less."

The February index stood at 128.6 of its 1967 base, which meant goods and services costing $10 six years ago sold for $12.86 last month. Last month's index was 3.9 percent higher than the level a year earlier, and well above the Administration's announced goal of cutting the inflation rate to 2.5 percent or less.

Though higher food prices accounted for most of the increase in February's cost-of-living index, prices for nonfood commodities and services also jumped, contributing significantly to the rise.

Fuel oil and coal prices skyrocketed 5.4 percent over the month, compared to a rise of but four-tenths of 1 percent in January. Gasoline and motor oil prices shot up 1.2 percent, contrasted with an increase of only three-tenths of 1 percent the month before.

Prices also increased for women's and girls' apparel, footwear, textile house furnishings, home maintenance and repair commodities, housekeeping supplies and alcoholic beverages. The index for nonfood commodities normally declines in February.

Among increases in the price of services were boosts in rent charges and most household services. In addition, BLS reported increases for auto repairs, beauty and barber shop services, hospital services, physicians' fees and charges for most recreational and apparel services.

In a separate report, BLS said average weekly take-home pay for a worker with three dependents—in terms of 1967 dollars—rose 24 cents over the month to $96.21.

RUBBER WORKERS President Peter Bommarito, right, fulfilling a pledge to help striking Clothing Workers in their fight against tyrannical employer practices by the Farah Manufacturing Co., leads a picket line in downtown Akron, O., protesting the continued sale of Farah slacks at a department store. Joining him were URW Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold, left, Executive Sec.-Treas. Phil Leonard of the Akron Labor Council and more than two dozen others.

Federal Agencies Cited For Job Safety Hazards

(Continued from Page 1)

hensive safety program that is consistent with federal standards.

But the GAO found about 200 instances of noncompliance with OSHA standards when its agents inspected workplaces of four agencies in the Washington, D.C., area.

The safety violations included mechanical, electrical, fire and housekeeping hazards. Health hazards included the presence of toxic substances in the atmosphere of the workplaces.

About 50 of the hazards were so severe that if they had been found in private industry, the employer would be subject to substantial fines, the report noted.

The Comptroller General's report, one of a series requested on job safety by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), also scored the lack of consistency within federal agencies, inadequate and unreliable reporting procedures and the absence of centralized leadership by the Labor Dept.

The inspection sites for the GAO study of the agencies were especially chosen because of their similarity to industrial plant operations.

All federal government agencies were supposed to have established safety and health programs required under the federal act and the executive order signed by President Nixon in July 1971.

But the GAO found that most of the 49 agency programs surveyed showed such a diversity and shallowness that their effectiveness was seriously questioned.

The report said that very few of the programs were adequately funded and had enforcement staffs that were properly trained. In only three of the 49 agencies were the safety programs staffed with full-time inspection personnel.

Williams, in commenting on the GAO report, said: "I had hoped that the federal government would have become a model employer with regard to compliance with OSHA standards. Now it seems, instead, that the federal government is treating its employes as second-class citizens."

3-24-73

Labor Seeks Extension of Health Acts

A series of health programs the Administration is seeking to phase out should be extended for another year, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said.

A bill by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) would continue 15 programs whose authorization otherwise would expire on June 30. These include the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, the Community Health Centers Act, and the Allied Health Professions Act.

Biemiller wrote Kennedy, who is chairman of a Senate subcommittee on health, that the AFL-CIO supports the purpose of the bill "to extend the many categorical health programs for an additional year in order that they may be tailored to best serve the health needs of our nation."

His letter acknowledged that "over the years priorities among health programs change and that Congress and the Executive must review such programs to see that the health needs of the nation are being adequately met."

But such a review and overhaul, Biemiller said, is not likely to be accomplished before the June 30 deadline.

The programs at stake, Biemiller noted, were designed by Congress to fulfill the nation's health needs and over the years have contributed significantly to this goal.

Speakers Handbook Issued on Trade Bill

The AFL-CIO has published a Speakers Handbook on International Trade and the Burke-Hartke Bill as part of its campaign to inform the American public on the nature of the trade crisis and why Burke-Hartke is the best solution.

The 120-page handbook is designed for use by union officials and key staff members in their regular assignments and in preparing speeches and other materials.

Published in looseleaf format so that material can be added and updated, the handbook is available in limited supply from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation—attention Ray Denison.

10-Year Program Urged To Meet Energy Needs

The AFL-CIO called for a 10-year program to make the United States self-sufficient in energy resources.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a Washington conference that a $2 billion-a-year federal research and development program is needed to tap new sources of fuel and energy. Senators Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson are the chief sponsors of legislation to achieve this.

But Biemiller stressed that labor didn't intend to be "stampeded" into support for industry efforts to remove interstate natural gas pipeline companies from federal regulation.

Union members are consumers, too, he said, and "we are not the least bit impressed with the cries for an increased return on investment, especially with today's average return of 15 percent."

He spoke at the second annual energy forum of the U.S. National Committee of the World Energy Conference, set up under United Nations auspices.

Biemiller noted that the AFL-CIO started urging a comprehensive national policy on natural resources and energy 14 years ago — and the federation's Executive Council strongly reiterated the need at its meeting last month.

Apart from being underfinanced, Biemiller said, the present federal budget for energy research and development earmarks three-fourths of the funds for nuclear power. "That's called putting all of our eggs in the nuclear basket."

He urged that all energy sources be developed and tapped, including coal gasification and liquefaction, solar power, shale oil, advanced power cycles and geothermal energy—the steam generating power that is available from vast underground fields of hot water.

Such a program, Biemiller said, would also "serve as a bargaining point with foreign oil producers. . . . They know that if the sleeping giant of American research and development is awakened, America will have another place to go and won't be sympathetic toward trading 'partners' who gouged this nation when it needed help."

Biemiller sharply criticized the growing shift of the petroleum industry to overseas refineries—at a cost of 110,000 American jobs at latest Interior Dept. count. And he urged rapid development of an American-flag merchant fleet capable of transporting petroleum and natural gas.

He told the conference that labor strongly urges "creation of a TVA-type development agency for raw materials and energy fuels. This agency would oversee domestic fuel reserves on public lands and in the oceans, while maintaining a balance between industry needs, consumer needs and environmental needs."

Probe Urged On Role of Speculators

(Continued from Page 1)

He declared that "this unsavory situation merits immediate attention by the Congress and, in particular, by your subcommittee."

"The investigation should focus on the role U.S.-owned multinational corporations and banks have played in speculating against their country's currency," Biemiller told the panel.

"There are reports that at least some of these companies and banks placed profits ahead of patriotism, selling U.S. dollars short in order to make swift profits for themselves. We believe the records of these companies should be examined so that all the facts can be revealed.

"Recent press reports indicate that the finance ministers of several European nations urged Treasury Secretary Shultz to control the foreign investments of U.S. companies in order to stabilize the world currency markets. As you know, the AFL-CIO has long advocated such a policy, not to satisfy the finance ministers of other nations but to protect the U.S. economy.

"Devaluation itself cannot make a lasting contribution to a stable currency exchange unless the causes of monetary crises are eliminated," he said.

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Fair Wage-Price Program Depends on Food Controls

DELEGATION OF MAYORS meets with AFL-CIO President George Meany to seek—and get—labor's help in a drive to obtain federal funds to continue public service employment, summer jobs for youth and housing programs. With Meany are, from foreground: AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, Mayor James McGee of Dayton, Mayor Roman S. Gribbs of Detroit, Mayor Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee and Mayor Kevin White of Boston.

Meany Stresses Equity for Labor

By David L. Perlman

Only Congress can bring fairness and equity to the economic stabilization program, AFL-CIO President George Meany testified.

He told the House Banking Committee that it would be folly to give the Administration "blank check authority" to control the economy in view of the past record of the stabilization program. And it would be meaningless, he warned, to legislate policy in general terms that allow "interpretations which may bear no resemblance to congressional intent."

Meany stressed labor's conviction that no stabilization program can work unless food prices are controlled, starting at the farm level with raw agricultural products.

"If food prices aren't brought down," Meany said, "there is no way union members are going to let their unions settle for a wage increase that won't even pay their increased food bill. That's not a threat. That's a fact of life."

It would be better for Congress to let the Economic Stabilization Act expire on Apr. 30 than to renew it without substantive changes, Meany testified.

"Workers will not sacrifice alone," he said. "They will not be America's economic scapegoats."

In addition to a rollback on food prices with controls continuing "until increased supplies curb price pressures," Meany said any new stabilization legislation should:

- Exempt from controls any wage increase for workers earning less than $3.50 an hour. This exemption is included in the bill that has passed the Senate.
- Roll back interest rates, impose interest rate ceilings and allocate available credit.

(Continued on Page 8)

House Bill Would Curb Fund Tieup

House Democratic leaders are giving full support and the highest priority to legislation curbing the power of the President to impound funds voted by Congress.

The issue has united liberals and conservatives in what House Speaker Carl Albert termed a struggle against "arbitrary one-man presidential rule."

Albert said the House leadership is "solidly behind" the concept of a bill sponsored by Appropriations Committee Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) "and will do everything in its power to have the bill enacted."

Mahon's bill would require the President to notify Congress within 10 days of a decision not to spend or allocate funds for a program. Congress would then have 60 days in which to pass a resolution directing the release of all or a specified portion of the money.

Hearings on this and a variety of

(Continued on Page 7)

Congress Urged to Override:

Labor Assails Nixon For Training Veto

Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO to override President Nixon's veto of a vocational rehabilitation bill that represents "a major step toward enabling millions of disabled Americans to lead independent and self-supporting lives."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the Administration's objections to the legislation's cost "fiscally shortsighted." He wrote members of Congress that the cost would be more than made up through the earning power of physically handicapped persons helped to self-sufficiency.

Nixon's veto message warned that the same fate awaits a long list of other bills in the final stages of congressional action. Most of the bills had substantial bipartisan support and have passed the House and Senate by wide margins.

The first attempt to muster a two-thirds vote to override the vocational rehabilitation veto will be made in the Senate, which passed the bill last month by an 86-2 vote.

Republican leaders have virtually conceded that they can't sustain the veto in the Senate and are concentrating on trying to block a two-thirds majority in the House. While the House passed the measure on a 318-57 rollcall, a Republican amendment to slash the program to a level acceptable to the White House was defeated by a narrower 213-162 margin.

The labor-supported bill would expand federal grants to states for job rehabilitation services to the physically handicapped and provide new funds for assistance to the severely handicapped — persons who might never be able to hold down a regular job but who

(Continued on Page 2)

Postage Rise Seen Periling Labor Press

The AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association joined in urging Congress to remove an "unfair and regressive" surcharge on non-profit publications that threatens many trade union periodicals with "disaster."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a statement to the House Postal Service subcommittee, noted that last July's first-stage increase in the Postal Rate Commission's 10-year schedule of boosts in second-class rates was enough by itself to force the suspension or curtailment of a number of union papers.

(Continued on Page 7)

Cities Backed In Battle for Jobs, Housing

The AFL-CIO will "work closely" with the nation's mayors to continue federal funding of public service jobs, summer employment for teenagers and housing programs, Federation President George Meany said.

The crisis of the nation's cities "has not diminished in the slightest," Meany said after meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters with a delegation from the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

At a later news conference, Detroit Mayor Roman S. Gribbs spoke grimly of the problems the nation's cities face this summer as a result of the Administration's budget squeeze, impounding of funds appropriated by Congress and veto threats.

An earlier meeting with President Nixon, Gribbs said, had left the mayors with the impression that the Administration would be responsive to the urgency of funding summer job programs for needy youth.

Their hopes were dashed, however, when a White House announcement made it clear that money for summer jobs would have to be taken from federal funds Congress had voted for the emergency public service employment program.

Gribbs gave this summary of the dilemma facing the mayors:

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Board Order Hits Farah's Illegal Firings

By John R. Oravec

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Farah Manufacturing Co. to reinstate workers the company illegally fired and to stop harassing other employes involved in union activity.

A three-member panel of the NLRB found Farah guilty of violating federal labor law by "discharging employes and changing work rules and procedures to interfere with and to discourage membership in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America."

Farah was ordered to reinstate 20 fired workers with full back pay, plus 6 percent interest on their lost wages.

The NLRB administrative law judge who first heard the case had ordered the reinstatement of 19 workers. But on review, the board panel ruled that another worker who was active in organizing work for the ACWA should also be rehired because he was unlawfully discharged.

The workers involved in the decision were employed at the Farah plants in El Paso, Tex., when they were fired on false charges by the company in 1969 and 1970, the NLRB found.

(Continued on Page 3)

OCAW Cites Alternatives to Shell Products

Denver — The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, pressing the union's boycott against Shell Oil Co., said there are plenty of alternatives for consumers besides Shell products.

"Among those oil companies which have agreed to fair, new contracts are American, Atlantic-Richfield, Gulf, Texaco, Mobil, Union, Citgo, Exxon, Sohio, Continental, Phillips, Ashland, Marathon, Husky and Skelly," said OCAW President A. F. Grospiron.

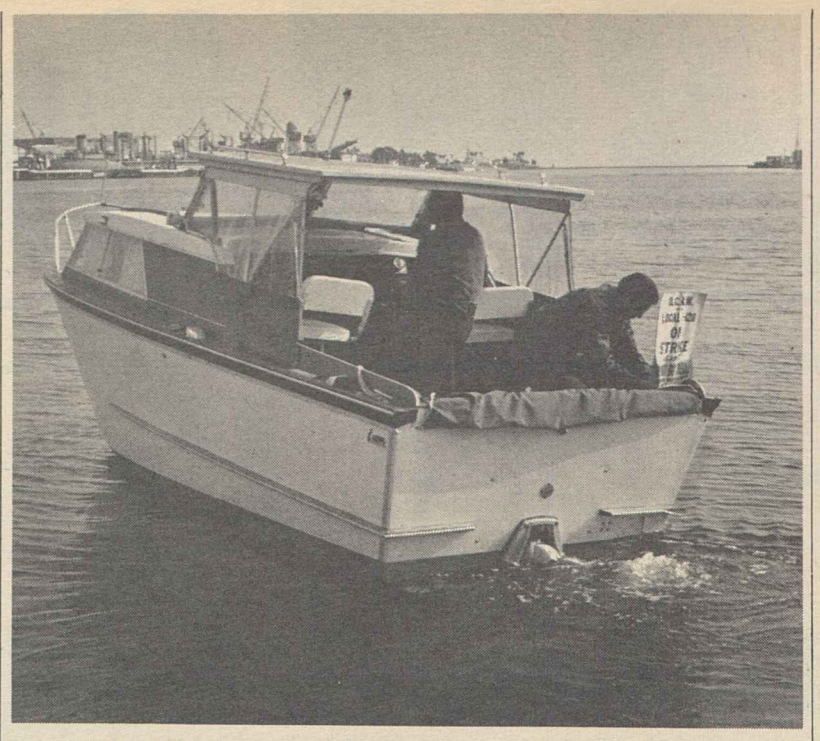
"There are many others, which is a good indication that the union's proposals are fair and reasonable," Grospiron added.

The Oil Workers struck Shell on Jan. 24 after the company refused to bargain on the issue of worker participation in a plan to insure a safe and healthful workplace environment.

Only Shell and Standard Oil Co. of California have rejected the union's proposals. They have been agreed to in nearly 400 contracts covering workers in oil refineries, petrochemical plants and other oil facilities.

Some 4,000 OCAW members left their jobs at Shell facilities in Anacortes, Wash., Martinez, and Long Beach, Calif., Pasadena, Tex., Norco, La., and Denver.

The union's position, together with an explanation of the new health and safety clauses in contracts already negotiated with the industry, is set forth in a new brochure, "To Eliminate Industrial Health Hazards." Copies in bulk are available without cost from OCAW, Box 2812, Denver, Colo. 80201.



PICKET BOAT, manned by members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, patrols harbor waters off Long Beach, Calif., to inform tanker crews of the union's strike against Shell Oil Co. and of the nationwide boycott of Shell products.

Government Itemizes Jump in Food Prices

The Agriculture Dept. reported the retail cost of a market basket of foods produced on American farms went up 2.5 percent from January to February—new evidence of the soaring food prices pinching the housewife's budget.

The increase added $34 to the annual cost of farm-produced foods for a "statistical household" of 3.2 persons, raising the market basket bill to $1,409 a year at the February rate.

The foods in the market basket include only those grown domestically. Seafoods and imported foods such as coffee are not included.

The retail costs of these farm foods constitute one of the components of the Consumer Price Index compiled monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The February rise in the price of the market basket was roughly comparable to the 2.4 percent seasonally adjusted increase for foods bought in grocery stores reported by BLS last month.

The Agriculture Dept. said prices for most foods produced on U.S. farms rose in February, with the largest increases for beef, pork, poultry and fresh vegetables. Egg prices were down sharply, however.

The new report listed the average retail price of choice beef, including all cuts, at a record high of $1.30 a pound. The price was 6.7 percent higher than the January level of $1.22 per pound and 16 percent more than that of three months ago.

Pork prices jumped 3.2 percent a pound to an average of 97.1 cents for all cuts, another record. Egg prices averaged 68.8 cents per dozen, down 6.9 percent from 73.9 cents in January, but still 39.3 percent more than the level of February 1972.

Farmers pocketed most of the increase, the department said. Their return was up 3.2 percent over the month. With the increase, the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent in retail stores for foods from U.S. farms was 43 cents in February, compared with 42.7 cents in January.

The middleman's share for transporting, processing and selling the food rose 1.9 percent in February, and gave economists some cause for concern. While farm prices tend to be volatile and subject to weather and seasonal influences, the costs of transportation and marketing tend to be more lasting.

In an attempt to curb the increase in the farm-to-retail spread in meat prices, the Cost of Living Council earlier told all meat packers that they could pass on to consumers no more than the actual price increase they pay for livestock or partially processed meat.

The council also ordered the packers to pass along, dollar for dollar, any reductions in their costs for livestock. The rules previously applied only to the nation's 21 largest processors.

Food Industry Pay Unit Includes Four Unionists

Four labor members have been named to the new Food Industry Wage & Salary Committee established by the Cost of Living Council.

The tripartite advisory group will also have four management and four public members.

Labor members appointed are President Daniel E. Conway of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Vice President Richard C. McAllister of the Retail Clerks, Executive Vice President Harry R. Poole of the Meat Cutters and Teamsters Research Director Abraham Weiss. Poole and Weiss are also members of the Cost of Living Council's Food Industry Advisory Committee.

The new wage and salary panel, whose formation was announced last month by COLC Director John T. Dunlop, has five basic functioss:

- Review and make recommendations on remaining food industry wage and salary cases filed under Phase 2 of the Administration's economic stabilization program.
- Review all such cases filed since Jan. 11, the start of Phase 3, and advise on the disposition of these cases.
- Make recommendations to the COLC and the Labor-Management Advisory Committee on wage stabilization policies aimed at the special problems of the food industry.
- Assist in settlement of labor-management disputes.
- Work to improve the structure and performance of collective bargaining in the food industry.

Albert Rees, one of the public members, will serve as chairman. Rees, the head of the Princeton University economics department, recently was a public member of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

Other public members are Wayne L. Horvitz, an independent consultant on labor and legislative affairs in Washington, D.C., and Laurence E. Seibel, a Washington attorney and labor arbitrator. An additional public member will be named later.

Management members are Robert O. Aders, chairman of the board, Kroger Co.; Robert E. Palenchar, vice president for personnel and public relations, Swift & Co.; Darrell V. Stiffler, national director of personnel and industrial relations, A & P Co., and Herman Weber, vice president for industrial relations, Safeway Stores.

William Vaughn was named executive secretary of the new panel. He formerly was director of economic controls for Stop & Shop of Boston.

Musician's Reach Pact Covering Radio-TV Ads

New York — The Musicians reached agreement with the National Advertising Agencies on terms of a new two-year contract covering the services of musicians for radio and television commercials.

The settlement is subject to ratification by union members in the United States and Canada. Terms will be announced after the contract has been ratified.

Override Urged:

Labor Hits Nixon On Training Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

could be helped to become at least partially self-sufficient.

It authorizes — subject to later appropriation by Congress—a total of $2.6 billion spread over a three-year period.

That's less than a similar bill the President pocket-vetoed after the 92nd Congress adjourned. And the actual level of spending would probably be less than the authorization ceiling.

But to the President, it was one of the "fiscally irresponsible" bills that, if he let become law, would "open the floodgates on the federal budget."

If that is done, Nixon asserted in his veto message, "all our economic progress and all of our hopes will be washed away."

Thirty organizations representing the physically handicapped took a somewhat different view and are working with congressional supporters to seek to override the veto. Rep. Carl D. Perkins, chairman of the House Labor Committee which had endorsed the legislation by a 33-1 vote, said that if the veto is upheld "the President's action will force thousands and thousands of those now disabled to live continued lives of dependency, unproductivity and uncertainty."

Whatever the outcome of the initial test, the battle over spending priorities between Congress and the President will be refought repeatedly in the weeks ahead.

If the President vetoes bills in the order in which they are sent to his desk, the next target will be legislation directing the Secretary of Agriculture to spend funds for the rural water and sewer grant program "in the amounts specified in appropriations acts." The Administration announced it was abandoning the program after having spent only $30 million of the $150 million appropriated by Congress.

Another certain target for a veto is the Older Americans Act, which would continue and expand a number of programs providing services and jobs for the elderly.

To the President, in the language of his veto message, these are all examples of "bad legislation beneath alluring labels."

Nixon reiterated his determination to "veto those big-spending bills which would jeopardize our economic hopes for the future."

On the same day the President vetoed the vocational rehabilitation bill, the Senate voted 72-19 approval of legislation that would give another year of life to major health programs the Administration wants to discard.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), would keep the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, the Community Health Centers Act, the Allied Health Professions Act and 12 other programs from expiring on June 30th.

The AFL-CIO had endorsed the legislation, acknowledging that some of the programs needed revision but urging that they be continued while Congress considers how to reshape them "to best serve the health needs of our nation."

In this, as in other Administration-opposed bills, a majority of Senate Republicans joined a nearly solid bloc of Democrats in voting for passage.

In fact, a story in the Washington Post noted, a majority of Senate Republicans voted against the Administration position on 10 of the 12 bills the President has called budget-busters. Ten of the 43 Republicans voted against the President on all 12 bills, an additional nine opposed him on all but one, and no Senate Republican supported the White House on every test.

Fasser Succeeds Usery In Key Labor Dept. Post

The Labor Dept.'s manpower administrator, Paul J. Fasser, Jr., has been nominated by President Nixon to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations.

Fasser, 46, came to the Labor Dept. in 1970 after 19 years on the staff of the Steelworkers, in research and contract administration posts. He is a graduate of Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

His new assignment includes administration of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act, the Pension Plans Disclosure Act and veterans re-employment rights. He also has responsibility for the department's activities in the labor-management relations field.

Fasser succeeds W. J. Usery, Jr., who has been appointed and confirmed by the Senate as director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The President also nominated William J. Kilberg, 27, as Solicitor of Labor with responsibility for the department's legal activities and legislation.

Kilberg started as a White House fellow with the Labor Dept. in 1969, then served as general counsel of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and returned to the Labor Dept. in 1971 as Associate Solicitor for Labor Relations & Civil Rights.

Kilberg attended Cornell University on a scholarship given by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and is a graduate of Harvard Law School.

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan announced the appointment of Fred G. Clark as Assistant Secretary for Administration & Management, a career post that does not require Senate confirmation.

Clark, 49, is a deputy assistant commissioner at the U.S. Bureau of Customs and spent 28 years in civilian personnel posts with the Air Force. He has received a number of government awards in his various posts.

Arbitration Association Elects Wurf to Board

New York — President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes is one of nine new directors elected to the board of the American Arbitration Association.

The AAA also reported at its annual meeting here that services continued to increase during 1972 as the caseload expanded last year to 24,000.

14 Unions Involved:

IUE Talks Kick Off Bargaining with GE

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) opened national negotiations with the General Electric Co. here with representatives of 13 other unions participating as members of the bargaining committee.

The 14 unions that make up the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee represent 120,000 GE workers and 80,000 employes of Westinghouse Corp., where negotiations will open Apr. 10.

IUE President Paul Jennings expressed hope that GE will respond responsibly to the union's proposals covering "both economic and non-economic issues which we consider items required for a fair and equitable settlement."

A key goal, Jennings indicated, is to recoup the erosion of workers' buying power caused by the 15 percent rise in the cost of living over the past three years.

He outlined the workers' needs in wages, pensions, cost-of-living protection, vacations, union shop, technological change and health insurance.

Jennings noted that workers, as victims of inflation, carried the bulk of the burden even in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the economic controls when their wages were restrained but prices climbed steadily. He said Phase 3 offers no immediate solution as "the more feeble 'voluntary' restraints became a signal for rents and prices to shoot up."

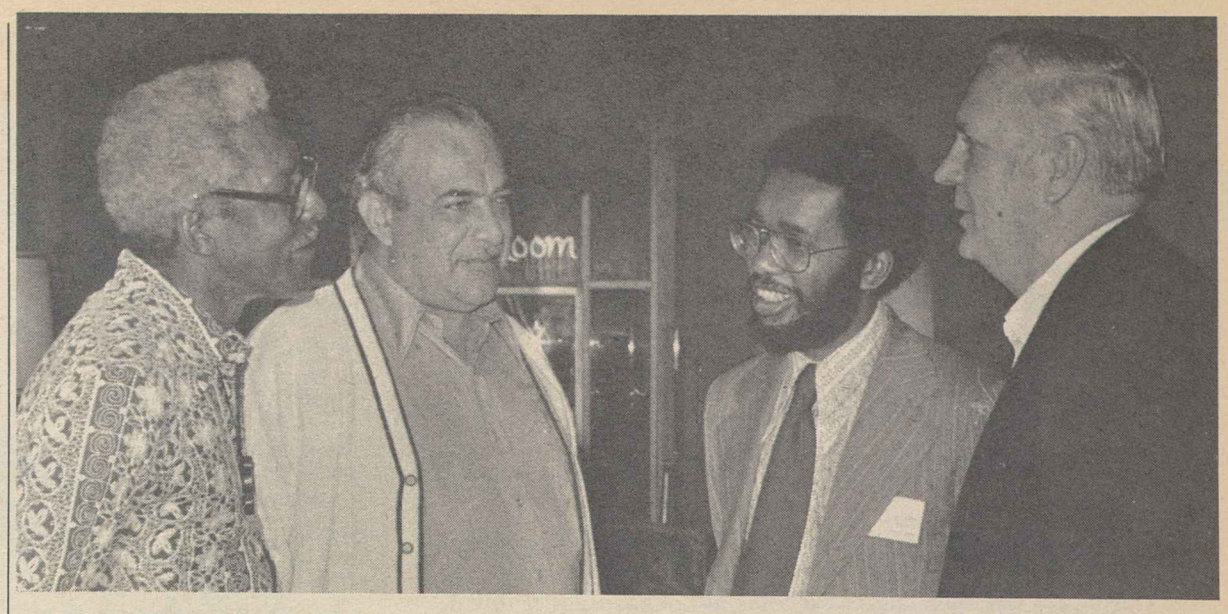
"In order to keep our members from reducing their standard of living even further, they need a basic wage and salary increase to make up for the losses incurred by the higher cost of living," he stressed.

As a guard against future inflation, Jennings said the IUE also is seeking the removal of the 8-cent cap on cost-of-living increases.

Other areas covered in Jennings's statement included:

- Safeguards against the adverse effects on earnings and job rates caused by technological changes.
- Elimination of area wage differentials.
- Improvements in pensions to help retired workers living on fixed incomes while prices skyrocket.
- Increased benefits in health, life and accident insurance plans.
- Elimination of discrimination based on sex, race, marital status, age or pregnancy.
- Establishment of union shops to improve morale and insure that all workers who benefit from the union contracts share in the responsibilities.
- Improvements in the length and scheduling of vacations and increased vacation pay.

The current IUE contracts with GE, which came after a 101-day strike in 1969-70, expire May 26. The majority of the Westinghouse contracts expire June 10.



ORGANIZED LABOR'S ROLE in expanding job opportunities for minority workers in the construction trades is discussed at the annual staff conference of the Recruitment & Training Program in Miami Beach, Fla. From left are Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO civil rights director; Ernest G. Green, executive director of the RTP, and Al Kehrer, southern regional representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Labor Board Order Hits Farah's Illegal Firings

(Continued from Page 1)

The Clothing Workers, frustrated by Farah unfair labor practices since the start of organizing efforts and by the company's refusal to bargain, struck Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico last May.

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the ACWA said the NLRB decision clearly shows that company president William Farah "has engaged in a deliberate, calculated campaign to frustrate" workers from joining a union.

"It exposes one more lie in the long catalogue of lies that Farah is attempting to foist off on the public and the company's shareholders that he is not guilty of unfair labor practices," Sheinkman declared.

The NLRB order, signed by Chairman Edward B. Miller and members John H. Fanning and John A. Penello, requires Farah to cease and desist from a long catalogue of practices illegally interfering with workers' rights to organize.

The company has until Apr. 18 to advise the labor board on what steps it has taken to comply with the order, which must be posted in English and Spanish in the El Paso plants. The majority of the Farah workers are Mexican-Americans.

Besides directing reinstatement of the illegally fired workers with back pay, the board order requires Farah to refrain from:

- Discharging or discriminating against any employe for joining or supporting the ACWA or any other union.
- Discharging any employe for refusing to obey orders that unlawfully interfere with his right to engage in union activities.
- Close surveillance of workers during nonwork time and discipline of employes for the slightest mistake or rule infraction.
- Stopping workers from union solicitation during nonwork time in their own work areas or other departments.
- Restricting all personal conversations during worktime.
- Coercively interrogating employes on union activities or membership.

The NLRB decision also stressed that the company may not discharge shipping department employes for a single error of packing an order without passing through a checker. This was the pretense given by the company for a number of the discharges that the NLRB found were actually illegal firings for union activity.

Although Board Chairman Miller signed the overall order, in a footnote to the decision he disagreed with Fanning and Penello on two of the firings and would have upheld them.

Almost 3,000 Farah workers in Texas and New Mexico are involved in the ACWA strike. The company's products, men's and boys' slacks and sportswear, have been the focus of an AFL-CIO boycott campaign for several months.

Voting Bill Approved by Senate Panel

A new attempt to pass a national voter registration law moved a big step forward in the Senate as the Post Office & Civil Service Committee approved a bill sponsored by its chairman, Sen. Gale W. McGee (D- Wyo.).

It calls for the Census Bureau to prepare postal card registration forms, drawn up to provide the voter registration information required in the various states. The postal service would distribute the cards to each household 45 days before the close of state registration books. Unregistered voters could then enroll by filling out and mailing back the forms.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported such legislation.

A similar bill reached the Senate floor last year during the 92nd Congress and was the subject of a week's debate. With a number of the bill's supporters absent, opponents mustered a 46-42 majority to kill the legislation.

Only one member of the Senate committee, Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), voted against this year's bill. A former opponent on the committee, Sen. William E. Brock (R-Tenn.), supports it this year. He was quoted as saying that his conversion stems from his efforts to get young people to register in the last election, when he directed the Republican youth registration drive. The Administration, however, remains opposed.

Building Trades Press Minority Hiring Efforts

Miami Beach, Fla.—Organized labor pledged to continue efforts to increase job opportunities for minority group workers in the construction trades unions.

Representatives of several craft unions, speaking at the fifth annual national staff conference of the Recruitment & Training Program (RTP), expressed confidence that their organizations would build on the progress achieved through outreach programs in the past 10 years.

In a panel discussion, speakers explored efforts of international unions to overcome local problems, especially in areas of high unemployment, that tend to impede the expansion of minority apprenticeship training projects.

Panelists included William Hardesty of the Iron Workers, Reese Hammond of the Operating Engineers, and Robert Powell of the Laborers.

The panel generally agreed that the revenue sharing concept as applied by the Nixon Administration would adversely affect manpower programs at the local level—particularly in communities with large minority representation.

Another panel, led by Merlin Taylor of the Bricklayers, discussed labor's apprenticeship outreach efforts and related programs.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) praised the efforts of the RTP in placing more than 7,000 minority group workers in the construction trades jobs since 1968.

He noted that the program is not considered to be in immediate danger from cutbacks of vital domestic programs by the Nixon Administration, but he suggested that apprenticeship placement efforts are still "far too modest."

Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.), stressed that the national problems of poverty, unemployment, housing, health care, education and pollution can be solved only through a federal effort.

Participants in the conference also included Bayard Rustin, executive director of A. Philip Randolph Institute and RTP chairman; Ernest Green, RTP executive director; Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO civil rights director, and Al Kehrer, southern regional representative of AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Other key speakers at the three-day conference were Vivian Henderson, president of Clark College in Atlanta, and Robert McGlotten, special assistant to Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan.

Union Card Best Buy, Financial Expert Says

Higher wages, better benefits, training programs and grievance machinery are among the advantages union members have over nonunion workers, Sylvia Porter noted recently in her syndicated column, Your Money's Worth.

Mrs. Porter also weighed the "cost" factors involved in belonging to a union, such as generally moderate monthly dues payments and wages lost during strikes, although she pointed out that 98 percent of union contract negotiations are settled without a walkout.

She concluded, however, that "there seems no doubt that the pros far outweigh the cons."

Mrs. Porter noted that union pay scales, especially in heavily unionized industries and trades, run as much as 40 to 50 percent higher above those of nonunion employes.

She also cited such union-won gains as superior pensions, overtime pay, longer vacations, health insurance and many other benefits that "are nonexistent or sharply restricted in the typical nonunion company."

The widely circulated financial columnist observed that job training programs are more available to union workers, who also are protected against arbitrary treatment by grievance procedures in their contracts.

Foreign Trade Deficit Jumps In February

The U.S. foreign trade deficit surged to $476 million last month after easing to $303 million in January, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Imports of foreign-made goods advanced 4.9 percent to a record high of $5.54 billion, seasonally adjusted, although the export of U.S. goods also reached an all-time peak of $5.06 billion, an increase of 1.8 percent from January.

February's $476 million imbalance would put the trade deficit at an annual pace of $5.7 billion, slightly under the $6.4 billion recorded in 1972.

The Commerce Dept. reported that in the four months from November through February, U.S. exports averaged $4.769 billion a month. But during the same period, imports averaged $5.24 billion.

Meanwhile, the Nixon Administration is drafting foreign trade legislation that it is expected to send to Congress about mid-April.

The Administration outlined the objectives of the legislation in the annual report of the Council on International Economic Policy. Basically, it would seek broad authority to negotiate increases or decreases in tariffs and nontariff trade barriers.

'A Fact of Life'

LET ME TELL YOU something about collective bargaining. Workers make their own decisions about what they want in a new contract based on their own experience. So, the worker's wife goes shopping. She finds prices sky high—$1.19 a pound for hamburger, 59 cents a pound for a chicken, produce so expensive it's a delicacy, two cents added to the price of every canned good, and bread and milk cost more.

That night at dinner, she nails her husband at the table. The family can't eat on what he brings home in his paycheck, she says.

The next morning at work, the husband seeks out a member of his union's bargaining team, who probably got the same lecture the night before from his wife.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is how collective bargaining demands are formulated.

If food prices aren't brought down there is no way union members are going to let their unions settle for a wage increase that won't even pay for their increased food bill. That's not a threat. That's a fact of life.

For almost every American family food is the largest single budget item. If the fear of continuing inflation is to be stilled, the price of food must be stabilized—immediately and effectively.

IF YOU READ the press reports, it is obvious that housewives have a better understanding of the food price problem than government economists.

Some Administration spokesmen say "eat fish and poultry." But every housewife knows fish and poultry prices are skyrocketing.

Another Administration spokesman, Mr. James McLane, deputy director of the Cost of Living Council, just last week said the solution to the food price problem was to eat less. He should tell that to a growing teenager—or, better yet, to the mother who has to feed a teenager.

And then there's the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Butz. His motto is: When you can't convince the public that prices are going to get better, insult the American people. He says that only "damn fools" want farm prices controlled.

The AFL-CIO is today asking this committee to impose temporary, direct controls on the prices of raw agricultural products—from farm to market—until increased supplies curb price pressures. And if that makes us "damn fools" to Mr. Butz, let me tell him there are an awful lot of Americans who believe as we do.

Look at what the Administration is now saying about food prices. They have abandoned the claim that food prices are going to come down in the last half of the year. They are now saying only that the rate of increase will be lower.

Since the Administration says it is not going to act to control farm prices now, it is up to the Congress.

The fate of Phase 3, and the AFL-CIO's support for extension of the Economic Stabilization Act, rests on whether food prices are effectively controlled. We know that without effective controls on food—the biggest item in the home budget—no stabilization program will work.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO President George Meany before the House Banking Committee Mar. 28, 1973.

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Mother's Little Helper

A Word Edgewise:

Moscow, Peking Split Rooted In Nationalism, Not Ideology

By John P. Roche

WHEN WE TALK ABOUT polycentrism in the Communist world, one often gets the impression that some sort of theological dispute is in progress which has led to fissures between various Communist nations. There is indeed a theological dispute, but anyone who has spent much time exploring the history of religion will appreciate the fact that theoretical arguments have invariably arisen from conflicts of interest on a somewhat less stratospheric level.

For instance, had it not been for the intricacies of European politics, Henry VIII would have received his annulment—Popes passed them out almost routinely to royal families. Henry did not get his and nationalized the Roman Catholic Church in England.

Yet, paradoxically, his power over the Church of England hardly differed from that exercised by the Spanish monarchs over the Catholic Church in Spain (a present source of discontent because Franco inherited the royal prerogatives and the Spanish Church has become restive).

Similarly, the split between Roman and Greek Christianity did not hinge on the proper wording of one passage of the Nicene Creed, but reflected a major split in the contemporary universe of power politics. In fact, just as Constantinople was enduring its last Turkish siege, the Eastern Church at a Council in Florence, Italy, capitulated completely on the theological argument—only to be repudiated by the Russians, who were feeling their oats and wanted to set themselves up as the "Third Rome!"

But this column is not dedicated to ecclesiastical topics. The point of this safari into the remote past is that polycentric communism is actually another name for nationalist communism, that is, for the triumph of nationalism over the doctrine of proletarian internationalism.

Moscow did not—to take one example—break with Mao over the role of the peasantry in germinating a revolution: the Soviets could not do so without repudiating a number of Lenin's pronouncements, notably in connection with Ireland. The issue was far from abstract: as the Chinese Communists consolidated their hold on the country, they began to mediate on the vast tracts of one-time Chinese real estate held by the Soviet Union under "unequal treaties" negotiated in the 19th Century.

The upshot of this was a ferocious ideological brawl and eventually gunfire on the Ussuri River boundary. In a different area, the Chinese "reclaimed" Tibet and, in 1962, straightened out the Indians on the proper line of demarcation between their respective jurisdictions. Ironically, the Chinese Nationalists were on the same wave length: Chiang Kai-shek has supported all of Peking's actions and claims. Nationalism is as strong in Taiwan as it is on the mainland.

WHICH BRINGS US to the interesting question of future relations between Peking and Taipei. As long ago as the summer of 1971, Mao Tse-tung told Paolo Vittorelli of the Italian Socialist Party that "China could exercise patience, without having recourse to war, for ten, twenty, fifty, even a hundred years, in the certainty that in the end the Americans would depart (from Taiwan)."

Vittorelli then raised an interesting possibility. Suppose Chiang accepted the abstract sovereignty of Peking with the understanding that he would then be the autonomous governor of the province of Taiwan? Mao, the Italian reported, did not turn this down, but indicated that this struck him as a remote contingency.

However, recent reports from Peking indicate that Mao and Chou may have decided that a Chinese who is a Communist has more in common with a Chinese who is not a Communist than with a foreign Communist. It will be intriguing to see whether Chiang (or more likely, his son) is prepared to join this nationalist united front against the "barbarians."

Bayard Rustin Says:

Phil Randolph Major Figure In 50 Years of Black Struggle

IT IS IRONIC that the black struggle, despite its transforming influence on society, has produced such a scarcity of worthwhile literature. Most that has been written about the civil rights movement, or about the figures who shaped that movement, is exploitative and sensationalistic—the more angry and anti-white, the higher the profits.

The publication of "A. Philip Randolph—A Biographical Portrait" stands in marked contrast to the intellectual wasteland that passes for race relations literature. Its author, Jervis Anderson, has written both an important account of social and racial struggle, and a perceptive portrait of the man I consider the most important figure in the past 50 years of black struggle.

This is not an authorized biography, but rather an objective, honest recounting of Randolph's life. But the author's objectivity, combined with his thoroughness and craftsmanship, gives the work strength.

I have known, worked with and admired A. Philip Randolph for 36 years. Many of my beliefs were first imparted to me by Mr. Randolph—the use of non-violent civil disobedience, the importance of the labor movement as an instrument for racial equality, the necessity to seek change that will directly benefit working people, and the importance of mass actions—demonstrations, marches, strikes—as a tactic of protest.

There are many lessons to be learned from Randolph's life, but perhaps none more important than the lesson of what it was like to be a Negro, in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, and to be engaged in protest.

The description of the campaign to organize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is to me one of the most moving chapters in the whole panorama of the campaign for equality. The Brotherhood's lonely fight for recognition was not aided by nationwide boycotts of Pullman cars. Even the black community was, at least initially, unmoved by the brotherhood's cause. With the exception of two black newspapers and a handful of churches, there was little support forthcoming from Negro institutions of the period.

There were only Randolph and a few porters or, as often was the case, ex-porters who had been fired for their union activities.

Those who, having just entered the struggle for reform, grow despondent after a few failures, should keep in mind that it took the brotherhood 12 years to gain recognition, years in which it often seemed as if there was no money, support or hope.

Because Randolph believed that social movements must be of and for workingmen, he came to break from the views of three of the most influential figures in black thought—Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey.

Washington advised Negroes to accept social segregation and hope that the largesse of white society would one day bring economic emancipation; DuBois said progress would come from the development of a "Talented Tenth"—an enlightened and educated elite; Garvey preached a crude form of black capitalism and a cruder form of race consciousness.

None of the three, however, had a program to deal with the chronic poverty, unemployment, and economic discrimination which were the daily experiences of the vast majority of black Americans. Nor did Washington, DuBois (whom Randolph respected in many ways) or Garvey challenge the basic institutions that discriminated against working people and the poor.

TO GIVE EVEN a partial list of Randolph's accomplishments in a paragraph would be to evoke disbelief from most people. He founded the Messenger, one of the most important black journals of the 1920s; he founded the brotherhood; he was the first head of the National Negro Congress; he prodded President Roosevelt to sign the order banning discrimination in defense industries; he fought, and won, a fight for the abolition of Jim Crow in the military; he was instrumental in transforming the labor movement to an institution that has welcomed the participation and championed the rights of minorities.

The culmination of his career as an activist was, of course, the 1963 March on Washington, the largest, most effective mass peaceful demonstration in American history. It is altogether fitting that the publication of this biography comes during the tenth anniversary of the march.

Randolph, at 84, is now in retirement. But he can look back on his career and feel that the principles he refused to betray have been vindicated and that many of the goals for which he sacrificed have been achieved.

Today we are in a time of stalemate, when progress is measured in inches, or sometimes, as simply having held the dike firm against the torrents of reaction. At a time such as this, when many are tempted to give it up, embracing outmoded formulas of black nationalism, or retreating behind a shell of race consciousness, nothing could be more soul reviving than to read, and reflect on—for a long time—the life of A. Philip Randolph.

A. Philip Randolph—A Biographical Portrait, by Jervis Anderson. Available from A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, 260 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010, at $10.

Communities Feel Impact:

Export of U.S. Technology Erodes Aerospace Industry

THE SELL-OFF AND EXPORT of basic U.S. productive capacity has already reached deep into the nation's most sophisticated high-technology industry, aerospace, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison charged.

Claims that only low-technology production and jobs are being shipped overseas were exploded by recent AFL-CIO congressional testimony revealing that the entire Thor-Delta missile and satellite-launching system is being sold and shipped to Japan by the U.S.-based multinational McDonnell-Douglas Corp.

Denison said that sale of the Thor-Delta for a fraction of its worth puts the U.S. out of the satellite-launching business and gives Japan an industry it failed to develop through its own research.

In addition to Thor-Delta, "much of our military fighter aircraft program, including the F-4 Phantom—much of our commercial aircraft program, including the airbus now being developed—are being shipped abroad," Denison stressed.

"Selling off our industrial capacity at a 'fire sale' . . . is not healthy for the U.S. economy, nor healthy for the development of high technology in this counry," Denison declared. He was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Denison said that a growing number of communities are paying a heavy price for the export of basic U.S. production capacity at bargain prices.

Empty factories, slackening business, unemployed workers and eroded tax bases add up to a fantastic cost increase to these communities, with the burden falling squarely on the taxpayers, who have to take up this slack, he said.

Meanwhile, the multinational corporation has moved its plants abroad; it's issuing rosy reports; it claims it is creating, he said, despite clear proof that because of such shifts overseas, more than 1 million U.S. job opportunities have vanished in the last five years.

Denison renewed the call for passage of the AFL-CIO-backed Burke-Hartke bill, to help revive U.S. industry with a strong and genuine exchange of goods.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE SENATE Agriculture & Forestry Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.), has been conducting hearings on general farm legislation up this year.

Couched among references to farm price supports, grain futures and similar terms, the hearing room in the Old Senate Office Building from time to time rings with some of the sharpest anti-union phrases heard in the Senate for some time.

Joining the attack on unions are supporters of a proposal by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) which would deny to families of strikers subsistence-level food stamps.

To date, most of the members of the Senate committee have not bought this line. When Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) offered the Thurmond amendment he says he received only four votes. However, strong pressures are expected in the full Senate and particularly in the House.

This isn't the first time that efforts have been made to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to deny assistance to families of strikers simply because of the father's participation in a labor dispute.

The food stamp program, under the law, was enacted ". . . to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's population and raise the levels of nutrition in any low-wage households."

Far removed from this approach are the proponents of Thurmond's amendment who, in effect, are saying that if the families of strikers can be starved out the frequency and duration of strikes will be reduced.

Thurmond told the Agriculture Committee that "to allow food stamp eligibility to striking workers is to permit the federal government to subsidize one side in a labor dispute."

Thurmond is not the least bit disturbed that by denying food to strikers the government would be taking management's side.

THE WITNESSES for the Thurmond proposal seem to concentrate on their view that unions, as well as strikers, must be stifled. Hunger is not their concern.

Joseph L. Koach, for example, spoke as the director of industrial relations for the National Labor-Management Foundation, a creature of the National Right to Work Committee.

"Little has been said about the potential chaos organized labor can cause the country in 1973" with "costly strikes" and "inflated labor settlements," Koach declared.

Another witness, Harold C. Lumb, a consultant to the National Association of Manufacturers and former corporate vice president of Republic Steel, insisted that strikes are on the increase. He did not say that even with food stamps available to families of strikers the number of strikes went down in 1972.

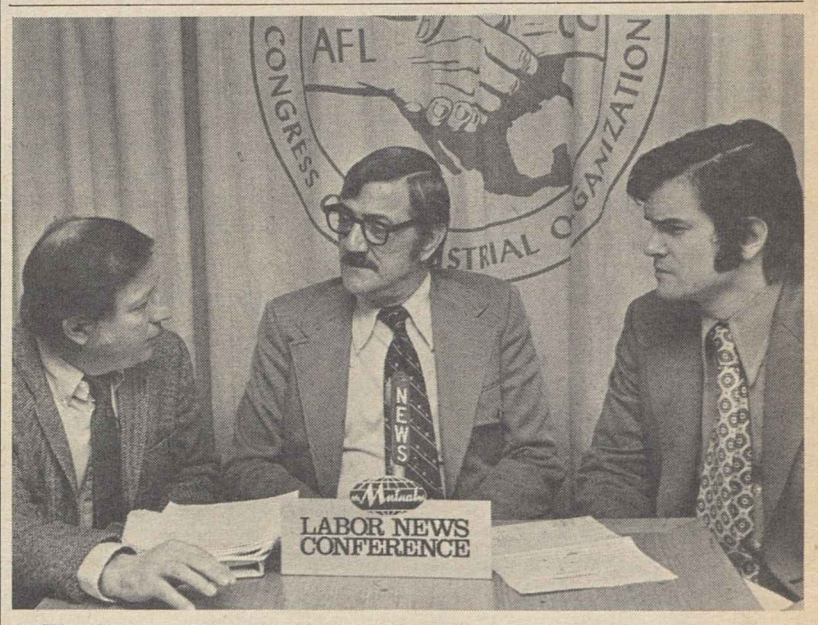
As might be expected, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was in the front ranks of those supporting the Thurmond plan. Its labor relations expert, Otto F. Wenzler, claimed that food stamps are being used to "support long strikes."

Nowhere in the testimony of any of the supporters of the Thurmond plan is any evidence that they recognize that union members are taxpayers and that their taxes help to meet the cost of welfare. Logically, they should not be denied welfare when they need it.

Of all the arguments for the Thurmond plan none is more amusing than that of Wenzler, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce with its consistent anti-union record.

He said that he opposed food stamps for strikers ". . . to prevent weakening the American worker's character and reputation of self-reliance."

Or, let 'em starve first!



THE SELL-OFF of U.S.-developed technology at bargain prices by multinationals to overseas markets has now reached deep into the nation's aerospace industry, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by reporters Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Paul Steiger of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

WALL-TO-WALL POVERTY is what most of the strikers at Oneita Knitting Mills hope to overcome through a union contract providing decent wages. Their plight was described by President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America at the Rutgers Labor Alumni Association scholarship banquet in New Brunswick, N.J. Many strikers—like Mary Lee Middleton, right, shown with six of her eight children—earn less than $3,400 a year.

Labor Educators Urged To Update Objectives

New Brunswick, N.J.—Labor education has an obligation to the 19 million unionized workers in providing high quality, relevant study programs, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis told the Rutgers Labor Alumni Association.

Speaking at the association's scholarship banquet, Davis said ideological and political hang-ups must be buried and the objectives of labor education updated.

"Labor educators are prolific in their criticism of each other's programs, but something gets lost in the translation," he stressed. "Too often, the university and the trade union movement follow different directional signals—the result being that we end up at different destinations."

Despite the differences, Davis noted that labor education has been elevated in status and recognition at the nation's leading universities and within organized labor.

He reported that labor education centers have been opened in a number of southern states and other centers are in the planning stage.

Davis also noted that the trustees of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, which will be moved to a permanent campus this summer, approved an external degree program whereby adults would receive college credits for other than traditional higher education programs.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, stressed the importance of using coalition politics to preserve the progress made through social programs in recent years.

"Let us band together to prevent this Administration from even another four years of dismantling needed programs," Rustin said.

President Sol Stetin of the Textile Union Workers of America, an alumnus of the Rutgers University labor education program, discussed the plight of the nearly 1,000 TWUA members on strike against Oneita Knitting Mills at Andrews and Lane, S.C.

The Oneita workers walked out Jan. 15 to protest the company's unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain in good faith with the union.

Stetin said about 85 percent of the workers are women, predominantly black, who live and work in "one of the nation's most poverty-ridden areas." Their average wage is about $2 an hour, but many receive only little more than the $1.60 federal minimum wage, he said.

AFGE Victory On Upgrading Benefits 5,200

A job classification grievance won by the American Federation of Government Employes is expected to result in a $4 million pay boost for 5,200 claims representatives in district offices of the Social Security Administration.

AFGE President Clyde M. Webber said the Civil Service Commission's Classification Appeals Office has upheld the union's claim that an expansion of duties in recent years justified a higher pay grade.

The AFGE brought six test cases in its appeal to the Civil Service Commission "as typical of the jobs and responsibilities of all 5,200 representatives."

In each case, the decision was to upgrade the job from a Grade 9 to Grade 10 of the salary schedule.

Webber said the union expects that all other employes with the same range of duties will be given the upgrading.

Expanded responsibilities given the claims representatives, he noted, have resulted in cutting the time required to process a claim for benefits by an average of 25 days.

Economist Named To AFL-CIO Staff

Richard M. Galleher, 29, has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as a staff economist, filling the vacancy created when Rudolph Oswald left to become director of research for the Service Employes.

Before joining the federation staff, Galleher taught labor economics at Upper Iowa University in Fayette, Ia. Born in Brooklyn, he completed his undergraduate study at Le Moyne College in Syracuse, N.Y., and graduate study at Iowa State University.

He is married and the father of two children.

Against Formidable Foes:

Consumer Advocates Press Uphill Fight for Protections

One reason why the fight for honest and effective consumer laws and regulations is a tough battle is that consumers are a disparate group with other interests that take precedence over issues affecting them as consumers.

This is the belief of Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO subcommittee on consumer legislation, who discusses the prospects for congressional enactment of improved consumer protection laws in the March issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

The banker may be a consumer but more often than not he will strenuously oppose any legislation that would set limits on interest rates, says Miss Dubrow, illustrating her point. The storekeeper is a consumer but he, likewise, will resist passage of laws and regulations which endanger what he considers his right to a margin of high profit.

"Obviously, all those who oppose consumer protection legislation are not venal, dishonest or unfeeling," she says. "It is just that they have different standards for themselves as opposed to the consumer public."

But just as special interest groups feel they must resist laws and regulations which they believe interfere with their right to get the "biggest bang for the buck—their buck, that is—so consumer groups, organized labor and like-minded organizations continue to face the uphill confrontations" in behalf of the unsuspecting consumer, says Miss Dubrow.

"That special interest groups can be effective in blocking or weakening consumer legislation is apparent in the record on such efforts in recent years," she says.

It took seven years to pass the landmark truth-in-lending bill through Congress in 1968, she recalls.

"The record of the five years since then shows a smattering of small successes of which some were distinctive, while most dealt with peripheral problems or corrected blatant consumer deceptions without getting to the root of the problem," she notes.

Congress seven years ago mandated itself a study of food prices—then proceeded to ignore the findings of the 1966 National Commission on Food Marketing, she points out.

"Today, the soaring price of food poses a problem to every family that is even more acute than it was then," she says. "And while the intervening successes in truth-in-labeling or packaging took a lot of time and effort, their importance pales in comparison to the overall problem of the price of food."

The Nixon Administration has already indicated where its alliances may be by its record on consumer recommendations, Miss Dubrow says.

The Administration last year opposed a strong consumer protection agency bill, gave no help on the no-fault auto insurance measure, and delayed enforcement of meat inspection standards.

In the 93rd Congress now under way, a number of proposals which were acted on in one house and not the other last year have been or will be introduced in the current session. Miss Dubrow sees at least six major concerns "sure to emerge."

"First among them is the establishment of an independent consumer protection agency, preeminent because the chance of success on many other issues can be enhanced by a permanent agency which truly represents the consumer's interest," says Miss Dubrow.

Other topics of immediate concern are no-fault auto insurance; warranties and guarantees; the "holder-in-due-course" doctrine in consumer credit; fish inspection, and pricing, safety and labeling in the drug industry, the author says.

Omnibus drug legislation has gotten an early start in the 93rd Congress. In both houses, action is under serious study on measures to protect the consumer from drug price gouging, hazardous prescription and over-the-counter drugs, and a permanent screening of the efficacy and safety of new drug products.

Thirty-two states have already canceled the holder-in-due-course practice in installment buying. The holder-in-due-course doctrine permits a third party, such as a bank or a loan company, to buy up a sales contract without having to live up to its warranty terms. Miss Dubrow says there is a chance that either Congress or the Federal Trade Commission may make the practice a thing of the past before too long.

Adequate fish inspection has so far escaped enactment while Congress has passed the wholesome poultry and meat acts setting up inspection standards. Labor favors a strong fish inspection bill, such as that advocated by the Meat Cutters who contend the only way to insure wholesome and clean seafood is by a law calling for 24-hour inspection in the plants.

The question of consumer warranties and guarantees is an old one, but the familiar effort to protect the American consumer from meaningless and useless warranties will be brought up again and refought before the 93rd Congress, the author says.

The necessity of no-fault auto insurance was well documented in a recent study by the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Miss Dubrow notes, and because of its obvious advantages, the effort to pass national legislation on it will be renewed in Congress this year.

UTU Vice President Jesse Shattuck Dies

Kansas City, Mo.—Funeral services were held for Jesse L. Shattuck, a vice president of the United Transportation Union, who died at the age of 59.

Shattuck, who started his railroad career as a Union Pacific fireman in 1937, was a vice president of the old Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen prior to its merger with the UTU in 1970.

Drive to Reform School Financing Shifts to Congress, Legislatures

A labor-supported drive to reform school financing systems tied to property taxes has shifted to the state legislatures and Congress in the aftermath of a 5-4 Supreme Court decision.

The slim court majority—including all four of President Nixon's appointees—held that states don't have a constitutional obligation to provide an equal education for all children.

The constitutional challenge had been raised by a group of Mexican-American parents in the San Antonio, Tex., area. The taxable property in their district was only a fraction of the property value in other districts in the area. The result was that total public school expenditures from federal, state and local sources came to only $356 per pupil—as compared with $594 in a nearby, wealthier district.

A lower federal court held this violated the "equal protection of the law" provision of the Constitution. The AFL-CIO and a coalition of other concerned organizations supported the constitutional challenge in a brief to the Supreme Court.

But the court majority asserted that the "substantial disparities" in the money available for schools didn't result in "an absolute deprivation" of an education for the children in the poorer districts.

Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., said in the majority opinion that federal courts shouldn't "intrude" on the judgment of state legislatures regarding financing of education. He was joined in the opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Harry A. Blackmun, William H. Rehnquist and Potter Stewart.

Dissenting were Justices Thurgood Marshall, Byron R. White, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan, Jr.

Marshall termed the majority ruling "a retreat from our historic commitment to equality of educational opportunity."

He said reliance on corrective action by legislatures "sometime in the indefinite future" dooms many children to "inferior educations."

The American Federation of Teachers, one of the groups that joined in the brief to the Supreme Court, expressed disappointment at the decision.

AFT President David Selden urged that "every effort should be made through state legislative action and federal assistance to eliminate the unfair situation which now prevails."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last year expressed concern at the "inequality of educational opportunity" resulting from "the substantial dependence upon local taxation" in most school systems.

It said "the states and the federal government must take over a substantially larger share of the costs of education and do it in a way that provides equality of opportunity."

Cite Threat of Disaster:

Union Journals Ask Postage Hold-Down

(Continued from Page 1)

"The second step in the rate schedule is due next July, and we dread the prospect of more casualties," Biemiller's statement observed.

"Contrary to the apparent position of both the Postal Service and the Postal Rate Commission, we do not believe this is a result Congress anticipated when it enacted the Postal Reorganization Act."

The rate schedule imposed a per-piece surcharge which would raise the minimum second-class rate for publications of non-profit organizations by 750 percent over a 10-year period. The surcharge started at two-tenths of a cent, and will proceed in alternate steps of one-tenth of a cent and two-tenths of a cent until it reaches 1.5 cents.

"So the smallest, lightest, thinnest and poorest publication, the one that paid two-tenths of a cent in 1970, will be paying 1.7 cents a copy for postage in 1981—provided it survives at all," Biemiller pointed out.

He termed the surcharge a capitation tax—"one that means very little to large taxpayers but is catastrophic to small ones"—whose result will be to "silence minority voices unless they are rich."

Not only trade union publications are bearing the brunt of the burdensome surcharge, Biemiller noted. Equally affected are church bulletins, college alumni newsletters, periodicals of conservation groups and the like.

"And all but the wealthy ones will be throttled by the postal rates presently scheduled," Biemiller said. "As we have said, some are gasping already, and some have expired."

Nearly three-fourths of ILPA's 400 member publications are financed entirely by membership dues, he noted. They accept no advertising, and sell very few subscriptions to non-members. The rate increases, contrary to statements of the Postal Service, represent a large expense for a union.

The Machinists, for example, publish a weekly newspaper that has shrunk from 12 pages to eight—in part because of postal rates. The first-step surcharge imposed last July is costing the union more than $1,800 a week. After 10 years, the increase will be almost $14,000 a week, or about three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

Such an expense "is a substantial item, even to a large union like the Machinists," Biemiller said.

At the other end of the scale, he noted, are community labor papers published by AFL-CIO central bodies, most of which do accept advertising under strict ethical codes of the ILPA and the AFL-CIO. But they get little of it, and often the cost of publication and mailing exceeds per capita income of the central body that publishes the periodical, Biemiller observed.

The Postal Service also promulgated increases for pound rates, which will bring about an overall rise in excess of 800 percent for some periodicals, Biemiller's statement noted. But, he emphasized:

"It is the surcharge that threatens so many of our publications with disaster."

Biemiller pointed out that the labor press is often the only line of communication between a union and its members, providing information that is available nowhere else. It is also the instrument through which unions carry out obligations legislated by Congress in the Landrum-Griffin Act—the publication of periodic financial reports and election notices are two examples, he said.

"Yet the postal rate increases now being imposed will seriously impede union communications at every level," Biemiller declared.

His statement noted that all the non-profit second-class mail combined amounted to only one-tenth of 1 percent of total postal revenues under the previous rates. But while the new rate schedule has little impact on the overall Postal Service budget, its impact on trade unions is stifling.

"Basically, we now look to the Congress to restore a concept that the Postal Service has failed to grasp—the concept that the freest possible exchange of ideas and information is of paramount importance in a democratic society," Biemiller said.

Noting that a bill introduced by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) would not abolish the surcharge, Biemiller said:

"We very much regret this, and we urge the subcommittee to explore an approach to the non-profit second-class rate question that would remove this burden."

But if Congress declines to attack the surcharge frontally, he said, the Udall bill "represents a minimum measure of relief that would enable most trade union publications to survive."

The Udall bill would reduce the postal rate on the first 250,000 copies of each issue of a non-profit publication to two-thirds of the otherwise applicable rate.

The bill would also guarantee that all future increases would be split 50-50 between mail users and the federal government.

"This bill would still leave us saddled with an enormous increase—something on the order of 400 percent over 10 years," Biemiller said. "That's too much and, as before, it hits hardest at those who can bear it least. But it is preferable to extinction."

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the AFL-CIO Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes brought together representatives of the 16 unions in the council, congressmen, senators and members of congressional committee staffs. Top left: Staff representatives Gene Brown and Stephen Haaser confer with Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians. Top right: President David Selden of the Teachers holds door for Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.) and an aide. Bottom left: Vice President Theodore Bikel of Actors' Equity talks with Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the union council. Bottom right: Discussing pending legislation are, from left, Conrad Bain of Actors' Equity; President Richard Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes; Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), and President Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes.

NLRB Split Continues Over Arbitration Issue

The National Labor Relations Board again has split over its new policy of deferring certain unfair practice charges to private arbitration.

In a 3-to-2 decision, the board dismissed a complaint against the Tyee Construction Co. of Seattle, Wash., brought by two members of Local 77 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The men were fired, together with other employes, for engaging in a wildcat strike in 1971 but were refused re-employment when the others were taken back.

The company denied it violated the Taft-Hartley Act in discharging them and refusing to take them back. It urged the NLRB to defer the whole matter to the grievance and arbitration procedures in its contract with the union.

The board, overruling one of its administrative law judges who found evidence of an unfair labor practice, agreed with Tyee.

Members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented as they have in the past in such decisions, holding that the issue involved "alleged violations of statutory, not contractual, rights" of the two employes. They maintained that the matter should be decided by the board, and not turned over to an arbitrator.

"This case confirms our fears, and again illustrates the extent to which the majority is willing, by its policy of deferring to private tribunals, to abrogate the rights of individual employes under the act we administer," the dissenting board members declared.

They said the latest ruling "further eroded the protective rights of employes under the statute we administer."

The majority consisted of Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members Ralph E. Kennedy and John A. Penello, all Nixon appointees. Fanning and Jenkins date back to the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, although Fanning was reappointed by Nixon to an unprecedented fourth term.

House Bill Would Curb Nixon on Fund Freeze

(Continued from Page 1)

other anti-impoundment bills sponsored or co-sponsored by 137 congressmen opened Mar. 28 before the House Rules Committee.

This in itself was an unusual procedure, since the Rules Committee normally does not consider bills until they have first been approved by legislative committees.

Rules Committee Chairman Ray Madden said the hearings had been requested by the House leadership, and he made clear his own strong support of anti-impoundment legislation.

While there may be certain circumstances in which the President acts properly in holding back funds, Madden said, "no theory of impoundment gives the President the right to thwart the will of Congress . . . merely because he happens to disagree with that particular program."

Madden charged that President Nixon has used impoundment to curtail programs affecting millions of Americans, including housing and urban development, food stamps, conservation, highway aid and grants for construction of water and sewage treatment facilities.

Anti-impoundment legislation is also moving forward on the Senate side, where the Democratic leadership is supporting a bill introduced by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), with a bipartisan group of 50 co-sponsors.

The Ervin bill would provide an even more direct way of blocking impoundment. It would prohibit the President from holding back funds for a program unless Congress specifically agreed to the action.

Any meaningful bill passed by Congress to curb impoundment is certain to be vetoed by the President. A number of Republicans have joined with Democrats in protesting White House infringement of the basic responsibility of Congress to determine the levels and priorities of government spending. With a two-thirds vote needed to override a veto, the outcome appears to depend on whether enough Republicans will break their party leadership in a classic case of conflict between the legislative and executive branches of government.

More Wives Take Role of Breadwinner

More and more wives are assuming the role of chief breadwinner of the family.

The U.S. Census Bureau says that of the 44 million husband-wife families counted in the 1970 census, wives were the main income recipients in 3.2 million families—7.4 percent of the total. In 1960, only 5.7 percent of the husband-wife families had wives as the main providers.

The largest group of wives earning the bulk of the family income were employed in clerical jobs while 21 percent were in professional or technical fields. Large numbers also were working in factories and in the service trades. Only 4 percent were in managerial or administrative positions.

About 61 percent of the wives' husbands were working. The 1960 figures were very similar regarding the proportion of wives in professional or technical fields, but 66 percent of husbands were employed in 1960.

The Census Bureau also reported one of every four wives receiving the top income in their families in 1970 earned between $4,000 and $6,000. Another 20 percent made between $6,000 and $8,000; 22 percent made between $2,000 and $4,000. By contrast, 42 percent of wives made between $2,000 and $4,000 in 1960.

In 1970, the average wife-chief breadwinner was better educated and had a smaller family than in 1960, the bureau noted. One-third were high school graduates, and 18 percent had college degrees. In 1960, 28 percent were high school graduates, and 12 percent had four or more years of college.

Only One Winner

Mayors Backed in Fight For Job, Housing Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

"There are no new federal funds for summer jobs for young people living in cities contained in the White House statement.

"The Administration proposal simply forces the nation's mayors to choose between laying off a father to hire his son.

"Either way you slice it, the cities stand to lose the $320 million that the federal government provided last year solely for summer youth programs."

The mayors said they came to the AFL-CIO for help because both groups were allies in getting the public employment program passed by Congress and in persuading the President to sign the 1971 bill into law.

Now, the Administration wants to let the program die and has threatened a veto if Congress renews it.

"If this deadlock is not broken," the statement by the Conference of Mayors warned, "if an agreement is not reached, unemployment will go up. Services will go unrendered. Mayors will be faced with the unhappy job of firing thousands of urban residents. All our efforts will be in vain."

Their statement deplored also the Administration's freeze on approvals of federally assisted housing for low- and moderate-income families. The housing cutoff "is one of the most serious situations facing cities today," the mayors said.

The delegation that met with Meany included, in addition to Gribbs, Mayor Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee, Mayor James McGee of Dayton, O., and Mayor Kevin White of Boston.

Meany's statement of support called on Congress to pass bills dealing with public service employment, summer jobs and housing by margins "big enough to discourage the President from his threat to use the veto power indiscriminately and unwisely."

And, Meany added, "in the event he fails to heed that message from Congress, then it must, as a matter of simple justice, override his vetoes."

The public employment program currently provides funds for about 150,000 jobs and the Conference of Mayors termed the program "a necessity" and said that it should be expanded, not scrapped.

In many of the nation's central cities, the mayors said, unemployment is double and even triple the national rate.

Milwaukee's Mayor Maier warned at the news conference that the Administration's budget cuts "are adding up to another package of social dynamite."

Maintenance of Way Vice President Retires

Detroit—J. P. Wilson, senior vice president of the Maintenance of Way Employes who has headed the union's Northwest Region, retired Feb. 1.

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Meany Demands Equity:

Fair Wage-Price Program Keyed to Controls on Food

(Continued from Page 1)

• Reimpose rent controls and force rollbacks of rent hikes that can't be justified.

Meany also termed an excess profits tax essential to restoring equity. While tax legislation is handled by a different congressional committee, he asked the members of the Banking Committee to become "missionaries" on the issue.

And, Meany urged, Congress must continue an "oversight" role over the operations of the stabilization program. That's the only way, he said, to bring the "decision-making that affects every American out of the closets of the Cost of Living Council and into the public view."

In his formal testimony and in spirited exchanges with committee members during the question period, Meany insisted that Congress has to force prices down because "any attempt to control wages alone will not be equitable and will not work."

He has "no faith" in the optimistic and repeatedly wrong prophecies of Administration spokesmen, he said, and "it is obvious that housewives have a better understanding of the food price problem than government economists."

It would be obviously unfair, Meany said, to impose a wage-price freeze at this point before wages have had a chance to catch up to the surge in living costs.

The Administration's stabilization program was marked by "the imblance of stringently restrained wages and uncontrolled prices and profits," Meany noted. Wage increases averaged "almost precisely" the standard set by the Pay Board, while consumer prices rose 50 percent faster than the government's price standard. After-tax profits of corporations shot up 15.7 percent in 1972 and "1973 began with things looking brighter for business and looking gloomy for workers and consumers."

While the more flexible wage restraints of Phase 3 points towords a return to free collective bargaining, Administration spokesmen have been interpreting it in so many different ways that "I don't know whom to believe," Meany declared.

He noted that Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, whose refusal to testify before the committee was sharply protested by Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) and other committee members, has said that "only damn fools want farm prices controlled."

That's what the AFL-CIO wants, Meany said. "And if that makes us 'damn fools' to Mr. Butz, let me tell him there are an awful lot of Americans who believe as we do."

Testifying along with Meany were representatives of two unions with large numbers of members who remain under strict Phase 2 wage controls as part of the Administration's ineffectual effort to hold down food prices.

Vice President Leon B. Schachter of the Meat Cutters said the union's members "have probably suffered more at the hands of the Pay Board than any other group of workers" without any impact on the price of meat.

So insignificant is the wage factor in the price of meat, Schachter said, that "even if the wages of meat industry workers were cut in half, meat prices to consumers would still rise sharply."

With productivity increases, he testified, the total wage cost involved in a pound of meat has risen only three-tenths of one cent during a 16-year period. But in merely the last two years, the retail price of the pound of beef has risen an average of more than 25 cents.

Testifying for the Retail Clerks, Edward Panarello told the committee that women and blacks have been the chief victims of the Administration's tight wage controls during a period of rising prices.

They are the groups in society that have the lowest average wages, he said, and "it is a matter of simple mathematics to calculate that 5.5 percent of a lower wage is much less than it is of a higher rate."

The $3.50 wage exclusion from controls adopted by the Senate is the minimum figure Congress should adopt, he said, and a higher exclusion would be justified.

In testimony the following day, President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said his members see "no hope for equity" under an extension of the present Economic Stabilization Act.

He cited the Administration's initial attempt to interpret the exclusion of substandard wages to apply only to wages under $1.90 an hour as evidence that it can't be trusted to operate a fair stabilization program. The IUE, along with the AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters, filed the suit that led to a rise in the exclusion level to $2.75.

If Congress does extend the law, Jennings said, it should set forth its mandate "with ironclad clarity."

A statement submitted by Communications Workers President Joseph A. Beirne reiterated labor's opposition to "giving the President a blank check to stabilize the economy as he alone sees fit."

In a free economy, Beirne said, corporate profits mean that real wages of workers can rise and their standard of living continue to improve. But under a one-sided controls program, "rising profits signal the enrichment of corporate security holders at the expense of the working man and woman."

CONTROLS ON FOOD PRICES, rents, interest rates and profits are essential to restore equity to the economic stabilization program, AFL-CIO President George Meany testifies at House hearings. Shown at the witness table are Meat Cutters Vice President Leon B. Schachter, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, Meany and Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

Drive for Burke-Hartke Shifts Focus to Congress

AFL-CIO President George Meany has announced that the AFL-CIO's Task Force for Burke-Hartke will now key its activities to the coming battle in Congress on world trade.

The task force steering committee, Meany said, will become a special legislative group inside the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. The group's day-to-day activities will be directed by Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, who will report directly to Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Howard P. Chester, who had directed the task force during the initial educational campaign, will return to his full-time duties as executive secretary of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee.

Meany said that while the AFL-CIO's educational drive on the need for Burke-Hartke will continue, the focus of activities will change.

"We are nearing the showdown stage on Capitol Hill," he said, "and we want to bring the full weight of our arguments to bear on the members of Congress who must decide whether American jobs are going to continue to be exported or whether the U.S. is going to adopt modern, supportable trade policies."

Meany said the legislative campaign would stress the AFL-CIO's conviction that "America needs a realistic, fair trade policy that will preserve American jobs, promote the American economy, end the adverse balance-of-payment problem, strengthen the U.S. dollar overseas and force American-based multinational corporations and banks to bear their fair share of the U.S. tax burden.

"Burke-Hartke will do that job and we will campaign vigorously for its passage," he said.

Meany Demands Food Price Controls

Says Public 'Can't Take Any More'

By James M. Shevis

March wholesale prices, reflecting the sharpest one-month jump in over 22 years, "are proof positive that all food prices must be controlled stringently and at once," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"America's housewives, consumers and workers can't take any more," Meany said. "They have been gouged enough for long enough. They need pocketbook protection now."

Meany repeated his earlier criticism that President Nixon's imposition of meat price ceilings did not go far enough because "the damage has already been done," and urged Congress to adopt the House Banking Committee's bill to roll prices back to Jan. 10 "when they were already high enough."

In another development, a congressional staff study prepared for the Joint Economic Committee predicted that food prices could rise as much as 10 percent by the end of the year. It criticized "chaotic decision-making" by the Agriculture Dept. as a factor in the rise.

The latest Wholesale Price Index released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows record increases in March in the price of food, lumber and other consumer goods. Farm products and processed foods rose at a seasonally adjusted rate of 4.7 percent over the month—56.4 percent if calculated on an annual basis.

Overall wholesale prices increased at a 2.2 percent adjusted rate for the month, the greatest single monthly leap in the index since January 1951, when the nation was gearing up for the Korean War.

The wholesale price report was issued the day after the House Banking Committee approved legislation to roll back all prices, interest rates and rents to their level of last Jan. 10, the date Nixon announced the start of Phase 3 of his economic stabilization program.

The committee inserted the rollback provision in a bill extending the President's authority to impose mandatory controls on certain sectors of the economy through Apr. 30, 1974.

The Senate already has approved a year's extension of the
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Steel Pact Cited as Model For New Bargaining Era

NO-STRIKE ARBITRATION plan agreed to by the Steelworkers and the nation's steel industry is outlined to reporters by USWA President I. W. Abel. Shown from left are: Steelworkers Vice President Joseph P. Molony, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, Abel, and R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and industry spokesman.

Sets Basic Pay Boost, Strike Bar

Pittsburgh — AFL-CIO President George Meany congratulated the Steelworkers upon their approval of an experimental bargaining procedure with the nation's 10 largest steel producers, hailing the plan as "a model for other industries."

The landmark agreement, which provides for voluntary arbitration of any unresolved issues in next year's contract talks, guarantees uninterrupted production in the American steel industry through July 31, 1977.

Meany, in a telegram to Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, called the plan "an excellent example of sound collective bargaining and labor-management statesmanship."

The historic and innovative agreement was overwhelmingly approved by the nearly 600 delegates to the Steelworkers' two-day basic steel conference here. The delegates represented more than 350,000 USWA members employed by the Big 10 steel firms.

"We have today embarked on an unprecedented experiment that we think will prove there is a better way for labor and management to negotiate contracts," Abel said following the union's approval of the plan.

"This new procedure will provide each side maximum bargaining leverage without interrupting the earnings of employes or jeopardizing the ability of the companies to survive," he said.

"Moreover, the massive buildup of steel inventories which attends our negotiations and disrupts our normal pattern of production and
(Continued on Page 3)

Money Where It's Needed:

5-Year Extension Asked in School Aid

The tight federal budget is an important reason for continuing the present program of federal aid to education, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged approval of a five-year extension of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, which directs the bulk of federal aid funds to school districts attended by children from the poorest families. The money is earmarked for special programs aimed at overcoming educational disadvantages.

Biemiller, accompanied by AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, acknowledged that the money actually appropriated for education aid will probably continue to be less than is needed and authorized.

That makes it all the more important, he stressed, that the scarce supply of federal dollars goes where it is most needed.

The labor-supported bill to renew the existing program with some amendments is sponsored by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), who is chairman of both the House Education & Labor Committee and the subcommittee dealing with the legislation.

The Nixon Administration wants to scrap the present program and substitute a revenue-sharing formula that would let states allocate federal funds in five broad categories. Still a third approach, sponsored by the committee's ranking Republican, Albert H. Quie (Minn.), would do away with the concept of special aid in low income neighborhoods and would give priority in funds to the schools whose students did poorest on educational achievement tests.

Despite some false starts, Biemiller said, the present use of
(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Urges Bill to Guard Public TV

Public broadcasting can play an important role in America, but it is up to Congress to protect it from 'the shifting winds of political budget-making," the AFL-CIO testified.

Supporting a bill to give public broadcasting the permanence of two-year federal funding of $140 million, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the Corporation for Public Broadcasting "needs the strength of a congressional mandate to overcome Administration opposition to nonpartisan, fair public affairs programming."

Biemiller was accompanied by Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations.
(Continued on Page 8)

Poor Pay the Price Of Nixon Fund Cuts

By David L. Perlman

Is there another side to the balance sheet showing the dollar savings that will result from closing child care centers and abandoning health clinics?

Does the stench of raw sewage dumped into a river ever seep through the air-conditioning ducts at the Office of Management & Budget, the command post in the Administration's war on "big spenders" in Congress?

How do you explain the necessity for a "moratorium" on subsidized housing to a sick, frightened woman living with a child amid a junkie-infested neighborhood of abandoned homes awaiting the bulldozer?

And can you "impound" the tears of a 16-year-old Detroit high school girl who was counting on her $1.60 an hour summer job to buy clothes for school: "I worked with small children, some who couldn't read. I taught them how to read, to spell their names . . . some didn't know the alphabet."

An already thick file of letters and clippings on the desk of AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller reflect the human impact of the Administration's budget decisions. They come from AFL-
(Continued on Page 6)

President's Veto Sticks On Spending Policy Bill

The White House demonstrated that it can muster enough hard-core strength in Congress to make its vetoes stick, even on a popular bill to help more physically handicapped Americans become self-supporting.

On the showdown, the Senate voted 60-36 to override President Nixon's veto of a labor-backed vocational rehabilitation bill. But this was four votes short of the two-thirds majority required and the veto was upheld. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

Just a month ago, the Senate had voted 86-2 approval of the bill—with full knowledge that it would be vetoed. A similar bill had been pocket-vetoed by the President last year after Congress had adjourned.

But the bipartisan support faded as White House aides and Republican leaders demanded loyalty to Nixon in his declared war on "big spenders" in Congress. They proved
(Continued on Page 7)

"WE SHALL OVERCOME" marked the fifth anniversary of the sanitation strike and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis. Leaders of the State, County & Municipal Employes taking part in the memorial observance included, from left, President Jerry Wurf, Sec.-Treas. William Lucy, Staff Rep. Joe Paisley and Local 1733 Administrator Leamon Wood.

Memphis Tribute Cites Strike Role of Dr. King

Memphis, Tenn.—Union members paid tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, who was murdered here during the long sanitation strike five years ago.

They were among the 1,500 city workers and their families at the memorial service sponsored by the State, County & Municipal Employes. Dr. King came to Memphis in 1968 to lead a march in support of the 1,200 striking sanitation and public works employes. The 63-day strike ended with union recognition 14 days after King's assassination.

"The spirit of Martin Luther King is here today," Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.) told the audience. "The spirit of Martin Luther King is with this union every day," he stressed.

In a message read at the memorial service, AFL-CIO President George Meany called the fifth anniversary of the Memphis sanitation strike "both a sad and happy occasion."

"All of us are sad because of the loss of that great American . . . who was murdered while supporting the sanitation workers' strike for human dignity," Meany said.

"But of that sorrow came a united and strong union of sanitation workers, which is a living memorial to Dr. King."

The AFSCME local that emerged from the strike now has more than 6,000 members. President Jerry Wurf told the participants in the three-hour service that returning to Memphis was "good for the soul."

Other speakers included AFSCME Sec.-Treas. William Lucy, Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, and Eliseo Medina, Florida director of the Farm Workers.

Labor-Backed Bill Hits Worthless Warranties

Labor asked Congress to protect consumers against "meaningless" warranties and to give the Federal Trade Commission "all the powers it needs" to put a stop to "swindles and deceptions."

AFL-CIO Legislative Representative Kenneth Peterson told a House Commerce subcommittee that legislation to clean up "the warranty mess" is long overdue.

While a consumer warranty bill passed the Senate by a 76-2 vote in 1971, it didn't get beyond subcommittee approval in the House last year and died with the adjournment of the 92nd Congress. This year, the Senate has again begun action with unanimous approval of a bill by the Senate Commerce Committee on Apr. 4.

Peterson urged the House panel to approve with minor changes a bill that would:

- Require manufacturers and sellers to clearly spell out the terms of the warranty, what the consumer must do to invoke it and what his rights are.
- Define minimum standards for a "full" warranty. Any lesser assurance would have to be labeled as "limited." This, Peterson said, would induce sellers to upgrade their warranties.
- Specify that the terms of a warranty do not relieve a seller of his customary responsibility for the merchandise he sells.
- Require payment of legal costs to a consumer who is forced to go to court in order to collect on his warranty. Consumers would also be permitted to pool their claims in a "class action" suit in order to meet the $10,000 minimum federal courts require to take jurisdiction in a lawsuit.

A separate section of the bill would prod the Federal Trade Commission to more active concern for consumers by removing any doubt that it can establish a set of rules barring deceptive practices. A federal district court decision, being appealed, would limit the agency to acting on a case-by-case basis.

Business groups have opposed stronger powers for the FTC. But Peterson noted it is generally agreed that it is impractical for Congress to keep up with "new and ingenious methods of deception" by writing detailed prohibitions into law. Unless Congress is allowed to delegate such rule-setting powers to the FTC, "we would end up empty-handed," he said.

Consumer Center:

New Group Supports Right To Bargain on Legal Plans

The National Consumer Center for Legal Services (NCCLS) urged Congress to lift federal labor law restrictions on establishing union-employer prepaid group legal service plans through collective bargaining.

The center's board of directors at its first meeting stressed the need for an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act as the springboard to bring quality legal services to low- and middle-income Americans.

The legislative campaign for the amendment is gaining strength in the House and Senate, directors were told. NCCLS officials noted that opposition to the legislation is ebbing and that a number of former opponents have now indicated they would support the amendment.

Directors elected Earl Warren, Jr., a municipal court judge in Sacramento, Calif., and son of the former U.S. Chief Justice, as president of the center and chairman of the board.

Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO was elected vice president. Other top officers are Helen Nelson, secretary, and Robert Chanin, treasurer. Mrs. Nelson is president of the Consumer Federation of America and Chanin is general counsel for the National Education Association.

The center was formed by a coalition of labor, consumer, civil rights, student, farmer, church, and community service organizations. A prime goal is to help initiate programs that will provide effective legal representation for low- and middle-income persons through group plans.

In approving the center's articles of incorporation, the directors pledged efforts to improve the delivery of legal services through the development of better systems, new technology, use of paraprofessionals and quality review along with reduced costs to consumers.

Hugh G. Duffy, executive director of the center, reported that its information clearing house has been highly active in the distribution of materials and data on the development of prepaid group plans to organizations around the country.

He noted, however, that while labor and consumer groups are working to establish group plans, a number of bar associations in several states have engaged in a subtle campaign to undermine the efforts. Some lawyers have been threatened with disbarment if they participate in closed panel legal service plans, he reported.

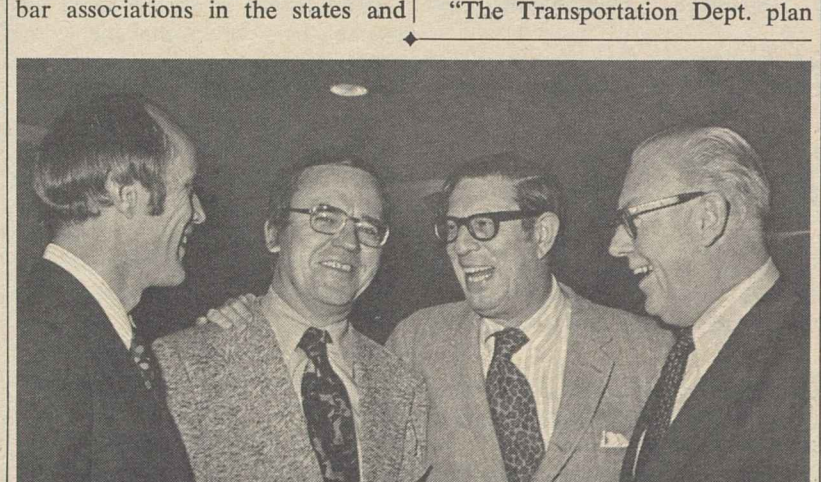
Duffy said the first two major battles that the center faces are in overcoming the opposition of the bar associations in the states and the legislative drive to amend the labor law.

Robert J. Connerton, who is co-chairman of the legal advisory committee with Stephen I. Schlossberg, said the American Bar Association and the American Trial Lawyers Association are cooperating with the amendment campaign. Additional support is coming from the Labor Dept., he said, with the indication that the White House is likely to endorse the legislation.

The National Association of Manufacturers and some national building contractor groups continue to oppose the change, however.

The center's directors voted to expand the board from 21 to 40 members and passed a resolution that at least 51 percent of the members be non-lawyer consumer representatives. The action came on the urging of board member Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Services director. He said the action was necessary to avoid the pitfalls encountered by group medical care organizations which have been controlled by physicians.

The 16 organizations with representatives on the board, in addition to the AFL-CIO, the Consumers Federation and the NEA, are the Credit Union National Association, Family Service Association of America, NAACP, National Clients Council, National Council of Senior Citizens, National Farmers Union, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, National Urban League, Public Citizen, Inc., Auto Workers, U.S. Catholic Conference and the National Student Association.



FIRST PRESIDENT of the newly formed National Consumer Center for Legal Services, Earl Warren, Jr., left, is congratulated on his election by, from left, Robert J. Connerton, general counsel of the Laborers; Stephen I. Schlossberg, general counsel of the Auto Workers, and President S. Frank Raftery of the Painters.

Job Slaughter Feared In Rail Cutback Plan

The Nixon Administration's proposed solution to the railroad crisis in the northeastern United States has drawn sharp criticism from rail union leaders whose members would be affected by it.

Under the plan, outlined in a report to Congress by Transportation Secretary Claude S. Brinegar, a federally chartered private corporation would take over six bankrupt railroads in the Northeast, and form a streamlined "core rail service."

The core system would be a skeleton of today's system, which stretches over 27,000 miles of track, and employs more than 116,000 workers. The new corporation would give the railroads stock certificates in return for their assets, but the plan says nothing about how employes would fare under the reorganization.

"It would result in destruction of half the present mileage, with drastic impact on employes," President Harold Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes told a meeting of BMWE general chairmen in Detroit. "We will fight it."

Vice President Dan Blue of the Machinists said the IAM is "unalterably opposed to any scheme which does not spell out in detail how it is going to protect railroad employes."

"The Transportation Dept. plan is designed to protect only the creditors and the stockholders," Blue declared.

President C. J. Chamberlain of the Signalmen said the plan would mean "a wholesale slaughter of railroad jobs in the Northeast."

Congress, when it halted a one-day strike by the United Transportation Union against the Penn Central in February, ordered the Administration to draw up a plan for the "preservation of essential rail transportation services in the Northeast."

It also ordered the Administration to make a thorough examination of the crew-size dispute that precipitated the UTU walkout. That report is due by Apr. 9.

Meanwhile, the Interstate Commerce Commission, which had undertaken a study of the Northeast rail crisis before the strike occurred, has released its report on the problem. Reaction to the ICC solution has been more favorable.

"It is more realistic," Crotty said. "It recognizes that communities have a right to rail service and that employes have some rights.

"It's a more sincere attempt to come up with something that will meet the needs of the region."

The ICC plan would restructure the six bankrupt railroads into a "federal aid railway system," which would be financed with the help of a 1 percent tax on surface freight transportation.

Although it also envisioned a reduction in plant size and the number of railroad workers, the ICC plan provides protection for workers who might be laid off, relocated or discharged. It suggested "the government would assume the railroad's liability" under current agreements.

The six bankrupt carriers involved in the plans are the Penn Central, Erie Lackawanna, Boston & Maine, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley and the Reading.

Meany Hails Experiment:

New Bargaining Era Seen in Steel Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

employment should be completely eliminated."

In a joint statement, the union and the companies said they have agreed on an experimental basis to establish voluntary final and binding arbitration for unresolved collective bargaining issues in the 1974 contract negotiations.

Additionally, the parties have agreed not to call a strike or employ the lockout in support of their respective bargaining positions.

Under the new procedure, workers are assured minimum wage increases of 3 percent on Aug. 1 in each of the three years of the forthcoming contract, 1974, 1975 and 1976. These increases will be added to the incentive wage scale calculation as well as to the non-incentive scale.

The agreement does not prevent union negotiators from seeking higher wage increases in the traditional collective bargaining manner.

The agreement also calls for a continuation of the cost-of-living wage adjustment provision in the existing contract, which expires on July 31, 1974.

In addition, each union worker in the basic steel industry will receive a one-time bonus of $150 on Aug. 1, 1974. The bonus money is expected to flow from the "economic advantages (that) could accrue to the company by elimination of the effects of hedge-buying and shutdowns," the joint statement said.

Under the new agreement, the union retains the right to strike at a particular operation over local issues unique to that operation. However, both sides expressed the belief that if such local plant strikes do materialize, the likelihood of any significant disruption of domestic steel production will be minimal.

Negotiations on the 1974 national contract are slated to start no later than Feb. 1, 1974. After Apr. 15, 1974, all unresolved issues — including wages — will be submitted to an impartial arbitration panel for decision before July 10, 1974.

The arbitration panel called for under the agreement would consist of five members, one of them appointed by the union, another by the companies, and three others with the approval of all parties. Only the three impartial members would have a vote, however.

"We have carefully preserved the nature and role of our collective bargaining relationship," Abel said.

"Fourteen years of uninterrupted industrial peace in the steel industry have gradually established the maturity and respect for each other that warrants this sort of an advanced bargaining experiment," he said.

"We look forward to the upcoming negotiations with optimism and a fervent hope that we can conclude our differences fairly, promptly and—if possible—without resort to the voluntary arbitration machinery that has been established."

Abel told a news conference other unions, including the Seafarers and the rail unions, were closely watching the experiment to see if it might have application to their industries.

The steel industry has not had a strike since the 116-day walkout in 1959, but the threat of a shutdown of operations has attended each triennial round of negotiations that has followed.

This periodic potentiality of a strike has, in the past, been largely responsible for hedge-buying of large volumes of foreign steel.

"These heavy steel imports have had a serious adverse effect on the U.S. balance of payments, as well as on the employes and the domestic steel industry," the union and the companies said in their statement.

"Both parties feel sure that the action taken today will assure the nation and steel customers a constant supply of steel and an end to the 'boom-bust' cycles associated with past contract negotiations."

OATH OF OFFICE is taken by W. J. Usery, Jr., the new director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Treasury Secretary George Shultz administers the oath while James Scearce, special assistant to Usery, holds the bible. AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton, background, represented Federation President George Meany at the ceremony.

Shell Oil Challenged On Double Standard

Denver—Shell Oil Co., target of a national labor boycott, has been challenged to explain why it denies its U.S. employes the right to participate in safety and health programs when it grants the same right to its workers in Europe.

The call for an explanation was issued by President A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, in a letter to G. A. Wagner, chairman of Shell's board and president of its Royal Dutch Petroleum affiliates.

Grospiron pointed out that the single dominant issue in OCAW's strike at Shell facilities, a walkout that began Jan. 24, is the employer's refusal to accept health and safety clauses granted by nearly all other oil companies.

"Your company has failed to agree or even seriously negotiate toward this end," Grospiron declared.

Yet, he said, "I am informed that in several European countries, subsidiaries of the Royal Dutch Shell group accede to joint labor-management monitoring and enforcement of health-safety conditions."

Specifically, Grospiron noted that Shell allows a union in West Germany to participate jointly in safety-health matters at Hamburg, Essen, Frankfurt and Wessling facilities; that the same issue is jointly handled by the company and labor in the Netherlands and Sweden; and "particularly comprehensive" union-management decision making on the subject prevails at a refinery in Vienna, Austria.

"It would appear to me," Grospiron wrote, "that our union proposals in the United States are very modest compared to these arrangements to which your companies have acceded in Europe."

Grospiron accused Shell officials of "distorting" the union's health-safety proposal by suggesting that the union seeks to have a voice in directing capital expenditures of the firm.

"I reiterate that the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers does not seek and has no intention of seeking such involvement in management matters," Grospiron said. "We ask only the establishment of joint labor-management procedures for the protection of life and health of workers while they are on the job."

Five Catholic Dioceses Back Farah Boycott

Santa Fe, N.M.—A conference of Roman Catholic bishops and priests from Arizona, Texas and New Mexico gave its official support of the boycott of Farah products.

The Santa Fe Province, which is made up of five dioceses in the three states, unanimously passed a resolution supporting the striking Clothing Workers and the national boycott of the Farah slacks and sportswear at its spring meeting here.

The resolution urges each bishop in the province "to use suitable means as he sees fit to inform members of his diocese of the rights of the strikers and workers and of the need for social justice."

Farah workers have been on strike since last May at company plants in Texas and New Mexico in protest of numerous illegal firings of workers for union organizing activities and the company's refusal to engage in serious bargaining with the ACWA.

"We recognize our bonds of human and Christian fellowship with all those suffering from oppression and injustice," the resolution stressed.

The church leaders said they endorsed the strike and boycott "so that the basic human rights of collective bargaining and unionization might be recognized and allowed to become realities for the workers and strikers of the Farah Manufacturing Co."

Members of the church hierarchy attending the three-day provincial conference included Archbishop James Peter Davis of Santa Fe, and Bishops Sidney Metzger of El Paso, Edward McCarty of Phoenix, Francis Green of Tucson and Jerome Hastrich of Gallup, N.M.

Bishop Metzger several months ago had given his personal support of the strike and boycott. Citing the action of the delegates at the provincial meeting, he said: "There is a great need for social justice, and this is the reason why they gave their endorsements to the workers and strikers."

Other Catholic bishops who have voiced support of the Farah strikers are Joseph L. Hogan of Rochester, N.Y., and Patrick F. Flores of San Antonio, Tex.

Senate Urged to Cut 800% Boost In Labor Publication Postal Rates

The AFL-CIO appealed to the Senate to cut back second-class mailing rate increases scheduled by the U.S. Postal Service that would multiply the cost of mailing union newspapers and publications of other nonprofit organizations by as much as 800 percent over 10 years.

Testifying before the Senate Post Office Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson noted that a 100 percent increase already in effect has forced some publications to suspend and warned that more casualties are expected when another rate jump takes effect in early July. "Time is of the essence," he said, urging Congress to act "with all possible speed."

Similar testimony was presented a week earlier at House hearings.

Peterson was accompanied by John Barry, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News and secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press Association, and by Richard Howard, secretary-treasurer of the railroad unions' Labor newspaper.

The ILPA's 400 member publications "have two things in common," Peterson said. "They are small and they are poor. Three-fourths of them are financed entirely by membership dues. The 100 that do accept advertising as a matter of necessity do not get much of it and nearly all are affected with chronic financial problems.

"Unfortunately, the managers of the Postal Service appear to regard small, poor periodicals as nuisances to be eliminated. It imposed on them by far the heaviest proportionate rise for any type or category of mail."

Besides a 750 percent increase in the minimum second-class mailing rate for publications of nonprofit organizations, Peterson pointed out, increases in pound rates will bring about increases of more than 800 percent for some publications.

"The basis for this sensational increase is a per-piece surcharge, over and above any other postage rate paid by publications in the nonprofit second-class category. . . . The surcharge is a capitation tax, one that means very little to large taxpayers but is catastrophic to small ones."

The result, he declared, "will be to silence minority voices unless they are rich. Not only are trade union publications bearing the brunt of this. Equally affected are church bulletins, the college alumni newsletters and the conservation people—and, yes, the chambers of commerce. All of these and many more are the part of the chorus of democracy. And all but the wealthy ones will be throttled by the postal rates presently scheduled."

The statement of the AFL-CIO and the ILPA stressed that the labor press does not expect to escape a postal rate increase entirely. But it urged the committee to eliminate the surcharge "which threatens so many of our publications with disaster." That would leave scheduled increases in pound rates amounting to nearly 140 percent over the next 10 years.

"This is generally in line with the pound rate increases imposed on second-class mail generally," Peterson said. "They may be painful, but they would, by themselves, be endurable."

Pollara Named to COLC Staff Post

Frank Pollara, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has taken a leave of absence to serve on the staff of the Cost of Living Council.

Pollara will assist members of the Labor Management Advisory Committee, the tripartite committees for the food and health industries, and the council's Office of Wage Stabilization, COLC Director John T. Dunlop announced.

Pollara and his business counterpart, William Chew of General Motors, will hold equal rank in their newly created positions.

In addition to a liaison function, they will provide staff assistance to the membership of the Labor Management Advisory Committee.

Crisis for the Labor Press

EARLY IN 1971 the Postal Service proposed to raise the minimum second-class rate for publications of non-profit organizations by 750 percent over a ten-year period, with a 100 percent increase effective at once. This proposal was subsequently accepted without change by the hearing examiner and by the Postal Rate Commission.

Substantial increases were also promulgated for pound rates, which will bring about an overall rise in excess of 800 percent for some periodicals—for example, about 815 percent for a typical eight-page tabloid newspaper.

These figures are not in dispute. The basis for this sensational increase is a per-piece surcharge, over and above any other postage rate paid by publications in the non-profit, second-class category.

The smallest, lightest, thinnest—and, almost by definition, the poorest—publications traveled at a minimum rate of 0.2¢ a copy before the rate proceedings began.

This minimum won't change. The difference lies in a sort of super-minimum in the form of a surcharge.

The surcharge started at 0.2¢ in July 1972 and will proceed in alternate steps of 0.1¢ and 0.2¢ until it reaches 1.5¢ in 1981. The next increment is due to fall in July of this year.

So the smallest, lightest, thinnest and poorest publication, the one that paid 0.2¢ in 1970, will be paying 1.7¢ a copy for postage in 1981—provided it survives at all.

NOT ONLY TRADE UNION publications are bearing the brunt of this. Equally affected are church bulletins, and the college alumni newsletters, and the conservation people—and yes, the chambers of commerce. All of these, and many more, are part of the chorus of democracy. And all but the wealthy ones will be throttled by the postal rates presently scheduled.

The labor press—apart from its role as advocate and adversary—performs a great many nuts and bolts tasks, including some mandated by the government of the United States. We believe its healthy survival is very much in the public interest.

The labor press is the principal line of communication between the union and the members—often the only one. It's where the members find out what's going on in the organization, and in the labor movement—information that is available nowhere else.

And the labor press is the instrument—the virtually indispensable instrument—through which unions carry out obligations legislated by Congress in the Landrum-Griffin Act. Periodic financial reports, for example, and timely notice of elections are distributed to the members in the pages of the labor press.

We realize there are some who question the magnitude of the rate problem to trade unions generally. One of these questions is the ability to pay. Unions are not in the publishing business. Their periodicals are simply instruments employed in carrying out their primary functions—even though, as noted, they are well-nigh indispensable within that range.

—From testimony presented by the AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association to the Senate Post Office Committee on postal rates for non-profit organizations.

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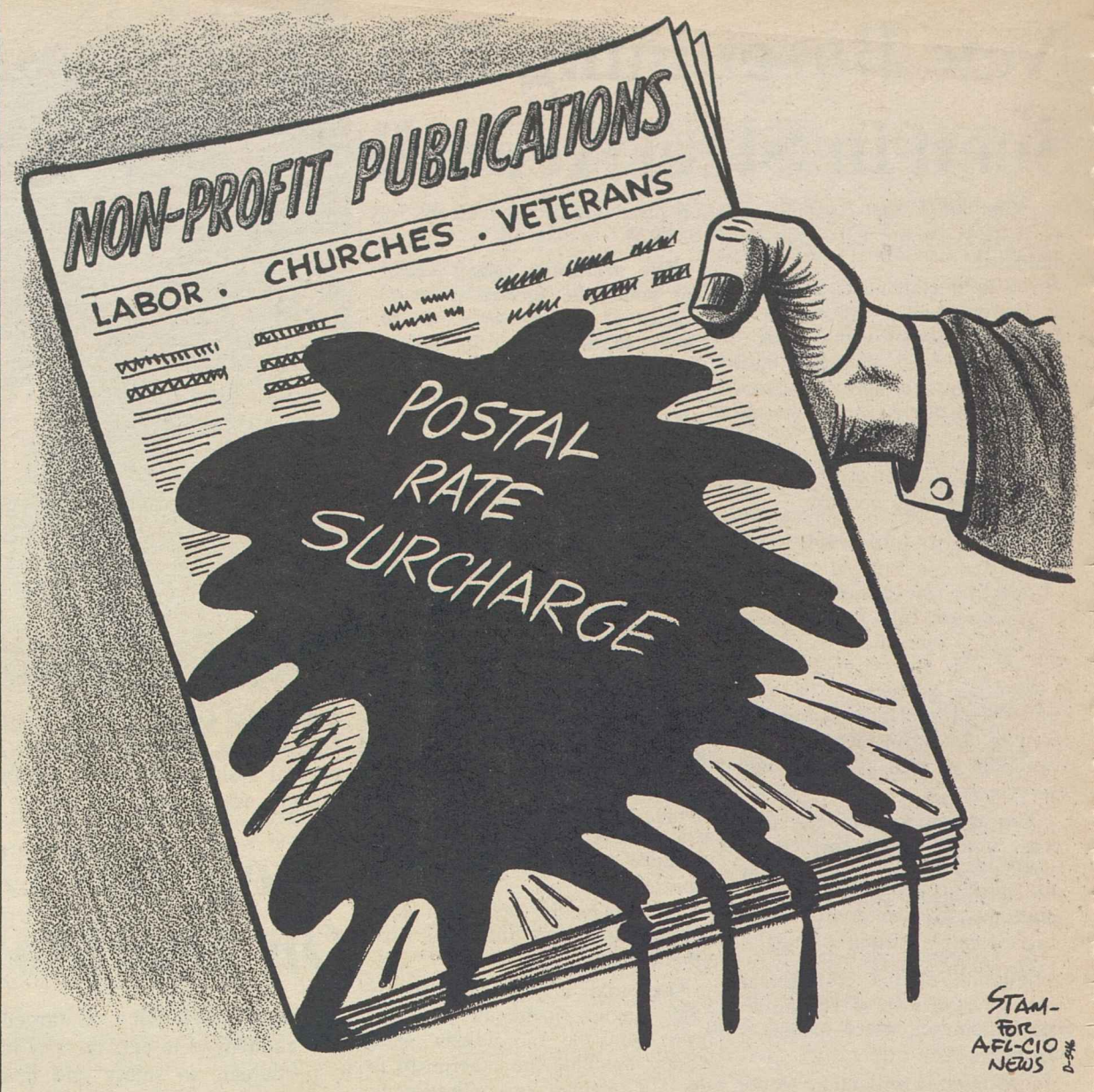


A Word Edgewise:

Watergate Probe Must Reveal Full Role of White House Staff

By John P. Roche

THE MORE WE LEARN about the Watergate affair, the more puzzled we become. By "we" I mean those of us who have spent a good deal of time inside presidential politics.

Putting aside the interesting conflict between the Administration's devotion to law and order (to say nothing of the "work ethic") and the sequence of events which has led the acting director of the FBI to accuse the President's counsel of lying to an agent, what kind of characters would have authorized and lavishly financed that idiotic episode?

The answer that immediately comes to mind is that the Watergate break-in and bugging could only have been sponsored by men who knew less about national politics than I do about astrophysics.

Indeed, were it not for the intrinsic seriousness of actions which undermine the credibility of our political system, the Watergate caper resembled a fraternity prank. It was simply asinine both in conception and execution.

For this reason, I have been convinced from the outset that President Nixon was totally unaware of the scenario. Richard Nixon did not become representative, senator, vice president, and finally President of the United States through the non-political talents. I think, perhaps naively, that he, and every other candidate for President of the United States in my time, would have blocked it instantly on moral grounds. But beyond that, he would be fully aware of the inherent stupidity of even a successful bugging of the office of Lawrence O'Brien, then the Democratic national chairman.

O'Brien grew up in what might be called the "original sin" school of politics—Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., dean; Kenneth O'Donnell, student adviser. The first rule one learned in this school was always to assume the worst case; for instance, take for granted the existence of opposition spies in your midst, figure that somebody has bugged the headquarters and that the phones are tapped. (Not by the FBI, the CIA, or any official agency, but by private electronic experts.)

As a consequence of this, any real political business was invariably conducted well outside the office. One would call O'Brien about some ticklish political matter and simply say, "Larry, I think we ought to have a talk. Why don't I drop by in half an hour?" Arriving at his office in Watergate, you would remark on what a lovely day it was and suggest a walk. And as you ambled along the bank of the Potomac, you would get down to business.

I AM SURE that the Republicans, that is, the real professionals, operate on roughly the same set of assumptions. This sort of atmosphere does have a "chilling effect," but one adapts to it quickly. It is not really comparable to the environment of a "police state;" anybody with some knowledge of electronics and $25 can get in the bugging business, and the police are, in my judgment, minimal offenders.

The Watergate operation was, in other words, a political amateur hour. And the reason it obviously received support from White House personnel is that the Nixon White House is staffed with political amateurs. Nobody in Mr. Nixon's top echelon has ever been elected tree warden (an office on our Massachusetts ballot last month) and they look like the boys from Delta Sigma Chi.

But Watergate was not a fraternity prank. One cannot with impunity tamper with the electoral process, and any efforts by the White House to cover up staff involvement must be ruthlessly disposed of. The doctrine of Executive Privilege may frustrate a congressional committee, but it cuts no ice with a grand jury.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Role Outlined:

Vitality of Public Broadcasting Keyed to Mandate of Congress

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller on funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

THE AFL-CIO IS A LONG-TIME advocate of public broadcasting. To us, public broadcasting is more than an educational tool.

Public broadcasting can provide cultural enrichment for millions of Americans who do not have the financial resources to attend concerts, plays or other artistic ventures.

But most important to us is the role public broadcasting can play in stimulating public discussion and informed public opinion on the problems facing America today. It has no axes to grind. Public broadcasting doesn't have to bow to sponsor pressure, neither should it bow to political pressure.

Therefore, the AFL-CIO wholeheartedly supports the authorization level and the two-year financing provided in the bill introduced by Senators John Pastore and Warren Magnuson.

Multi-year financing permits long-range planning for programming and for assistance to local stations. Stable financing can remove public broadcasting from the shifting winds of political budget-making.

Last year, Congress, in our view, took an important step toward strengthening public broadcasting. Like many others we were wholly unprepared for the President's surprising veto and the vehemence of the veto message. We thought we knew what public broadcasting was and what it should be. But the President's veto message changed all that.

Today there is no clear, single, defined statement of mission and goals for public broadcasting. CPB has not produced one, although we've urged that they do so. The station managers and operators seem to have divergent goals.

We urge you to state clearly, in unmistakable language, exactly what Congress believes should be done by public broadcasting, on the public air waves with public money.

First, we believe that Congress should make mandatory the broadcasting of public affairs, stipulating a minimum portion of prime time to be devoted to public affairs programming.

The present statute provides for "objectivity and balance" in public affairs programming. We agree that such a requirement is essential.

But "objectivity and balance" could be achieved by the simple abolition of public affairs broadcasting or by renaming adult education programs on such subjects as science and calling that "public affairs."

Obviously we reject both concepts and so we ask that Congress define, in the law, what it deems to be public affairs.

We offer, for your consideration, our definition, which is the frank and open discussion and delineation of major controversial issues with full and fair representation of all legitimate sides of a controversy.

So we come to our second point—the need for Congress to set the ground rules for local stations and the public to participate fully in the decision-making process concerning program content.

The strength of the public broadcasting system is the locally operated stations. And while we have seen proposals for a so-called "partnership" between the local stations and CPB, we've been around Washington too long to think a cliché—like "partnership"—will solve the problems. Partnerships, like marriages, can be dissolved through a whim and we think public broadcasting deserves more than a cliché.

Third, while public broadcasting has done an excellent job in the field of educational programs and some commendable work in drama and other cultural ventures, we are concerned by the dominance of cultural programs produced overseas on America's publicly funded television network.

We're not opposed to foreign-produced cultural programming. In fact, we consider it vital to the proper mix necessary for good, balanced programming on public television. However, there is an imbalance today.

Thus, we believe Congress should require CPB to take steps to increase the number of cultural, dramatic and musical programs featuring American talent and artists and produced in the United States.

Fourth, it has come to our attention that some local public broadcasting stations are competing with commercial stations for commercial film production business. Because these public stations frequently pay their production crews less than the commercial stations in the same community, the competition is highly unfair.

National public radio is the all-too-often ignored, but consistently excellent, radio voice of public broadcasting. In the past few years, public radio has done an outstanding job of public affairs programming. . . . We would be remiss in not commending to you the day-to-day performance of National Public Radio.

Today, public broadcasting needs some direction from Congress to take bold steps that will benefit all Americans. CPB needs the strength of a congressional mandate to overcome Administration opposition to nonpartisan, fair public affairs programming.

Long Overdue:

Minimum Wage Boost Needed To End Sub-Poverty Level Pay

IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT of the federal minimum wage and increased overtime pay provisions—without special exclusions based on age or industry—are long overdue, AFL-CIO Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young declared.

A bargain basement wage for young workers just doesn't make any sense, Young said on Labor News Conference.

"The whole concept of minimum wage is to set the floor no lower than the poverty level," he stressed, and there's no evidence that the 'sub-minimum' for teenagers proposed by Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ill.) would create new jobs or cut unemployment.

"Minimum wage jobs are basically in retail service—waiting on tables, cleaning floors—the lowest-paid of the low-paid jobs—and you just don't need a training period to learn that sort of work," Young declared.

More likely, he said, employers would create a "revolving door," bring in young workers at cut-rate wages for the six months allowed under the Erlenborn proposal, and then replace them with other young workers for a like period.

Young renewed organized labor's demand for an immediate boost of the wage floor to $2 an hour and $2.20 a year later, as spelled out in the measure introduced by Representatives John Dent (D-Pa.) and Carl Perkins (D-Ky.). He pointed out that the minimum wage was last improved in 1966, and that in the seven years since, the cost of living has gone up almost 30 percent.

"This is nothing more than catch-up for the lowest-paid of low-paid workers in this country, and that is hardly inflationary," he asserted. He said it's fair to argue that even the Dent-Perkins improvements are not enough, since even $2 an hour, full-time, year-round, falls below the poverty level spelled out by the Dept. of Labor. "We'd like to go much higher . . . to $2.50 eventually," he said, but realizing that can't be achieved immediately, "we're willing to go in steps."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

EVERY MONTH the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a report on employment and unemployment in the United States. So far as it goes, it can be regarded as an accurate reflection of the job picture.

Yet, labor economists have long felt that so far as unemployment is concerned, the BLS report is far from complete.

The reason for this is largely the narrow definition of unemployment used by the BLS to determine the state of the work force. The definition takes in only those workers who are "actively seeking" employment and can't find it.

The key words, of course, are "actively seeking."

But, labor economists have pointed out this does not truly reflect the state of millions of other workers who are not working, who are partly employed but would like full-time work, those who have given up looking for work because they feel that jobs are not available, those who are not working because of personal reasons connected with "job market factors."

Largely in response to the suggestions of organized labor, the BLS, during the past six years, has been making a study of hidden unemployment and has now come up with some tentative answers that at least open the door to a more definitive job.

An article in the current Monthly Labor Review titled Discouraged Workers and Changes in Unemployment, by Paul O. Flaim, a BLS economist, cites an analysis of data from the Current Population Survey that "indicates that the number of discouraged workers rises as unemployment increases."

There are a number of reasons for discouragement according to Flaim. These include a worker's belief that no work is available in his line of work or area, he has tried to find work without success, he feels he lacks the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience, he feels employers think he is too young or too old, or that he has personal handicaps which will prevent him from getting a job.

These are all reasonable definitions of the hidden unemployment that never gets into the BLS employment statistics. When it comes to the number of persons in these categories opinions vary. Flaim estimates that during 1972, there were 765,000 men and women who were too discouraged to look for jobs and so were not counted in the monthly BLS report.

In a breakdown, he estimated that 540,000 didn't look for work because they had already failed to get a job or felt that there were no jobs available. Some 225,000 didn't look for work because they were too young or too old, didn't have the skills required or had other handicaps that would keep an employer from hiring them.

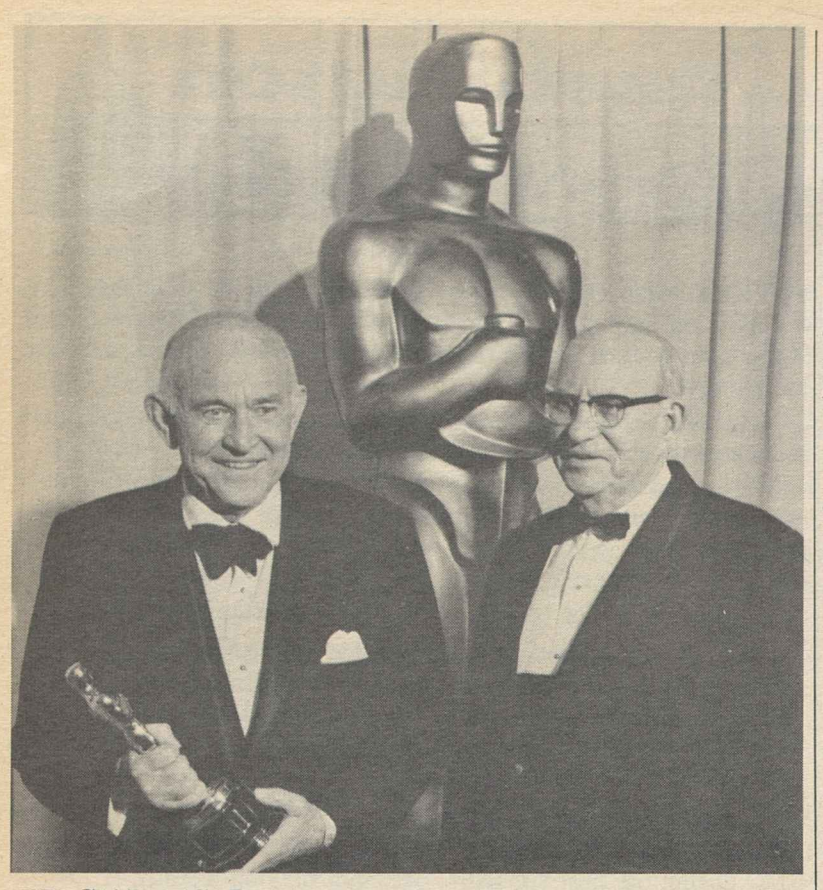
LABOR ECONOMISTS go beyond the Flaim report in analyzing the true picture of employment and unemployment in the United States. They include part-time workers who would like full-time jobs. Using today's unemployment figures—4.7 million—as a basis and adding those who are too discouraged to seek work, plus some 2.5 million underemployed persons defined by the Labor Dept. as working "less than full time in the full year for economic reasons," the AFL-CIO has come up with more than 8 million Americans who are unemployed or underemployed.

This, as the federation has declared, "is far from a full employment economy."

Coming at a time when the Nixon Administration is cutting back on job expanding programs, when the Emergency Employment Act which has created more than 200,000 public service jobs is up for renewal, when manpower training programs are being whittled away, the BLS study is more than a theoretical, statistical exercise.

It is of the utmost importance that the "tentative" conclusions be reinforced by further analysis and that the complete employment and unemployment picture—instead of a partial one—be presented to the American people and to Congress.

CUT-RATE YOUTH WAGES would only open a revolving door for temporary jobs at sub-standard pay, AFL-CIO Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Ronald Sarro, left, of the Washington Star-News and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



SPECIAL OSCAR was presented by President Richard Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes to Charles Boren, left, at the 1973 Academy Awards ceremony. Boren is the retired vice chairman and former chief labor negotiator for the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers.

Labor Backs Extension Of School Aid Program

(Continued from Page 1)

federal education aid funds has been "a dramatic success."

He reminded the committee of the gross inequality of education opportunities that the legislation was designed to overcome, and warned:

"We cannot afford to withdraw from the struggle to bring about the highest possible standard of education for all Americans. We believe that this nation cannot return to the system of quality education for the affluent only. We do so at our peril."

The Quie proposal, keyed to test scores, "has a kind of surface appeal but we see a number of very practical problems which, in our view, would make it altogether unworkable." So long as there is a shortage of available dollars, Biemiller noted, "funds which go to children who are not poor will of necessity have to come from the funds now going to children who are poor."

As for the Administration plan, it would "unweave the entire fabric of federal aid to education as it is now designed." Furthermore, he stressed, "local needs in education are not always identical with local political power."

The reason Congress earmarked education aid funds for specific purposes is because these were the areas that in the past had been neglected by state and local authorities, Biemiller observed.

The AFL-CIO witnesses strongly endorsed a provision in the Perkins bill that would update the criteria for low-income families from the "unrealistic" level of $2,000. The new bill would count, for the purposes of federal aid for the disadvantaged, students from families with incomes up to $4,000 a year.

Biemiller urged approval of a provision of the Perkins bill aimed at assuring school districts of federal funds sufficiently in advance of the school year to permit sound planning and budgeting

The same need to plan ahead, he said, makes it essential that the law be extended for a full five-year period. "A simple one-year extension would leave the future direction of America's schools in limbo."

Machinists Hit U.S. Challenge Of Airline Pact

The Machinists have demanded that the Cost of Living Council withdraw its challenge to a tentative two-year settlement involving North Central Airlines and 600 IAM workers.

The agreement, reached in mid-March, has not yet been ratified by the union members involved nor signed and executed, Machinists' chief counsel Plato Papps pointed out in a telegram to the COLC, protesting the agency's action.

North Central agreed to give its mechanics a retroactive 36-cent hourly boost for 1972, 30 cents an hour more in two steps this year, and another 30-cent hourly increase on Jan. 1, 1974.

The retroactive pay from Apr. 1, 1972, was not contested, but the council has challenged the rest of the settlement. The first step of this year's raise, a 10-cent hourly increase, was to have gone into effect on Apr. 1.

The Cost of Living Council, which carries out the Administration's wage-price stabilization program, has asked the union to furnish more background information so that it may review the settlement.

Office Employes Sign 16th Bank

New York—President Howard Coughlin of the Office & Professional Employes announced that the union has won representation rights at the newly chartered Community Bank of Renton, Wash.

Coughlin said the new bank—the 16th to be organized by the OPEIU—negotiated union pay scales for newly hired employes with Local 23 in Tacoma even before it opened for business. The bank agreed to a full union shop and to a starting $433 monthly minimum pay scale, rising to $450 in six months and $470 in a year, Coughlin said.

Human Impact Cited:

Cutback of Social Projects Called Prelude to Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO state central bodies to back up the federation's efforts to prevent her $1.60 an hour summer job to buy clothes for school: "I worked the dismantling of social programs.

The budget saving in ending federal funds for California's regional medical programs is priced at $10 million.

The cost? Ask the Indians in Humboldt County, the Chicanos in the Los Angeles area, the farm workers in San Benito County. Clinics that have served them will be closed.

There will be no more funds to train community volunteers to help in the rehabilitation of stroke victims, to finance dental clinics in remote areas or to subsidize kidney transplant programs.

In San Francisco, Mayor Joseph L. Alioto says the potential loss of $35 million in federal funds would hobble renewal, housing, employment and poverty programs. And of the 3,000 persons employed in federally-financed services, many will be "thrown back on the welfare rolls."

Federal Public Employment Program funds enabled Idaho to beef up its safety program. Scheduled cutbacks mean that there will be 1,800 fewer safety inspections next year and 2,000 fewer wage claims processed.

The Idaho State School for the Deaf and Blind may or may not receive federal funds if existing categorical grant programs are replaced by some form of revenue-sharing. But the total amount will probably be less.

And despite state and federal laws to the contrary, raw sewage will continue to be dumped into Idaho's Salmon River, and into the Detroit River to flow into already polluted Lake Erie, and into dozens of other rivers choked with a nation's human and industrial wastes.

The Administration considers it foolhardy to allocate all the funds voted by Congress.

In Harrisburg, Pa., a new Community Mental Health Center opened last year. The only thing lacking will be the $800,000 in federal funds that had been promised to meet three-fourths of the staffing costs of the center.

SEIU Gains Unit of 4,000 In California

Bakersfield, Calif. — The Kern County Employes Association, representing county employes working in virtually all governmental departments, voted in a mail referendum to affiliate with the Service Employes.

This is the second 4,000-member group of county workers in California to affiliate with the SEIU within a month. Earlier, the Alameda County Employes Association approved affiliation with the union.

SEIU President George Hardy welcomed the Kern County employes into the union as Local 700, but also expressed sorrow at the death of KCEA General Manager Howard Dallimore, who died two days before the affiliation ballots were counted.

The SEIU said that over the past two years, 46,000 other city and county employes in California affiliated with the union to boost its membership in the state to 130,000.

The same fate awaits 30 other such centers throughout the country.

When the Penn Central Railroad is sick, the pain is felt in Blair County, Pa. The county was pleased to receive $2 million in federal revenue-sharing funds last year. But if the cutback estimated at $23 million in other federal assistance goes through, as the State AFL-CIO comments, "this is the anatomy of human disaster."

In San Antonio, Tex., Model Cities funds may no longer be available to subsidize six day care centers serving 300 children. There won't be money to continue the Meals on Wheels program for the aged and disabled in Fort Worth or Dallas, and throughout the state there are no funds for 39,000 youngsters in summer youth programs —not without robbing other programs at least as urgent.

In Nebraska, just in the Omaha metropolitan area, proposed HEW regulations would force the discontinuance of psychiatric services for 1,618 adults and 405 children and the abandonment of services for 528 retarded children and 317 retarded adults.

How many working mothers with low but not welfare-level incomes will be able to afford private child care services when federally-aided Michigan programs have to disqualify more than 4,000 children?

The Baltimore area AFL-CIO has been conducting a much-praised program to provide job training for prison inmates from the inner city. But unless government priorities are changed, there won't be any Model Cities funds to finance it after June 30.

And overall, in Baltimore's federal manpower programs, the director of the Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources says that substituting the special revenue-sharing programs proposed by the Administration would mean a 40 percent cut in total revenue. The local "flexibility" that cities would have apparently amounts to the power to decide where to make the heaviest cuts.

There is repetition in the accounts that come in from the states and cities. And in the quotes from mayors and governors, from administrators and community leaders, there is a common note of desperation and bewilderment.

Until the outcome of the budget, appropriations and impoundment battle between Congress and the White House is determined, social programs affecting the lives of millions of people will remain in limbo.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Veto of Training Bill

The Senate on Apr. 3 failed to muster the two-thirds vote needed to override President Nixon's veto of a vocational rehabilitation bill to help the physically handicapped.

The AFL-CIO supported the bill and the position of the 60 senators who voted to override the veto.

FOR OVERRIDING VETO

Democrats 50

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Allen (Ala.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hathaway (Maine)	Moss (Utah)
Bible (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Muskie (Maine)
Biden (Del.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Pastore (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pell (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Clark (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Williams (N.J.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	

Republicans 10

Aiken (Vt.)	Mathias (Md.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Hatfield (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Javits (N.Y.)		

AGAINST OVERRIDING VETO

Democrats 5

Byrd (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Johnston (La.)	Nunn (Ga.)	

Republicans 31

Baker (Tenn.)	Domenici (N.M.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Roth (Del.)
Beall (Md.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott (Pa.)
Bennett (Utah)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott (Va.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cook (Ky.)	Helms (N.C.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	McClure (Idaho)	Young (N.D.)
Dole (Kan.)		

Announced for overriding: Brooke (R-Mass.).
Absent and not announced: Eastland (D-Miss.), Fannin (R-Ariz.), Stennis (D-Miss.).

Senate Vote Falls Short:

Nixon's Veto Stands On Aid to Disabled

(Continued from Page 1)

to have more political clout than the wheel chair delegations of handicapped men and women who came to Washington to urge Congress to override the veto.

The Administration had counted on the House to uphold the veto, but the Senate's failure to override made it unnecessary to test the President's strength there.

The House, however, will get its chance to vote on overriding the second presidential veto of this session.

This involves the rural water and sewer grant program that the Administration killed early this year by refusing to release the funds voted by Congress. By a vote of 297-54 in the House and 66-22 in the Senate, Congress reacted by directing the Secretary of Agriculture to pay out the money.

In his veto message, Nixon said "local communities have proudly financed and built their own water and sewer facilities" and giving them federal funds "would only serve to undercut that tradition."

Since the rural water bill originated in the House, that body votes first on the motion to override.

When the vocational rehabilitation bill first passed the Senate, only two Republicans voted against it. But on the veto test, 29 others switched to join them. And hopes for a two-thirds vote were dashed when five southern Democrats, who had voted to pass the bill split away on the veto test.

Senators Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), who had steered the bill to its original passage, pleaded with the Republicans to support the legislation on its merits. It would have expanded grants to states for vocational training of the handicapped—money which, they argued, would be more than recouped as disabled persons achieved earning power. And it would have added federal services to help the most severely handicapped move closer to self-sufficiency.

GOP leaders retorted, as Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) put it: "In many respects, the purpose of this bill is worthy and meritorious. If the President's veto is overridden in this instance, the spending dam will be broken."

When the veto was sustained, Republican Leader Hugh Scott phoned the White House and reported that Nixon's chief domestic aide, John D. Ehrlichman, told him elatedly that the President will do "nip-ups when he hears this."

The more formal presidential statement issued from San Clemente, Calif., termed the failure of the Senate to override the veto "a resounding victory for the American taxpayer."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who spoke to the Senate with emotion of his retarded grandchild in urging the importance of helping the handicapped to lead independent lives, termed the outcome of the veto battle a "damn outrage, a national shame . . . a day of infamy for the White House."

And Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) conceded that "the President is in the driver's seat, at least for now."

The day after the veto vote, Senate Democrats made an effort to at least share the driver's seat with the President.

In a complex amendment to a bill formalizing the devaluation of the dollar, the Senate:

- Voted to give the President the spending ceiling he has proposed in his budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1973. In fact, the Senate trimmed $700 million off the amount to reduce the overall total to $268 billion. (The total includes such mandatory items as social security payments and interest on the national debt, and is not limited to money appropriated by Congress.)
- Gave the President the authority to cut appropriations when necessary to stay within the spending ceiling but specified that the cuts must be made proportionately across-the-board on all programs.
- Specified the President must get approval from Congress before impounding funds appropriated by Congress—a device Nixon has used to cut back on social programs. If Congress failed to approve an impoundment within 60 days, the money would have to be released.

The anti-impoundment section passed by a 70-24 vote but the fate of the legislation in conference with the House remained uncertain. The House Rules Committee has been holding hearings on an assortment of anti-impoundment bills.

4 More Unions Okay National Railroad Pact

The new national railroad agreement has been approved by four more of the unions involved.

The Signalmen, Train Dispatchers, Maintenance of Way Employes and Firemen & Oilers each accepted the contract, which provides for an estimated 10.7 percent increase in wages and fringe benefits over 18 months beginning on July 1. The Railway & Airline Clerks and the Locomotive Engineers previously had approved the agreement.

The Machinists and Sheet Metal Workers have voiced objections to some parts of the tentative settlement, which was reached three and one-half months before current contracts expire.

Meanwhile, several hundred thousand rail workers received a 25-cent hourly increase on Apr. 1 as the last installment of wage boosts provided for under earlier agreements. Still others received a 10-cent-an-hour raise on the same date, supplementing a 15-cent hourly increase they got last Jan. 1.

UNITY CAUCUS SLATE of officers receives an overwhelming vote of confidence from delegates to the New York State United Teachers convention in Montreal. The NYUT was formed by the merger of the state units of the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association. More than 2,000 delegates attended the three-day convention.

AFT Members Back Hawaii School Strike

Honolulu — The 2,400-member Hawaii local of the American Federation of Teachers said it was honoring picket lines set up by the Hawaii State Teachers Association in its drive to gain higher salaries.

The lines went up on Apr. 2 after negotiations between the association and the state department of education broke down. The striking teachers urged the state legislature to take steps to bring department negotiators back to the bargaining table.

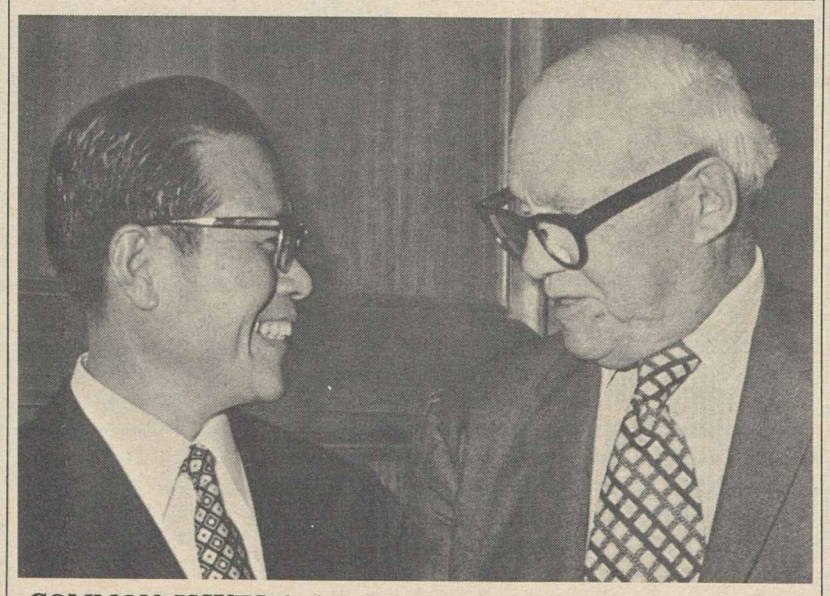
The association, an affiliate of the National Education Association, called the strike in the face of an injunction providing for heavy fines if violated. Strike leaders reported the walkout "98 percent effective."

In addition to wages, the main issues involve class size, preparation periods and other teacher working conditions. It is the first full-fledged teachers' strike since Hawaii became a state in 1959.

AFT President David Selden, in a telegram to HFT President David Naud, said he was "aware of the difficulties which have been encountered in Hawaii in the attempt of teachers to get a decent contract."

"Our support of the Hawaii State Teachers Association picket lines is entirely in keeping with AFL policy," Selden said, adding AFT would provide staff support.

The NEA affiliate, with a membership of some 6,000 Hawaii teachers, narrowly won a representation contest over the AFT local last year.



COMMON ISSUES facing the labor movements of the United States and Japan are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Seiji Amaike, president of the Democratic Trade Union Federation of Japan (DOMEI). Annual meetings have been held by the federation and DOMEI since 1968 alternating between Washington and Tokyo.

New York Teachers Cement State Merger

Montreal, Que.—New York teachers formally cemented the merger of their state's two teachers' organizations with an historic first representative assembly here. The New York State United Teachers' three-day convention was held in Montreal after facilities in upstate New York became unavailable due to a strike by Concord Hotel employes.

The more than 2,000 United Teachers' delegates from schools across the state represented locals formerly affiliated with the United Teachers of New York (American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO) and the New York State Teachers Association (National Education Association). NYSUT, the largest state teachers' union in the country, is aligned with both nationals and will pay dual per capita dues after May 1.

The teacher unionists who brought out last year's UTNY/NYSTA merger received an overwhelming vote of confidence from the delegates, who swept the entire "unity caucus" slate of officers and at-large directors into office.

Elected NYSUT president was Thomas Hobart, former president of NYSTA and a high school guidance counselor from Buffalo.

Albert Shanker, former UTNY president and head of the United Federation of Teachers (AFT Local 2) in New York City, was elected executive vice president of the merged state organization.

Hobart and Shanker have been functioning as NYSUT co-presidents since Sept. 1, 1972.

Other NYSUT officers elected were Dan Sanders, former UTNY executive director, as first vice president; Antonia Cortese, former NYSTA second vice president, as second vice president; and Edward Rodgers, former NYSTA first vice president, as secretary-treasurer.

Both Shanker and Hobart urged the delegates to put aside regional and historical differences in an effort to work together for the good of all the state's teachers. Delegates were asked to avoid by-law changes that would alter the NYSUT constitution before it had been "lived under."

Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader and executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, received a standing ovation when he urged the teachers to become a strong political force in the state.

"I trust you more than I trust any other group in American society," Rustin said, "and we entrust you with our children. Organize, agitate and fight in the legislature for these kids.

"This United Teachers convention is historic," Rustin declared, "for if teachers can forge a single effort they cannot only change education, but they can have a profound effect on behalf of the dispossessed and the poor.

"Teachers have foreseen the tragedy of giving poor people gimmick crumbs which divert attention from the real problems," Rustin observed. "And across New York state, teachers were the first to see performance contracting, done by companies interested only in making more for themselves, as unadultered bull."

The New York Teachers also heard from AFT President David Selden and NEA President Catherine Barrett, both of whom hit on the issue of teacher unity.

Selden counseled the teachers to concentrate on improving collective bargaining. Noting that the New York State United Teachers had been formed in the state with "the worst collective bargaining law for public employes in the nation," Selden called the elimination or modification of the law "a top priority."

On teacher unity, the AFT leader told the New Yorkers to "carry our message to our colleagues" of the National Education Association, which meets for its annual convention this summer in Portland, Ore.

Carlough Assails Policy on Prices

Despite President Nixon's "professed admiration for the 'hard hats,' the guy in overalls is getting it in the neck," Sheet Metal Workers President Edward J. Carlough writes in the current issue of his union's magazine.

Workers are "being gouged by the price fixers and clobbered by the tax collectors, while all the time our unemployment rate continues over 5 percent nationally and over 10 percent for construction workers," Carlough said in his column in the April issue of the Sheet Metal Workers Journal.

The policy of the union has been the same as it has since controls began in the construction industry in 1971, he said. "We'll support controls that are fair and equitable to all, we won't buy a strait jacket for our members' wages while the price jackals roam the countryside."

Meany Asks Stringent Controls:

Record Food Price Surge Spurs Demand for Rollback

(Continued from Page 1)

controls but without the price rollbacks. The Senate bill would reimpose rent controls in large cities, however, and both Senate and House measures exempt wages under $3.50 per hour. The President wants a simple extension of the authority without any riders.

Meany said congressional approval of the House bill is essential "since the Administration refuses to take concrete action to protect workers and consumers. . . ."

"It is irrational for the Administration to hold a 'club in the closet' for wages while winking at outrageous price increases," Meany continued.

"Workers want equity, and if the Administration and the Congress won't provide equity, then workers will have to get it for themselves at the collective bargaining table."

The soaring wholesale prices supported Meany's earlier criticism of meat price ceilings set by the President a week before.

Meany said the ceilings on the prices of red meat "are obviously beyond the buying power of most consumers, and certainly of workers whose wage increases have been stringently restrained" during Phases 1 and 2 of the controls program.

Meany said the President's action, at best, would only halt the sharp upward spiral of meat prices in recent months.

"But equity will be served only if these prices are rolled back to where they stood before the recent spiral began," he said.

President Nixon's imposition of the meat price ceilings was a reversal of his earlier position on food controls. Only two weeks before he told reporters he had ruled out ceilings on farm and food prices, saying they would not work.

The President made the announcement in a televised address to the nation. He said the federal government was putting ceilings on the price of beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton products immediately and for an indefinite period. The ceilings, he said, apply to wholesale and retail prices, but not to the price of live animals. Nor do they affect the price of poultry or fish.

Under the ceilings, meat cannot be sold at more than the highest price charged on at least 10 percent of normal sales during the 30-day period that ended on Mar. 27. Stores have until Apr. 9 to post prominently lists of their ceiling prices.

The new regulations also tighten control over wage increases in the food industry even more than under the Phase 2 program.

Under the new rules, any food industry firm with more than $100,000 annual sales must submit a proposed pay increase—regardless of size—to the Cost of Living Council for approval. Previously, pay increases below the Phase 2 wage guideline of 5.5 percent a year were not subject to approval. Now, even a 1 percent increase must go to the council for clearance.

Generally, prenotification of proposed pay increases must be submitted to the council not less than 60 days prior to the effective date of the proposed increase, COLC Director John Dunlop said.

In commenting on the March jump in wholesale prices, Meany observed:

"The ceiling on meat prices won't protect consumers from the nearly 8 percent rise last month in fruits and vegetables.

"There are no ceilings on poultry, which jumped 20.3 percent, or eggs, up 17.3 percent.

"No wage increases in the past month caused these increases, or the 25 percent increase in inedible fats and oils, the 18.3 percent increase in plywood, the 7.4 percent increase in lumber, and the 7.1 percent increase in wool products."

In its report on wholesale prices, the BLS pointed out that overall prices in the calender quarter that ended in March rose at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 21.5 percent, compared to a 9.6 percent rise in the previous quarter.

The index for farm products and processed foods moved up at an annual rate of 53.1 percent over the same three-month period after a 30.1 percent increase during the last quarter of 1972, BLS said.

Among consumer finished goods, foods rose 4.6 percent in March, after seasonal adjustment — the highest increase since the government began keeping the statistics in 1947.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) made public the staff report to the Joint Economic Committee which he said shows "the food price outlook is worse than the Administration acknowledges." He added:

"Skyrocketing food prices are in large measure the result of food management policy errors made by the Department of Agriculture."

The staff study said food prices are likely to rise 10 percent this year "even if the Administration's best hopes for farm price stability are realized."

House Unit Backs Public Service Jobs

A House Labor subcommittee has approved a two-year extension of the public service employment program that the AFL-CIO has called the federal government's most successful job-creating effort.

During periods when the national jobless rate is 4.5 percent or higher, the program provides federal subsidies for cities and states to hire unemployed persons for jobs that otherwise would go unfilled.

The Nixon Administration is trying to phase out the program by letting the existing law expire this year. The House bill would authorize up to $4.5 billion over the two-year period.

'Stop-er-er-Thief!'

Labor Urges Protection For Public TV, Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

The proposed legislation, on which Biemiller testified before a Senate Commerce subcommittee, would free public broadcasting from year-to-year fund renewals for the first time.

For the present fiscal year, the CPB received $35 million in federal funds, about 20 percent of its total budget, with the rest coming from various grants. The labor-supported Senate bill would provide $60 million in fiscal 1974 and $80 million the next fiscal year.

'We are heartened that the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting supports the funds authorized in the Senate bill and is not acquiescing to the unrealistic budget figures from the Office of Management and the Budget," Biemiller told the subcommittee. The Nixon Administration has proposed one year funding of $45 million.

"But just passing this bill and increasing funding for CPB is not enough," Biemiller said, "much more must be done by this committee." He urged close congressional review—and specific, "unmistakable language"—on four major points:

- Public affairs broadcasting should be retained, and public affairs should be defined properly so that "renaming adult education programs on such subjects as science" would not be passed off as public affairs.

The AFL-CIO definition of public affairs "is the frank and open discussion and delineation of major controversial issues with full and fair representation of all legitimate sides of a controversy."

Such programming has been consistently provided on national public radio, whose broadcasting Biemiller termed excellent, partially because public radio "has not been plagued by the bitter public controversy surrounding public television."

- Local stations and the public should be guaranteed full participation in the decision-making on program content. And Congress should set the ground rules for the participation, with something more than a cliche about "partnership" between local stations and the CPB serving as policy.

- Programs produced overseas should not be allowed to dominate America's publicly funded network.

The excessive showing of foreign-produced programming is not primarily the fault of the CPB, but of the large companies who buy the films and give them to public TV as a "grant," Biemiller said.

The corporations sometimes do this for altruistic purposes, Biemiller said, but sometimes it's done because the corporation can get a tax break, which amounts to letting the taxpayer foot the bill for the improvement the firm's image receives from making the grant.

This works through the exact same tax breaks which the multinational firms also use to export American jobs, technology and capital to foreign countries, he noted.

- Local public broadcasting stations should not be allowed to let their film production crews undercut commercial film production. Because public stations frequently pay their production crews less, the competition is highly unfair.

"We believe the only equitable method of solving this problem is for Congress to enact a Davis-Bacon type clause and require the stations to pay prevailing rates in their community," Biemiller said. The Davis-Bacon Act requires payment of prevailing area wage scales on construction financed with federal funds.

In general, Biemiller lauded the performance of public broadcasting and cited the Sesame Street, Electric Company and Zoom children's shows as proof of innovative, wholesome programming "which commercial television ignores."

Meany Cites Job Erosion by Imports In Call for Support of Burke-Hartke

AFL-CIO President George Meany has strongly urged every member of the House of Representatives to join Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.) in sponsoring the comprehensive Foreign Trade & Investment Act of 1973, the Burke-Hartke bill.

In identical letters to all congressmen, Meany underlined labor's conviction that international trade, with its impact on American jobs, industry, technology and capital, is one of the most critical areas of legislation before Congress.✦

"We ask that you become a co-sponsor" of the Burke-Hartke bill "as a means of bringing this important issue to hearings, to congressional debate and to resolution of these problems," Meany wrote.

"Your co-sponsorship will demonstrate your grave concern for the loss of U.S. jobs, our declining trade position and the need for strong congressional attention."

"We in the AFL-CIO are deeply disturbed by the ever-increasing export of these vital elements of our society," Meany said. "We are deeply concerned by the massive flood of imports into the U.S. market, sweeping away jobs and industries and causing widespread disruption.

"We are alarmed over the $6.4 billion trade deficit and the devaluation of the American dollar, both of which threaten our standard of living. And we are disturbed by the ever-increasing number of trade barriers being raised against U.S. products while U.S. markets remain totally vulnerable."

The AFL-CIO endorses the Burke-Hartke bill, Meany said, "as a positive policy that puts the United States' interests first." He pointed out that it would "revamp U.S. foreign trade, tax and investment laws to overcome the export of American jobs and to overcome trade imbalances and an increasingly distorted U.S. economy." He continued:

"We believe the Burke-Hartke bill can assure a healthy, growing industrialized America — providing jobs for millions of citizens in modern industry in a changing world.

"In our support of comprehensive trade legislation, we of the AFL-CIO are not isolationists. We seek regulation, not destruction. We seek fair trade, not less trade. We seek recognition of the new realities of the Seventies, not cliches from the Thirties."

Unionist Heads Delaware State Dept. of Labor

Wilmington, Del. — J. Thomas Schranck, president of the Delaware Building & Construction Trades Council since 1965, is the new state secretary of labor.

Schranck stepped down from the BCTC post and as a member of the executive board of the State AFL-CIO after he was appointed labor secretary by Gov. Sherman W. Tribbitt (D).

Schranck has been a member of Local 313 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since 1946 and has served as a local officer.

He also has been a member of a number of government committees and panels, including the Delaware Constitution Revision Commission.

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Meany Hits White House, Brennan on Pay Floor Bill

Burke-Hartke Reaffirmed:

Nixon Trade Plan Offers No Solution

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its support of the Burke-Hartke bill and warned that President Nixon's proposed trade legislation would lead "to the further export of American jobs."

Nixon asked Congress to give him virtually a free hand to negotiate trade agreements that could either raise or lower tariffs and to impose or remove other restrictions on imports.

"We understand why the President wants flexibility when he goes to the bargaining table," AFL-CIO President George Meany commented. "But in a democracy, no President can have unlimited, unaccountable power to regulate the lives of the people."

Meany noted that the Burke-Hartke bill would permit the President "responsible" although more limited flexibility in trade negotiations.

Nixon's message to Congress proposed only relatively minor tightening of the loopholes that allow U.S. firms to defer or escape taxation on their overseas profits.

The present system, which labor has charged provides an incentive for companies to move production and jobs out of the United States, was described by Nixon as "fundamentally sound." He contended that U.S. tax laws "are not the cause of our trade problems and tax changes will not solve them."

Meany said the President's proposals:

- "Do not meet the grave problems of trade which we have detailed time and again.

(Continued on Page 2)

Price Curb On Lumber Called Vital

The Cost of Living Council was urged by the AFL-CIO to take immediate action to curb the runaway rise of lumber prices, including the curtailment of log exports until lumber supplies at home are sufficient to meet domestic demand.

Research Director Nat Goldfinger, in a statement presented to the COLC as it opened hearings on skyrocketing lumber prices, said that "effective price controls on lumber are essential at each stage of the production and distribution process."

"While the wages of workers in this industry have been under control," he said, "lumber prices have clearly soared far out of control. The urgent need is for effective government efforts to control lumber prices and to improve domestic supplies."

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL-CIO Set to Oppose President's Pension Bill

A warmed-over pension reform proposal of the Nixon Administration is good on rhetoric but won't help the average worker, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Meany noted that the pension legislation President Nixon sent to Congress on Apr. 11 "is almost exactly what the President proposed and we opposed in December 1971."

In terms of pension security, the President specifically opposed as impractical and "out of keeping with our free enterprise system" the labor-supported concept of government reinsurance of private pension plans to guarantee workers against loss of benefits if their employer goes out of business or the plan is terminated.

He again supported a degree of mandatory vesting, based on a combination of age and service. A person whose age plus length of service equals 50 would be assured of half of his accrued benefits on retirement, even if he left the company before retiring. The provision would not apply to past service, only to service after enactment of such a law.

Meany said the proposal would "do nothing for those already retired, nothing to protect the integrity of pension funds when the corporate entity is terminated, nothing

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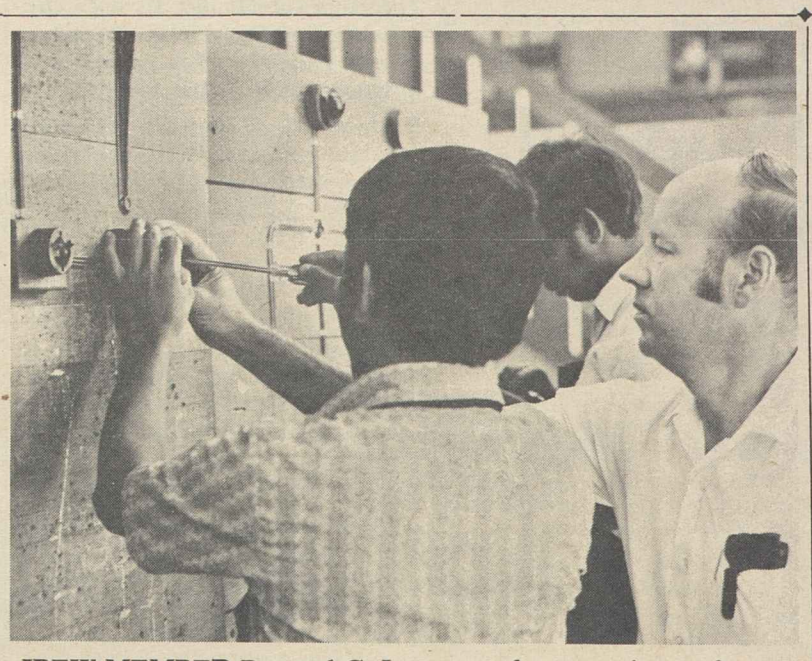


IBEW MEMBER Bernard C. Japs, one of many union craftsmen transmitting their skills to peoples of developing nations as Peace Corps volunteers, instructs apprentices on electrical wiring systems at Malaysia Industrial Training Institute. **(Story, Page 7.)**

'Glaring Deficiencies':

Jobless Aid Measure 'Not Good Enough'

The Nixon Administration's proposed federal standards for state unemployment compensation are "just not good enough," AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Meany welcomed President Nixon's overdue call for Congress to set standards of weekly benefit payments that states must meet, and to require coverage of most farm workers.

But, he stressed, these two "redeeming features . . . are heavily outweighed by numerous and glaring deficiencies."

In two areas, Meany noted, the President's plan would be a step backward.

One of the "standards" the Administration seeks would compel states to impose a ban on unemployment compensation to strikers—regardless of how long a strike lasts.

At present, only New York and Rhode Island allow payments to workers on strike, and then only after the strike has continued for seven weeks. Nixon's proposals would void those state provisions and prohibit any other state from enacting similar regulations.

The other area of retrogression is in the trade adjustment program, which now guarantees workers unemployed because of increased imports higher benefits for a longer period than called for in the President's proposal. The Administration wants to scrap this special protection and leave the displaced worker in the same situation as any other worker who loses his job, dependent on his state's unemployment compensation program.

On the amount of benefits, the Administration standard is the same that has been endorsed by each of the last four presidents.

The minimum benefit a state could pay would be 50 percent of lost wages up to a maximum of two-thirds of the average wage in covered employment in that state.

Its effect would be to assure that about 80 percent of workers who lose their jobs and qualify for unemployment compensation would

(Continued on Page 2)

Reversal Scored as Shocking

AFL-CIO President George Meany charged that the Nixon Administration's minimum wage proposals echo "the threadbare arguments of the Chamber of Commerce" and accused Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan of abandoning his trade union principles by advocating them.

Brennan testified before a House Labor subcommittee on behalf of a bill that Meany termed worse than the version the Administration supported last year.

It would allow employers to pay a subminimum wage to young workers up to the age of 20, not just those under 18 as the Administration previously proposed.

It would set the first-step rise in the minimum wage for most workers at $1.90 an hour—less than the $2 figure the Administration found acceptable a year ago.

And it rejects extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of workers now excluded, including public employes and household domestics.

Meany noted that Brennan's testimony was "a direct reversal" of the views he expressed less than three months ago in response to questions asked during the Senate hearings on his confirmation as Secretary of Labor.

At that time, he saw no reason why the minimum wage for young people should be any lower than for older workers. And he specifically endorsed extension of the wage-hour law to public employes.

"As trade unionists, we are shocked at Secretary Brennan's performance," Meany said. "In his

(Continued on Page 8)

Unemployment Rate Hangs at 5 Percent

By James M. Shevis

The nation's unemployment rate remained "essentially unchanged" at 5 percent in March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The BLS said the number of persons who were looking for jobs but could not find them was 4.4 million, after seasonal adjustment, "roughly the same as the levels that have prevailed since last November."

The unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in February.

BLS also noted that the average worker's hourly wages, as measured by its hourly earnings index, rose at the adjusted rate of four-tenths of 1 percent over the month. The increase over the 12-month period ending in March was 5.6 percent.

But the real wages of the average non-farm worker—expressed in 1967 dollars—were up only 1.7 percent over the level of a year earlier.

BLS said the number of persons in the total labor force rose much more than it usually does in March. After seasonal adjustment, the labor force was up by 640,000,

(Continued on Page 7)

JOHN DEWEY AWARD of New York Local 2 of the Teachers is presented to Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), right, by Local President Albert Shanker. Mondale was cited for his efforts in promoting progressive education programs.

Jobless Aid Proposals Called Far Shy of Need

(Continued from Page 1)

receive at least 50 percent of their former wages.

Because benefit ceilings are so low in most states, only the lower-paid workers are able to collect 50 percent of their lost wages. Nationwide, in 1972, the average unemployed worker received only 36 percent of his past earnings in jobless compensation.

Four years ago, Nixon endorsed that standard but said states should be given two years to enact it. Only if the states did not act, he said, should Congress write the standard into law.

The AFL-CIO at the time said the President was making a "tragic mistake" in delaying action in view of the fact that the states had turned a deaf ear to similar urgings as far back as the Eisenhower Administration.

In 1971, after the two-year period had elapsed with little action by the states, Meany wrote Nixon reminding him that the deadline had passed and urging the Administration to press for federal standards.

At a White House news briefing, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz conceded that the states hadn't responded adequately to the 1969 recommendations and weren't likely to.

Only three small states, Arkansas, Hawaii and Utah, plus the District of Columbia now have benefit ceilings equal to the proposed federal standards. And only 10 other states are anywhere close.

The Administration has previously endorsed extension of coverage to farm workers, who are now generally excluded from coverage. But it didn't push the issue when Congress knocked them out of an extension of coverage bill in 1970. Shultz, however, said he thought sentiment had shifted and there is now less opposition to coverage of workers employed on large farms.

Meany sharply criticized the failure of the Administration to propose any standards dealing with eligibility for benefits and duration of benefits.

State laws vary widely in this respect. And Meany warned that improvements in amount of benefits without eligibility or duration standards would mean that "employer groups, which have consistently opposed every effort to improve unemployment insurance since its inception, will certainly intensify their efforts at the state level to deny even greater numbers of jobless workers any protection when they are unemployed."

Meany added: "Based upon 30 years of day-to-day experience at the state level, the AFL-CIO is convinced that federal standards of eligibility, duration of benefits and the weekly benefits, are absolute fundamentals of a good bill. Proposals that omit two of these essentials are meaningless."

Nixon told Congress that his proposal to prohibit jobless benefits to strikers is intended "to preserve the neutrality of the unemployment insurance system in industrial disputes."

Meany reported that "the bill would do just the opposite. It forces states to deny benefits to anyone involved in a labor dispute." He said the AFL-CIO will "exert every effort" to defeat such a move.

Meany's statement also rebuked as "almost beyond belief" the Administration's failure to deal with the "glaring defects" in the present program of extended unemployment insurance during periods of high unemployment.

Lowell McGinnis Fills Western Mediation Post

Lowell M. McGinnis has been named western regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service with headquarters in San Francisco.

McGinnis, who has been serving as deputy director of the FMCS in Washington, will succeed Edwin W. Scott. Scott, a former official of the Newspaper Guild in San Francisco, retired Mar. 31 after 15 years with the FMCS.

Burke-Hartke Reaffirmed:

Nixon Trade Plan Termed No Real Answer to Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

● "Do not deal at all with such important causes as the export of American technology and capital.

● "Provide no specific machinery to regulate the flood of imports and, indeed, some would increase the amount of damage to American employment and industrial production.

● "Would open the door to further deterioration of America's position in the world economy."

And while the proposed legislation "finally" recognizes problems in taxation of profits of foreign subsidiaries, it "does virtually nothing to close lucrative tax loopholes for American-based multinational companies."

Meany said the AFL-CIO will present a detailed analysis of the Administration's 124-page Trade Reform Act at House Ways & Means Committee hearings, scheduled to start in May. Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills said he expects three to four weeks of public hearings before the panel begins consideration of the bill. He hopes to bring a trade bill to the House floor before the August recess of Congress.

The President said his program is designed both to increase the amount of trade between the United States and other countries and to make the conditions of such trade fairer.

"It is in the best interest of every nation to sell to others the goods it produces more efficiently and to purchase the goods which other nations produce more efficiently," he said. "If we can operate on this basis, then both the earnings of our workers and the buying power of our dollars can be significantly increased."

Nixon noted that other nations have imposed "a wide variety of barriers" to American products, apart from tariffs. And he acknowledged that American workers and industries have suffered from "sudden surges in imports."

The thrust of the President's message, however, dealt with expanding exports on U.S. products rather than limiting imports from abroad.

To allow the United States to "speak authoritatively" in forthcoming world trade negotiations, Nixon asked Congress for "authority to eliminate, reduce or increase customs duties in the context of negotiated agreements."

He also asked a mandate to negotiate agreements with other countries on non-tariff barriers that would take effect unless either the House or Senate disapproved them within 90 days.

A similar 90-day period for disapproval by either house of Congress would apply to authority the President is also seeking to extend "most-favored-nation" tariff concessions to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

Other powers he is seeking include simplified procedures to retaliate with import quotas against nations that discriminate against U.S. products, to impose temporary quotas to overcome a serious imbalance in the U.S. balance of payments, and to remove tariffs on goods as a weapon to hold down U.S. prices of the product.

The President linked his proposal for federal standards of unemployment compensation — and even his resubmission of pension reform legislation — to the problem of job loss resulting from import competition.

What he actually proposed, however, was to substitute the general federal unemployment compensation standards he is submitting for the special, federally financed benefits now provided when the Tariff Commission finds that the "major cause" of a plant shutdown or layoff is increased imports resulting from U.S. tariff concessions.

The relatively few workers who have qualified under the Tariff Commission's restrictive interpretations have been entitled to 65 percent of lost pay up to a ceiling of 65 percent of the national average manufacturing pay for a 52-week period. In addition, there are various relocation and retraining options.

Nixon's new proposal would result in lower benefits for a number of workers, depending on the ceiling on jobless benefits in their states. And it presumably would entitle them only to the normal 26-week duration. However, relocation and training provisions would remain.

As a sweetener, the number of workers eligible for adjustment aid would certainly rise— both through a liberalized definition of eligibility and by shifting the decision from the Tariff Commission to the Labor Dept.

Nixon asked Congress to drop adjustment assistance to the firms adversely affected by imports, declaring that it has resulted in needless subsidies.

On taxing of foreign profits, the Administration proposed to end the deferral of U.S. taxes on foreign profits under certain very limited conditions.

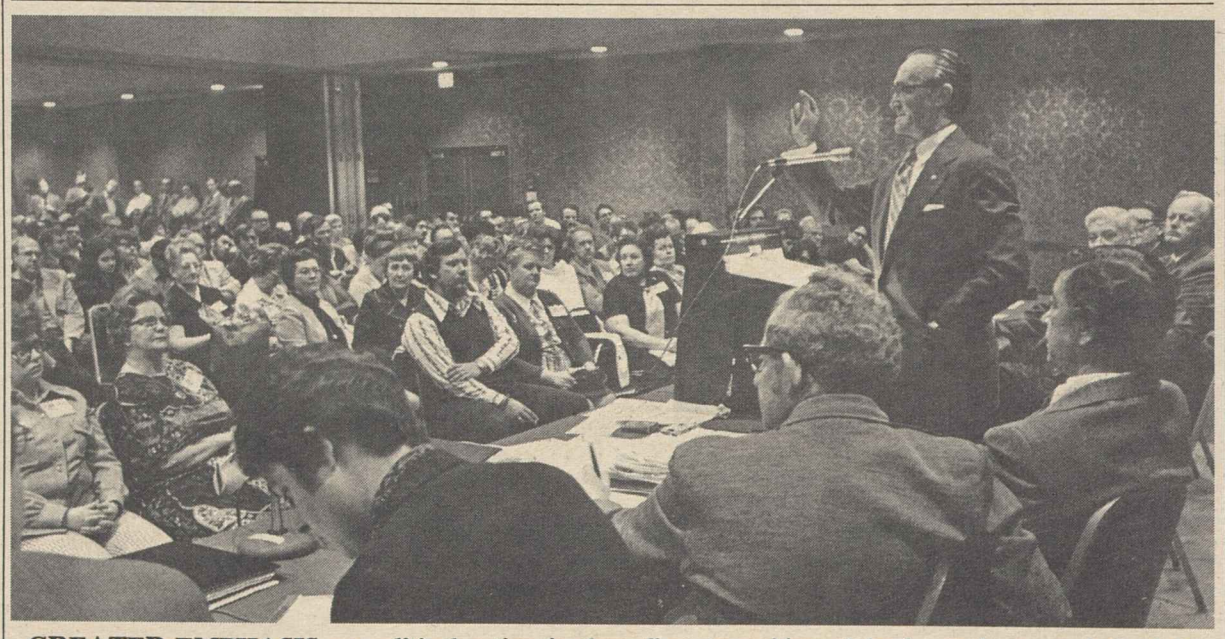
At present, companies do not have to pay taxes on overseas profits until the money has been returned to the United States. Firms that reinvest the profits abroad thus go untaxed.

Under the Nixon proposal, a company that set up a plant in a country that granted a "tax holiday" to foreign investors as a lure would have to pay U.S. taxes on its profits when earned, even if the money isn't sent back to the United States. And a company that produced abroad and "exported" more than 25 percent of its output to the United States might also lose its tax deferral privileges.

Nixon described this as "the classic runaway plant situation." But he quickly qualified his get-tough approach by stating: "This new rule would only apply, however, to new investments and to situations where lower taxes in the foreign country are a factor in the decision to invest. The rule would also provide for exceptions . . . where our national interest required a different result."

In sharp contrast to the Burke-Hartke bill, the Administration opposes any change in the present law that allows a company to subtract taxes it paid to a foreign country from its U.S. income tax liability.

The labor-backed Burke-Hartke bill would allow the company to claim its foreign taxes as a deductible business expense. It thus would reduce the firm's taxable income, but not nearly by the amount of the present tax credit.



GREATER EMPHASIS on political action in the effort to achieve labor's goals was pledged by President Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers at the annual CWA legislative conference in Washington. The five-day conference drew 440 delegates from 40 states and 229 congressional districts. Beirne sharply criticized the Nixon Administration on the handling of the economy, non-support of the drive to close tax loopholes, and evasions in the Watergate investigation.

Jobs, Benefits Plan Unveiled In Sheet Metal

An employe benefit program designed for upcoming negotiations with the industry was unveiled by Sheet Metal Workers President Edward J. Carlough.

SASMI — Stabilization Agreement of the Sheet Metal Industry — has the goal of producing more job opportunities for sheet metal workers as well as providing a minimum income for all union members.

The program will be explained to local union members through a film featuring Carlough, through pamphlets and by international representatives who have been briefed on the details of the program.

SASMI has four basic benefits for members covered by it: payments to compensate workers for reduced earnings caused by involuntary layoffs; a special travel benefit up to $500 to encourage underemployed workers to travel to seek jobs; help in keeping up premium payments of health and welfare plans during unemployment; and payment of a special incentive benefit of up to 25 percent of the total contribution made on a worker's behalf if he received benefits of less than 40 hours pay in the previous two years. It is financed by an employer contribution of 3 percent of a worker's gross earnings.

The 3 percent contribution will not add to the production costs, Carlough said, "but will make and keep skilled employes in the industry."

On Health, Safety:

Top Scientists Back Shell Strikers' Stand

Two Nobel Prize winners joined dozens of other leading chemists and physicists in the United States in their support of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' strike against the Shell Oil Co. for a voice in their job health and safety.

The scientists issued a statement at a Washington press conference endorsing the 10-week-long strike by some 4,000 workers at Shell facilities in several states. Among the scientists were Nobel laureates Linus Pauling and George Wald.

"The success of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' strike is critical both to labor and the public," the statement said. "The demand of labor to participate actively in protecting the health and safety of workers is basic and inalienable, and cannot be sacrificed to narrow economic interest.

"It is hoped that Shell will adopt a posture more consistent with the public interest and the intent of the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act, and follow the example of other oil refineries."

In another development, the American Public Health Association also came out in support of the union's position. Mrs. Margaret B. Dolan, president of the organization, said in a sharply worded letter to Shell president Harold Bridges:

"We, as a professional health association interested in the health of all Americans, must express our concern about your contention that employe health and safety is solely a management responsibility.

"Those persons who have the right to be protected also have the right to play a role in the formation, evaluation and implementation of policy which directly affects the health and safety of their work environment," she said.

Mrs. Dolan also expressed concern about Shell's "reluctance to meaningfully discuss this point with appropriate labor representatives."

Only Shell and Standard Oil of California (Chevron) have not signed new contracts with the union agreeing to the disputed health and safety clause.

Shell's vice president for employe relations, A. C. Hogge, remained adamant on the issue in a four-page reply to Mrs. Dolan.

"When we speak of our responsibility for employe health and safety," he said, "we mean the legal responsibility that indeed rests with the company. And this legal responsibility cannot be shared or delegated to others."

Hogge insisted that the union's demand for a voice on matters of job safety and health "would give the union decision-making powers in such matters as manpower levels, crew sizes and capital investments."

The union has consistently denied Shell's charge, saying its sole purpose in proposing the health and safety clause is to protect its members from the hazardous chemical substances they encounter in their work environment.

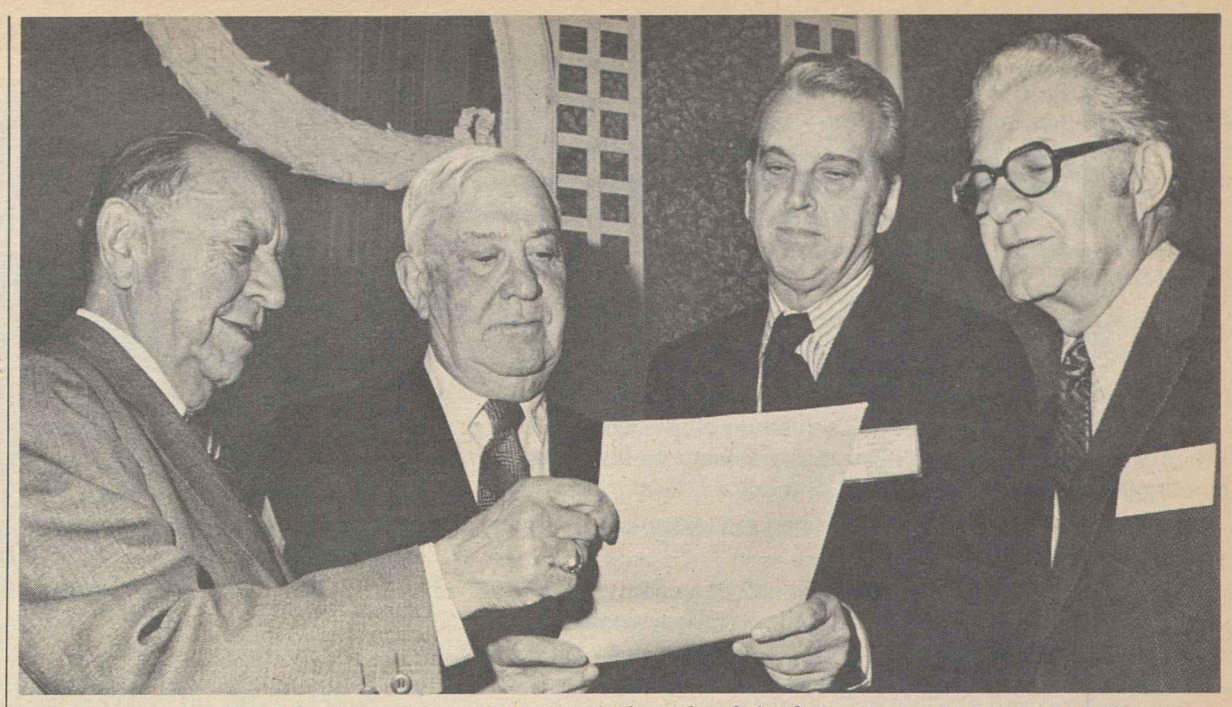
Auxiliaries Launch Quarterly Bulletin

The AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries is publishing a quarterly newsletter focusing on the activities of the women's organizations across the country. The publication is titled New Paths to Progress.

Novella Porter, executive director of the national group, said the publication was launched to create a new line of communications among the various auxiliary organizations.

"By this direct contact," she said, "we hope to stimulate interest, educate, share ideas and implement a more beneficial auxiliary program."

The National Auxiliaries has a membership of 25,000 spread through 10 international auxiliaries, 47 miscellaneous auxiliaries, 10 state auxiliaries, 10 local councils, 225 local auxiliaries and units in 22 international and national unions.



HOUSING CRISIS affecting all Americans and the role of the federal government in building programs are explored at the AFL-CIO Housing Conference in Washington. From left are President Peter Fosco of the Laborers, Secretary Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of the Electrical Workers, Director John E. Evans of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs, and Director Ben Fischer of the Steelworkers Dept. of Arbitration.

Local Marks 100-Year Span Without Strike

St. Louis—St. Louis bricklayers have signed a new contract, marking 100 years without a strike.

Bricklayers, Stone & Marble Masons Local 1 reached agreement with the Mason Contractors' Association on a two-year contract almost two months before their current contract expires.

Business Manager Leo Havey noted that there has not been a strike in the bricklaying industry here for about 100 years, and "we are proud of that."

The mason tenders, a unit of the Laborers, signed a similar agreement with the contractors' association. They have been on strike only once—in 1966—in the last 70 years, says T. J. Haverill, business manager-secretary treasurer of the Eastern Missouri District Laborers Council.

Both agreements provide for $1.25 an hour in wages and improved fringe benefits over the next two years starting June 1.

Serious Housing Lag Laid to Moratorium

The present moratorium on federal housing programs could have a disastrous effect on the years 1973 through 1975, Congress was told by a labor-supported coalition.

Robert W. Maffin, chairman of the National Ad Hoc Housing Coalition, told a Senate Housing subcommittee that the net result of the Nixon Administration's Jan. 5 moratorium could be that the three years of 1973-74-75 would see the nation build only slightly more low- and moderate-income housing than it built in 1971 alone.

"Serious questions should be raised about the wisdom of economic and social policy which places an inordinate, even discriminatory burden upon young families, the elderly and the poor of America" who are the primary users of the federal housing programs, Maffin told the subcommittee.

The nation is already behind on its housing goals, Maffin said, and projections have shown that while housing starts in 1973 might be off only 10 percent overall, they would be off 30 percent for low- and moderate-income housing.

But the real damage would come later, Maffin explained, since it would take a full year for production to start after the "pipeline is opened again" following the moratorium. And it could take as much as 20 years to replace the current inventory of substandard housing after the delay, he said.

The blanket charge that the federal housing and community development programs have failed is simply not true, Maffin told the subcommittee.

Federal programs affected by the moratorium include public housing, rent supplements, Section 235 homeownership and Section 236 rental assistance and the low-income programs of the Farmers Home Administration.

Maffin also challenged the termination of several community development programs, citing the urban renewal record of generating $2 of private investment for very $1 the government spends—exactly the involvement the Administration said it wanted.

The delay in federal housing programs could cause a loss to the gross national product of $19.3 billion and 2.2 million man years of labor on the Section 235 and 236 programs alone, Maffin said.

One Unionist Slain, Another Injured While Picketing at Construction Site

Huntington, W.Va.—Fellow trade unionists paid their last respects to William Cremeans, an official of a Painters local here who died four days after he was shot while picketing a non-union construction site.

Another union picket, Lawrence Perdue of the Iron Workers, also was struck by a shotgun blast and was hospitalized with serious wounds of the arm and shoulder. Perdue is out of the hospital now, but has not yet regained the use of his arm.

Police arrested two brothers at the scene of the shooting and charged them with conspiracy to commit murder. They are Arlie D. Maynard, 22, and William A. Maynard, 25. Both were identified as employes of a non-union construction firm handling the shopping center project.

The non-union firm has since been released from the construction contract and a union contractor took over the project.

"We won our fight," said Joe Shy, business agent for a Laborers local, "but it's a hell of a price to pay with the death of Bill Cremeans."

President S. Frank Raftery of the Painters expressed shock at the murder of Cremeans and extended sympathy to the family.

"It's unbelievable that this tragedy could occur in this so-called sophisticated period of collective bargaining," Raftery said.

"Union construction workers have been denied the right to peaceful picketing at a construction site far too long," he stressed. "I grieve with the Cremeans family over the loss of this dedicated trade unionist."

Cremeans, a member of the Painters most of his working life, leaves his wife Peggy and two children. He was recently elected business representative and financial secretary of Painters Local 813 in Huntington. He was 35.

Local, regional and state councils of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. have launched a fund to aid the Cremeans and Perdue families.

Eyewitness reports to police were that two non-union workers had driven to the construction site in a pickup truck and were approached by several pickets who sought to urge them not to cross the picket line.

Witnesses said that as the unionists neared the truck, its two occupants stepped out, each armed with a shotgun.

The witnesses told police that when pickets got within talking range, the pair fired into the group and Cremeans and Perdue were felled by the blasts.

President Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO expressed his dismay at the violence.

"It is a sad day," he said, "not only for organized labor, but for this state and this nation as well, when a man cannot engage in a peaceful picketing demonstration without fear for his life."

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Farah Fund Lists 1,600 Contributors

In an outstanding demonstration of union solidarity, more than $96,000 was collected for the Farah Strikers' Holiday Fund, the Clothing Workers reported.

The ACWA said more than 1,600 separate contributions were received from union groups and individuals representing the full spectrum of organized labor and all sections of the country.

The fund was used to buy food and clothing for the families of the Farah strikers and toys for their children during the Christmas holiday season.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services coordinated the fund-raising effort through the state and local central bodies.

Nursing Home Standards Get Labor Support

Proposed federal standards for nursing homes providing "intermediate care facility services" to Medicaid patients "would do much to improve the quality of care," the AFL-CIO informed the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Under recent changes in the Medicaid program, federal-state funds are available for care of needy persons who do not require a higher level of skilled nursing and medical services.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman's comments to HEW were based on the agency's proposed regulations setting federal standards for such facilities.

Seidman praised provisions for enforcement of the standards, resident care plans, provisions for patients' rights and added, "We particularly endorse those sections requiring the provision of social, recreational and rehabilitative services."

In addition, he suggested, the regulations should provide for evaluation of the services by residents of the institution as a useful aid in "revealing hidden violations, preventing abuses such as brutality and providing useful information on how to improve conditions."

Brennan's Retreat

AS TRADE UNIONISTS, we are shocked at Secretary Brennan's performance today. In his very first appearance on legislation before a congressional committee, this life-long union man presented the discredited line of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

His testimony today is a direct reversal of the views he expressed on Jan. 18, when he sought the support of the Senate committee for his confirmation.

Today, Brennan managed to present a bill worse than that presented last year on behalf of the Administration.

Specifically, Brennan would:

1. Worsen the Administration's subminimum wage for teenagers, which would result in employers firing fathers to hire sons, by extending the exemption from 18 to 20 years.

2. Cut the proposed initial minimum rate from last year's meager proposal.

3. Provide absolutely no additional coverage for the millions of workers who now have no protection. Brennan specifically argued against coverage for public employes despite his Jan. 18 statement. He also specifically argued against any coverage for domestic workers.

4. Ducked taking a position on overtime for workers now excluded from complete protection in such areas as agricultural processing and transit, calling for "study only" in a field already repeatedly studied by the Labor Dept.

In justification for his abrupt reversal of position, Brennan echoed the threadbare arguments of the Chamber of Commerce that a higher minimum wage would cause additional unemployment for the low-wage workers the legislation is designed to benefit.

He, of course, ignored the detailed studies on this subject conducted by his two immediate Republican predecessors as well as their predecessors over the last 35 years—that adjustments to each increase in the federal minimum wage and extension of FLSA coverage were accomplished successfully with increasing total employment, very little direct impact on prices and only rare, isolated instances of any adverse impact whatsoever.

Brennan's contention that a subminimum for teenagers would increase teenage employment is utter nonsense.

If there were logic to Brennan's reasoning, the Administration would propose a subminimum rate for veterans returning from Vietnam because the GI unemployment rate is higher than the national average. And the Administration would also propose a subminimum rate for blacks, because the black unemployment rate is higher than the national average.

A 1970 Dept. of Labor study—which was intended to substantiate the Chamber of Commerce position—instead showed, as former Secretary Hodgson stated, that " it was difficult to prove any direct relationship between minimum wages and employment effects on young workers."

We are not surprised at the Administration's position.

We are aghast, however, that Brennan has so completely abandoned the trade union principles he espoused for all his life before coming to Washington.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany, Apr. 10, 1973.

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'Everything's Coming Up Roses!'

A Word Edgewise:

ITT Dealings in Chilean Affairs Beg for U.S. Policy Resolution

By John P. Roche

THE CURRENT IMBROGLIO over the role that the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. played (or considered playing) in trying to block the election of Chilean President Allende has its tantalizing and perplexing aspects.

Was the CIA's cash balance so low it needed a million dollars from ITT? Did the CIA and ITT really think they could pull off some of the stunts contemplated without the word getting out and working massively in favor of Allende? But underlying this brawl are a series of very difficult questions of principle, to say nothing of definition.

First of all, what constitutes American (public or private) intervention in the internal affairs of another state? Obviously, sponsoring a revolution (as Teddy Roosevelt did to break Panama loose from Colombia) is at one pole. But between sponsoring revolutions and totally eliminating any American activity outside of the United States, there is a long line on the spectrum, a line that gets fuzzier and fuzzier the further you go.

Moreover, even doing nothing can be construed as intervention: Egypt's President Nasser thought that Secretary Dulles's refusal to help finance the Aswan Dam was a form of intervention, and some years ago six coffee-producing nations in Latin America protested to the Organization of American States that our refusal to rig coffee prices intervened in their internal affairs.

I would argue that the very existence of the United States as the most powerful nation in the world automatically intervenes in the affairs of every other state. Nasser and the coffee producers were right: inaction on our part can have as great an impact as action. To take a vivid instance, if we had not shipped military equipment to Britain before Pearl Harbor, the war in Europe could have been lost.

If we accept that proposition, the futile argument over whether we should intervene automatically goes by the boards. Then we turn to the hard one: to what ends should we (publicly and privately) intervene? Should we protect democratic (or even undemocratic) nations from totalitarian invasion or subversion? Should we utilize our foreign aid to nourish democratic political development—as is provided in the Fraser Amendment to the Foreign Aid bill—or should we take a strictly hands-off approach?

It is at this point that the ITT fracas comes back into focus, and an ideological shambles occurs. Let us suppose for a moment that the Chase Manhattan Bank, influenced by the World Council of Churches and black militants, decided to provide a conduit to black-liberation movements in South Africa, using its business connections to provide arms and other aid to the revolutionaries. Would this be a "bad" thing?

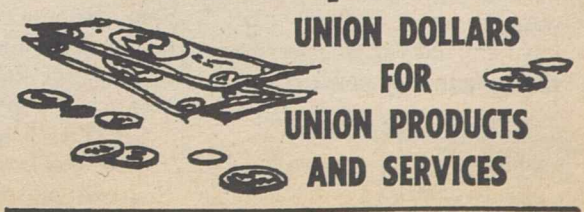
Was it a "bad" thing when the CIA, using a business cover, shipped into Santo Domingo the weapons used to kill the brutal dictator Trujillo? (I don't know how he feels about it today, but in 1961 the Dominican statesman Juan Bosch thought intervention was the greatest thing since the discovery of America.)

WHAT THIS COMES DOWN TO is that intervention is a "good" thing when you happen to favor the cause involved, but is wicked and immoral if you disapprove of the goals. A perfectly human response, but hardly one on which sound public policy can be formulated.

The thought of ITT losing its Chilean assets does not bring tears to my eyes or lead me to wish we still had a supply of gunboats in stock. Capitalism, I'm told, involves taking risks, and the corporation may in the end be reimbursed by a federal agency set up to provide insurance for such contingencies.

No, what bothers me is the wholly ad hoc reaction of the Senate committee investigating the matter. We would be far better served by Sen. Church and his colleagues if they spent less time being outraged and a little more trying to formulate general guidelines, guidelines which would apply to South America and South Africa, to the just and unjust alike, however defined.

Get Your Money's Worth!



UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Billions Flow Out on Speculation:

Banks, Multinationals Cash In On Devaluation of U.S. Dollar

The following editorial titled "A Nice Piece of Change" appeared in the Apr. 3, 1973 issue of the Wall Street Journal.

WE SEE THAT the foreign exchange operations of major New York banks came through the international currency crisis unscathed and even picked up a nice piece of change in the process. Several of them, including Chase Manhattan, First National City and Chemical New York have announced that their first quarter earnings include net trading profits made in the foreign exchange markets.

Andrew J. Brimmer, a governor of the Federal Reserve System, said U.S. commercial banks in this period "contributed on balance some $2.5 billion to the volume of funds which moved abroad in connection with the exchange rate speculation."

Similarly, the financial officers of the U.S. multinational corporations apparently protected themselves nicely during the crisis by getting out of dollars into stronger currencies. Both the multinational banks and the MNCs [multinational corporations], incidentally, also enjoyed a surge in the dollar value of their capital employed in foreign branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates. That won't look bad on the balance sheets either.

Was all this proper? George Stahl, publisher of Green's Market Commodity Comments, observes that the banks could only have made money in foreign exchange in the first quarter by betting against the dollar with dollars deposited with their banks, "thereby causing a loss to the international value as well as domestic purchasing power of their customers' dollars."

Donald C. Platten, Chemical's chairman, argued recently that it was unfair to accuse banks of speculating in the foreign exchange markets, that "we have a large foreign exchange trading department" to serve the needs of the bank's customers. In other words, whatever profits the banks made in the recent period derived from the legitimate accommodation of their customers.

To the extent the banks limited their trading to serving their customers' needs, and refrained from trading on their own hook, Mr. Platten's defense is of course impeccable. So too is the rationale of the MNCs in betting against the dollar, that because they have made purchases or sales of goods abroad they are forced to hedge in order to avoid a currency risk. To the extent they limited their hedging to cover legitimate commercial transactions, they are of course on solid footing.

A question of propriety is genuinely raised, though, in the report from London last week by our Richard F. Janssen, who finds that "American corporations no longer look on their 'cash managers' as mere custodians of foreign exchange. 'They consider them to be profit centers now,' one banker reports.

"So when a currency starts moving up on the market, cash managers are under some office pressure not only to switch existing funds but to tap their lines of credit at banks so they can buy more and make bigger gains."

It's only natural, considering the billions of dollars to be made on foreign exchange these past three years. A corporate financial officer would not have lasted if he failed to cash in on the "sure things" that occurred in the foreign exchange markets. And his bank would risk losing a good customer if it quibbled about the uses to which lines of credit were being put.

Obviously, though, the situation has not been a healthy one. The dollar has lost international value and purchasing power, partly as a direct result of this form of cash management by U.S. multinationals. And while U.S. banks and multinationals regularly declaim against government controls on capital movements, this kind of private cash management may produce economic distortions just as perverse.

When an MNC taps its credit line at home, for example, doesn't this dry up lendable funds for domestic purposes? When it's done for legitimate purposes, we defend the system as the most efficient means of allocating international credit and capital. When it's done merely for quick speculative profits, though, the credit and capital may wind up being channeled into loans abroad that are less desirable and chancier than those available domestically.

HOW MANY OF THE DOLLARS that flowed abroad for speculative gains, in other words, resulted in relatively marginal foreign loans? The Fed's Mr. Brimmer also claims there has been a "relaxation of credit terms and a shaving of lending margins" in the activities of U.S. banks overseas. Tsk, tsk.

In a world of floating currencies, a large part of this problem may disappear, there being far fewer "sure things" on the foreign exchange markets. But while the principle of floating rates is a sound one, it is not yet certain that monetary authorities will refrain from unneeded and excessive tinkering with the markets, through further capital movement restrictions and other forms of intervention.

It is then with more than academic interest that we await the findings of a small army of Federal Reserve Board examiners tracking down the dollar flows that precipitated the latest monetary turmoil.

If they find that the multinational banks and corporations did in fact contribute heavily to the turmoil—by chasing a fast buck, not just hedging—the news will do little to further the cause of liberal national policies toward capital movements. Over the long pull, that nice piece of change could end up in the debit column.

Administration Policies Scored:

Faulty Economic Programs Threaten to Set Off Slowdown

A SERIOUS ECONOMIC slowdown by the end of the year may be triggered by the Nixon Administration's attempts to restore economic balance, but which have produced little more than a series of failures, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger warned.

The only element of the Administration's various stabilization plans since August 1971 that has worked at all is the clamp on wage increases, Goldfinger said.

Average hourly earnings of the more than 50 million working people in the non-farm economy have been held "just about precisely on target with the government's 5.5 percent standard for wage increases," he stressed, while living costs have moved up sharply and business profits appear headed for new highs.

The recent switch to Phase 3 meat price ceilings comes too late and falls short of an effective remedy, Goldfinger said on Labor News Conference.

"The damage has been done" as "prices zoomed month after month after month," and the "ceilings President Nixon established have been set at a 22-year high," he declared.

Citing sharp jumps in rents and interest rates as well as wholesale and retail food prices, Goldfinger said, "It's the price aspect of this stabilization program that hasn't worked." He pointed out that between February 1972 and February 1973, the Consumer Price Index shot up 3.9 percent, far beyond the government's 2.5 percent standard for price increases.

Administration spokesmen have been saying for months "that they 'hope' the rise in the cost of living will ease off," the federation's top economist observed. "But," he added, "the working people of this country cannot live on hope alone." He said that unless fair, equitable and workable across-the-board controls are written into the Economic Stabilization Act, it should not be extended beyond the Apr. 30 expiration date.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS, American people have sought through Congress to meet the tragic shortage in decent housing for millions of citizens, notably in the low- and middle-income groups.

Some progress has been made. In many communities the results of those efforts can be seen through public housing, rent supplements, home ownership assistance and the Farmers Home Administration.

Now, what progress has been made and was to have been made in the years ahead has been dealt a stunning blow by the Nixon Administration through its massive moratorium on subsidized housing and community development programs. Between now and June 1974, when revenue sharing is to go into effect, current programs in the pipeline will peter out with the certainty that housing programs already far behind the bright goals that once were set for them will never be fulfilled. Federal responsibility for the programs has been abandoned.

But that optimism is not shared by men and women who have devoted much of their lives to the job of getting the nation and its people the kind of housing that they need. During recent days some 70 national organizations representing almost every aspect of housing, consumers, tenants, builders, labor, non-profit organizations, minority and professional interests have come to Washington to express their deep alarm at what is happening.

Called the National Ad Hoc Housing Coalition, their loosely knit organization has presented the story of the successes and failures of past housing programs and has begged Congress to intervene and prevent the threat of abandonment of the nation's housing goals.

"It has been asserted that 'nobody will be harmed by this moratorium,' " said coalition spokesman Robert W. Maffin in a statement submitted to the Senate Housing subcommittee.

THE EVIDENCE that the coalition presented was overwhelming. In a chart covering the original goals of the Housing & Urban Development Dept.'s programs for the years between 1969 and fiscal 1974, the coalition showed that the gap in public housing was 55 percent; in homeownership assistance, 39 percent; in special rental aid, 24 percent; in rent supplements, 72 percent, and in rehabilitation loans and grants, 55 percent.

Maffin declared that if current Nixon policies are continued, "there will be no low- or moderate-income housing production in fiscal year 1975, since it takes at least one year for production to start if the 'pipeline' were to be opened again;" second, that at projected production levels for the next three years "it will take 20 years to replace the current inventory of substandard housing," and third, that the American economy will suffer heavily through the loss of related income.

Maffin said there will be a total of 2.2 billion man-years lost based on a factor of 115 workers employed for one year for each $1 million spent on all construction and related facilities and services.

Organized labor has long been deeply concerned with past failures to achieve the full goals of the housing programs and is even more deeply disturbed at what is now happening. At its meeting in February, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a statement expressing that concern.

It criticized the Nixon moratorium as coming "at a time when the number of households in need of assistance is skyrocketing," and concluded that "this abdication of federal responsibility for housing all Americans is insensitive and indefensible."

The council urged the Administration to rescind its moratorium immediately and "to recommit the resources needed to meet the housing needs of all Americans as expressed in the national housing goals."

It is essential that these goals be met rather than shunted off and, in effect, abandoned.

ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPTS to restore economic balance brought little more than a string of failures, AFL-CIO Economist Nat Goldfinger, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Lee Cohn of the Washington Star-News. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

MEAT CUTTERS DELEGATES hear Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman deliver the keynote address at a three-day national legislative conference in Washington. Gorman told them to demand that prices, profits, rents, interest rates and dividends be as tightly controlled as their wages.

AFL-CIO Asks Rollback:

Stabilization Bill Faces House Battle

The House prepared to vote on a labor-supported bill to roll back prices, rents and consumer interest rates as part of the extension of the Economic Stabilization Act.

Most prices under the bill sent to the House floor would be pushed back to the levels of Mar. 16. The legislation originally drafted by the House Banking Committee provided a longer rollback—to Jan. 10 levels. But when it appeared that the votes were lacking, the bill was modified in consultations between the House Rules Committee and the Banking Committee.

A rollback of prices, rents and interest rates was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO.

Federation President George Meany summed up the case in these words:

"America's housewives, consumers and workers can't take any more. They have been gouged enough for long enough. They need pocketbook protection now."

After a day-long, sometimes stormy session of the Rules Committee reflected the sharp division in the House over the issue of effective controls, it appeared for a time that the measure might be sidetracked. With the present stabilization legislation due to expire on Apr. 30—and with Congress scheduled to start an Easter Week recess on Apr. 20—there was talk of a 60-day extension of the present law.

Both the AFL-CIO and the Administration indicated opposition to such a move. And the agreement on modifications in the original bill paved the way for House consideration of the legislation.

President Nixon has asked Congress for a one-year extension of the present law without changes. And the Senate has passed a bill that would continue the program for a year, but exempt wages up to $3.50 an hour from all controls and impose ceilings on rents in metropolitan areas with low apartment vacancy rates.

In an interview on the Today network television program, Meany said the Administration has demonstrated that it has no real plan for holding down living costs.

"They're just floundering around, making new predictions every day, and each day's prediction goes down the drain within a few hours," Meany said.

It's up to Congress, he insisted, "to get equity into this situation."

Meany said labor's reaction at the bargaining table is up to the unions directly involved. But he noted that the "astronomical" rise in prices would obviously put pressure on union negotiators to achieve equity for the workers they represent.

In reply to a question, Meany said it would be just the opposite of equity to impose a freeze on wages after prices have already risen to "unthinkable" levels.

Such an action, he suggested, would be the same as telling workers: "Well, we've got the prices up where we want them now, and we're going to hold you down."

5 Labor Officials Named To Industrial Peace Unit

Five top labor officials, including AFL-CIO President George Meany, were named to the new Commission for Industrial Peace established by President Nixon.

Created by Executive Order, the 11-member commission will "encourage, develop and implement procedures to facilitate labor and management representatives . . . to resolution of disputes and constructive bargaining in the public interest," the White House said.

Other labor members are Seafarers President Paul Hall, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock and Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons.

The rest of the panel includes Stephen Bechtel, Jr., president of Bechtel Corp.; James Roche, former chairman of General Motors; Edward Carter, board chairman of Broadway-Hale Stores; R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel; Walter Wriston, chairman of First National City Bank, and David L. Cole, a prominent labor arbitrator. Cole was named chairman.

Except for Cole, the members of the commission also constitute the Labor-Management Advisory Committee that advises the Cost of Living Council on general wage standards during Phase 3 of the Administration's economic stabilization program.

The President also appointed COLC Director John T. Dunlop as chairman of the National Commission on Productivity. Dunlop succeeds Treasury Secretary George P. Schultz, who remains an advisor to the commission.

Dunlop has served as chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee since April 1971, and has been a member of the productivity commission since its inception.

Meat Union Refutes Butz On Prices

The Meat Cutters have protested sharply to President Nixon over statements by Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz blaming higher food and meat prices on labor.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, in a letter to the President, cited recent figures released by Butz's own department "to demonstrate the ridiculousness of his attacks."

The statistics show that farm prices, which have never been controlled, were responsible for 88 cents out of every $1 in consumer food price increases over the past 18 months.

"With meat, the statistics are even more astounding, according to Mr. Butz's department," Gorman wrote. "About 95 cents out of every $1 in consumer price increases of the past 18 months are due to farm-level price rises and only five cents to middleman costs."

Only a small fraction of the middleman mix, which accounted for the remaining 12-cent and 5-cent increases, involved wages, he noted.

Gorman charged that Butz "is attempting to set farmer against consumer, consumer against labor, labor against the farmer."

"In these critical times, divisive campaigns—no matter how crude or stupid—are dangerous," said Gorman. "We are thoroughly angered at the Secretary's . . . right-wing propaganda campaign against labor."

Gorman noted that although Butz frequently points to the wage increases which the union has won for its members, he does not mention the steadily increasing productivity of meat and other food workers.

"These productivity increases have kept labor costs stable at the processing and retail level," he pointed out.

"For example, 16 years ago, a packinghouse worker processed 64.2 pounds of meat an hour at a wage cost of 3.3 cents a pound. Today he produces 120 pounds an hour at a wage cost of 3.6 cents a pound."

Gorman also noted that Butz's remarks did not mention that the union's 550,000 members have been under rigid, compulsory wage controls since August 1971.

Nixon Revives Pension Plan Tax Gimmick

(Continued from Page 1)

for workers who have devoted a lifetime to their jobs and are now nearing their retirement age."

Meany was especially critical of Nixon's proposal to provide extra tax benefits for self-employed persons who under present law can claim a tax deduction of up to $2,500 or 10 percent of their income, whichever is less, on money they set aside in their own retirement plan.

Nixon proposed to raise the tax deduction ceiling to 15 percent of income, up to $7,500 a year. He also asked for an exemption of up to $1,500 a year on individual contributions "to augment an employer-financed plan."

Meany charged that "under the guise of pension reform, the President has proposed still another tax break for the wealthy, the banks, the insurance companies and the mutual funds."

The AFL-CIO will oppose the President's proposal "as it stands now."

U.S., Japan Labor Ask Multinational Standards

Effective international standards to regulate multinational corporations are "urgently necessary for the protection of the basic interests of the working people and assuring them justice and fairness," the AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor agreed.

In a joint statement at the end of the fifth regular meeting of the organizations in Washington they pointed to the "harm done to the flow of trade and capital by the disruptive activities of the multinational corporations and international money speculators."

DOMEI, the democratic trade union confederation of Japan, and the AFL-CIO said the discussions were friendly and frank and examined the important economic issues facing the world. The statement stressed that both trade union centers recognize that trade relations and monetary policies that have served the free world "face a critically worsened situation" demonstrated by America's heavy balance of payments deficit and "the continuation of such massive economic imbalance."

The statement said also: "DOMEI and AFL-CIO have always understood that the role of Communist 'labor movements' is to subvert freedom and democracy and we commonly recognize the danger inherent in such organizations. From this point of view, it is basically unthinkable for free labor movements to cooperate with Communist labor organizations."

DOMEI noted with satisfaction, the statement said, that the AFL-CIO "has appealed to the U.S. government and all free labor organizations to make Japan a permanent member of the UN Security Council."

The next meeting of the two groups was set for 1974 in Japan.

Signing the joint statement were, for the AFL-CIO, President George Meany and Vice Presidents Hunter P. Wharton, Joseph D. Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne. For DOMEI, President Seiji Amaike; Vice Presidents Ichiro Shoiji and Tadanobu Usami; General Secretary Kazuo Maekawa; Director, Dept. of International Affairs, Masao Aihara; Takeomi Inagaki, Electric Power Workers Union; Iwai Fujiwara, Japanese Metal Industrial Workers Union; Naotake Kaihara, Japanese Automobile Workers Union.

Ex-Labor Dept. Solicitor Named Under Secretary

Richard F. Schubert, who left the Labor Dept. just six weeks ago, has been nominated by President Nixon to be Under Secretary of Labor, the number two post in the department.

Schubert, 36, was the department's solicitor before he returned to Bethlehem Steel Corp. as assistant to the vice president for industrial relations. He had left Bethlehem in 1970 to come to the Labor Dept. as an aide to James D. Hodgson, then the under secretary and later Secretary of Labor.

The White House also announced the nomination of Bernard E. DeLury to fill another high-level vacancy in the Labor Dept.

DeLury was picked as Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, which includes supervision over enforcement of the wage-hour law.

He is currently Deputy Industrial Commissioner for the New York State Dept. of Labor. Before joining the industrial commissioner's staff in 1967, he had held various posts with New York City's Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, affiliated with the Teamsters, and with Local 46 of the Lathers.

The top Labor Dept. post still unfilled is that of Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

In an earlier appointment, Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan named William J. Rodgers as his executive assistant. The post had been filled temporarily by Robert Armao, who has returned to the staff of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Rodgers, 29, has been serving as a special assistant to Brennan for legal affairs. He is a former attorney with New York State's Public Employment Relations Board.

The new executive assistant is no relation to Donald F. Rodgers, who earlier was named Counsellor to the Secretary while continuing as a White House consultant.

House Fails to Override:

GOP Shifts Sustain Water, Sewer Veto

House Republicans lined up strongly behind President Nixon to sustain his veto of a rural water and sewer bill that had passed Congress with strong bipartisan support.

As was the case a week earlier in the Senate on the veto of the vocational rehabilitation bill, few Republicans joined in the effort to muster the two-thirds vote needed to repass a bill over a presidential veto.

The House had originally voted 297-54 to direct the Administration to pay out the water and sewer grants the President has impounded since January.

But on the showdown, the vote to override the veto was only 225-189. That was 51 votes shy of the two-thirds needed. Voting to override were 200 Democrats and 25 Republicans. Sustaining the veto were 161 Republicans and 28 Democrats.

House Speaker Carl D. Albert, before the vote, appealed in vain to Republicans to join in affirming "the authority of Congress to make the laws of the land." After having supported the bill initially, he asked, were they now going "to tuck tail?"

Since the House failed to override, the veto issue did not come before the Senate. A vetoed bill is reconsidered first by whichever house of Congress initiated the legislation.

A number of other bills that have passed one or both houses of Congress face veto threats in the continuing tug of war over national priorities.

And moving out of the wings is another test—on a major, labor-backed bill to continue the public service employment program that President Nixon wants to end.

The House Labor Committee voted 21-10 approval of a two-year extension of the program that provides federal funds to enable local and state governments to hire unemployed persons for jobs that otherwise would go unfilled. The funds are made available as long as the national unemployment rate is 4.5 percent or higher. Nearly 300,000 persons have been hired under the program.

Under the committee bill, which received only one Republican vote, the program would be expanded—particularly in areas of the heaviest unemployment.

The Administration's budget proposes no new funds for the program. And the White House has suggested to mayors protesting the lack of funds for summer jobs for needy youth that they use the remaining public service employment funds for their youth programs. A delegation of mayors protested that this would mean firing fathers to give summer jobs to their children.

In the Senate, meanwhile, a leisurely debate that began to look like a filibuster continued on a labor-endorsed bill that would set up a national voter registration system. Under Census Bureau supervision, people would be able to register by returning a postal card instead of standing in line at often inconveniently located registration offices.

Supporters think they have the votes to pass the bill, although a similar measure was narrowly defeated last year. But opponents were in no hurry to let it come to a vote.

Unemployment Rate Hangs at 5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing it to a level of 88.3 million. About 30 percent of the increase occurred among part-time workers, who account for 15 percent of the labor force, BLS noted.

Total employment as measured by the household survey advanced by 700,000 from February, reaching the adjusted level of 83.9 million, the bureau said. This included 47.7 million adult men, 28.8 million adult women and 7.3 million teenagers.

The number of non-farm payroll jobs rose by 190,000 over the month, bringing payroll employment in this category to 74.9 million. BLS said non-farm payroll jobs have grown by 2.8 million since March 1972, with goods-producing industries accounting for 1 million of the gain, and service-producing industries accounting for 1.8 million.

The number of Americans working part-time for economic reasons in the non-farm sector of the economy was 2,063,000, a slight dip from February.

The jobless rates for most groups of workers showed little change over the month, except for teenagers, whose rate fell from 15.8 percent to 14.2 percent. The drop in unemployment among teenagers accounted for the slight improvement in the overall jobless rate, BLS said.

However, unemployment among service workers rose for the second straight month, reaching the rate of 6.2 percent after hitting 6.1 percent in February. The number of unemployed persons in this category was 722,000 in March.

BLS noted also that the jobless rate for black workers remained stuck at February's level, 9 percent, while the rate for white workers dropped from 4.6 percent to 4.4 percent.

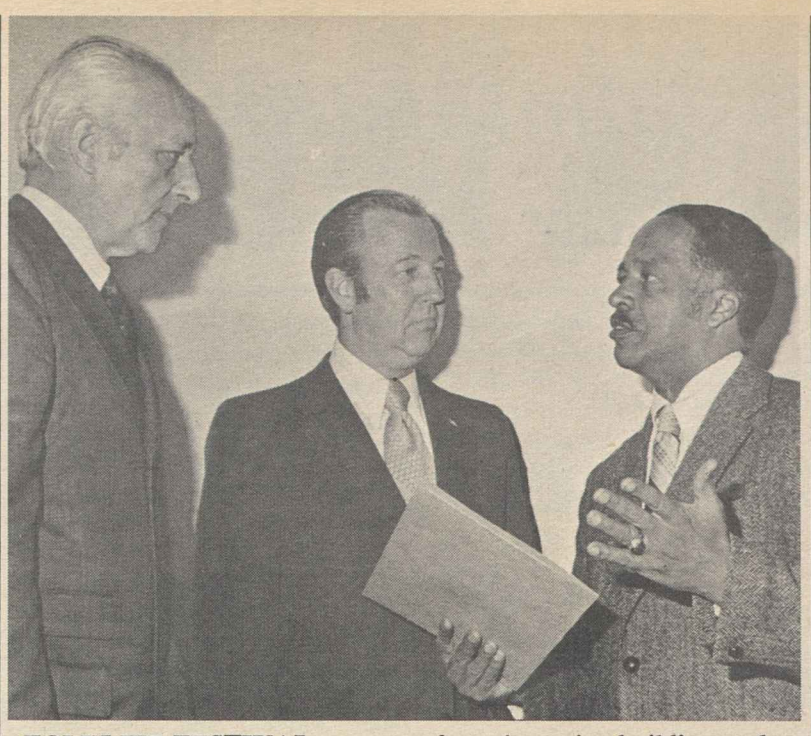
Among Vietnam veterans between the ages of 20 and 24, the unemployment rate was 9.2 percent compared to 7 percent for non-veterans in the same age-group.

The jobless rates for adult men and women held at 3.4 and 4.9 percent, respectively. For full-time workers, the rate was 4.5 percent, and for part-time workers, it was 7.5 percent.

Among occupation groups, blue-collar workers experienced a drop in their unemployment rate from 5.7 percent in February to 5.4 percent. The rate for white-collar workers was 2.9 percent.

In the industry groupings, construction workers had the highest unemployment rate, 8.5 percent. Agricultural wage and salary workers were next at 6.5 percent, followed by wholesale and retail trade workers, 5.3 percent.

BLS reported the factory workweek in March was unchanged at 40.9 hours, after seasonal adjustment. Overtime in manufacturing held at 3.9 hours a week. For non-farm rank-and-file workers as a whole, the workweek was also unchanged at an adjusted 37.2 hours.



FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL programs featuring union building trades craftsmen are discussed by officials of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Park Service and the AFL-CIO. From left are Robert A. Brooks, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian, Russell E. Dickenson, director of National Capital Parks, and AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis. The festival opens June 30.

IBEW Member Conveys Skills to Malay Youths

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia—It's a long haul from Scappoose, Ore., to the southern tip of Asia. But that's where Bernard C. Japs ended up after getting out of the electrical contracting business in Scappoose two years ago and joining the Peace Corps.

A member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Japs is now an instructor at Malaysia's Industrial Training Institute. He is one of six Peace Corps volunteers, all skilled craftsmen, training apprentices and preparing unskilled youths for entry-level industrial jobs.

Japs, who has been an electrician for 25 of his 48 years, feels he is doing his part to improve the image of the United States by passing on his skills to young Malaysians in this developing southeast Asian nation.

He is training second-year students at the institute in practical electrical projects in the center's well-equipped workshops. His courses include motor and generator repair, basic house and commercial wiring, appliance repairs and equipment rebuilding.

Despite his long career as an electrician, Japs had to relearn much of his basic trade and adjust to the British electrical system used in Malaysia.

"There's hardly any comparison between the English and American methods of doing electrical work," he noted. "Everything is different: the wiring methods, the voltage, a simple thing like a switch in the wrong direction."

Mrs. Japs, long active in the Girl Scouts back in Oregon, now serves as volunteer with the Malaysian Girl Guides three days a week. She also helps out at a family counseling center twice a week, teaches Sunday School, and visits a rubber plantation twice a month to teach sewing. Two teenage daughters attend the International School in Kuala Lumpur. The oldest daughter is married and lives in The Dalles, Ore.

The entire family learned to speak Bahasa Malaysia, the national language, during Peace Corps training for the volunteer assignment.

They also have taken an interest in the cultures of Malaysia's three major ethnic groups: Malays, Chinese and Indians. The family lives in a row house in a predominantly Chinese neighborhood near the institute, while Japs teaches mostly Malay youths. They also attend a local Methodist church which has a Tamil-speaking Indian congregation.

When they wind up their two-year tour of duty in July, the Japs plan to travel through Europe enroute to their home in St. Helens, Ore. They have spent much of their vacation time thus far in neighboring Indonesia and Singapore.

Folk Festival Will Feature Union Crafts

Working Americans, represented by skilled union craftsmen, will again be the focal point of the Smithsonian Institution's folklife festival this summer on the National Mall.

The theme of this year's exhibition for labor will be Workers Who Build Our Shelters and will feature the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades.

Smithsonian officials predicted that more than 1 million persons will visit the festival June 30 through July 8. Since the labor participation began in 1971, attendance records have been broken.

The American worker program is being developed through the cooperation of the Smithsonian, the Labor Dept. and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Representing AFL-CIO President George Meany at the Smithsonian's press conference, Education Director Walter G. Davis said the federation is pleased to take part in the festival.

"We look forward with enthusiasm to the festival this summer when our building trades unions will contribute to the exhibition," he said. "Visitors from all over America will have an opportunity to see the crafts that contribute to the building of their homes and offices."

Davis said the AFL-CIO is also looking forward to joining the Smithsonian and the National Park Service in planning for the nation's bicentennial celebration in 1976.

In addition to the workers' exhibition, the festival will feature musicians and dancers from Yugoslavia and Serbo-Croatian communities in the United States, American Indian artisans and dancers from the Northern Plains, and the folklore of Kentucky.

Postal Workers Press For Full Union Rights

Unions representing 600,000 postal workers urged Congress to approve a pair of bills that would legalize strikes and permit negotiation of a union shop.

President Francis D. Filbey and Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan of the American Postal Workers Union told a House subcommittee that it is "crass hypocrisy" for the government to deny its own employes rights it guarantees by law to workers in the private sector.

Postal employes, Nilan noted, are particularly at a disadvantage since they have broader bargaining powers than federal employes generally but are deprived of the "basic weapon" needed to give them equality at the negotiating table.

Letter Carriers President James H. Rademacher said the lack of the right to strike was a major factor in the 1970 nationwide wildcat strike of postal workers.

Because postal workers didn't have the right to strike, he explained, there was no pressure to meet their wage needs and the seemingly endless stalling finally wore out the patience of the "younger, more impatient group of workers" who "just will not tolerate the abuses" that an earlier generation of employes accepted.

The right to strike has properly been termed "the motive power which makes collective bargaining work," Rademacher said. And he warned that the stiff legal penalties—up to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine in present law—won't deter a strike if workers see no other way out.

Rademacher and Nilan both noted that the original postal reorganization bill, supported by both labor and the Administration, authorized voluntary negotiation of union shop agreements in the postal service. That provision was deleted by an amendment on the House floor.

The two postal unions in their testimony examined and refuted the arguments used by "right-to-work" groups against the union shop. They pointed to the greater stability in labor-management relations in areas and industries where union security agreements are prevalent.

And they stressed that postal and other public employes are no longer content with second-class status—in their rights as workers or in any other form of citizenship.

Letter Carriers' Branch Wins Bargaining Order

Tampa, Fla.—The U.S. Postal Service here has been ordered to bargain with Branch 559 of the Letter Carriers in a decision by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board overruled the Postal Service which had refused to negotiate with the union because one of its negotiators was an "outsider," that is, a lawyer and a non-postal employe who represents the local.

The board held that the local has the right to be represented by "persons of its own choosing."

Reversal Scored as Shocking:

Meany Hits Administration, Brennan on Pay Floor Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

very first appearance on legislation before a congressional committee, this life-long union man presented the discredited line of the United States Chamber of Commerce."

Meany termed Brennan's contention that a subminimum for young people would increase teenage employment "utter nonsense."

If there were logic to the reasoning, he said, the Administration would propose a lower rate for veterans returning from Vietnam because their unemployment rate is higher than average. And the same rationale would require a lower minimum wage for blacks.

A Labor Dept. study during the Nixon Administration, Meany noted, failed to prove any direct relationship between minimum wages and employment of young workers.

Meany said the AFL-CIO is not surprised at the Administration's position on wage-hour legislation. He added:

"We are aghast, however, that Brennan has so completely abandoned the trade union principles he espoused for all of his life before coming to Washington."

Less than two hours after leaving the congressional witness table, Brennan sought to defend his position before a trade union audience at a Meat Cutters' legislative conference.

Putting aside his prepared speech, he told the group that his Cabinet role requires him to be an advocate for "all working people," not just union members. "Labor is not always right," he contended.

Brennan said his personal feeling is that the minimum wage should not be tied to age. But he argued that the proposed youth differential would be "similar" to an apprenticeship pay formula.

Compromises are often necessary, he said, and "when you get on a team, you have to play with the team." Before he quits over a disagreement, "it's going to have to be a hell of a lot more important thing."

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), sponsor of the labor-backed minimum wage bill and chairman of the subcommittee that heard Brennan's testimony, was loudly applauded by the delegates to the Meat Cutters' conference when he expressed incredulity at the Secretary of Labor's position.

"I'm as mad as I've ever been in my life," Dent said.

The new Administration proposals presented by Brennan call for:

- A four-step increase from the present $1.60 wage floor for those whose jobs were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act before the last expansion of coverage, in 1966. Their wage floor would rise to $1.90 this year, $2.10 a year later, $2.20 in 1975 and $2.30 in 1976.

- Those brought under coverage in 1966, except for farm workers, would go to $1.80 this year, $2 a year later and then in 10-cent steps to the $2.30 level in mid-1977.

- Workers on large farms, now held to a $1.30 an hour floor, would go to $1.50 this year, $1.70 next year, $1.85 in 1975 and a final level of $2 in 1976.

There would be two types of subminimum youth wages that could be paid during the first 13 weeks on the job:

For those under 18, the minimum wage would be 80 percent of the regular minimum or $1.60 an hour, whichever is higher, except in agriculture where the $1.30 figure would substitute for the $1.60 level.

For youth of 18 and 19, the rate would be 85 percent of the applicable minimum if it were higher than the $1.60 or $1.30 level.

Acknowledging concern over the inducement to employers to fire older workers and hire lower-paid youth, Brennan said the Administration bill would limit employers to hiring no more than 12 percent of their workforce at the subminimum wage — or six employes, whichever is higher.

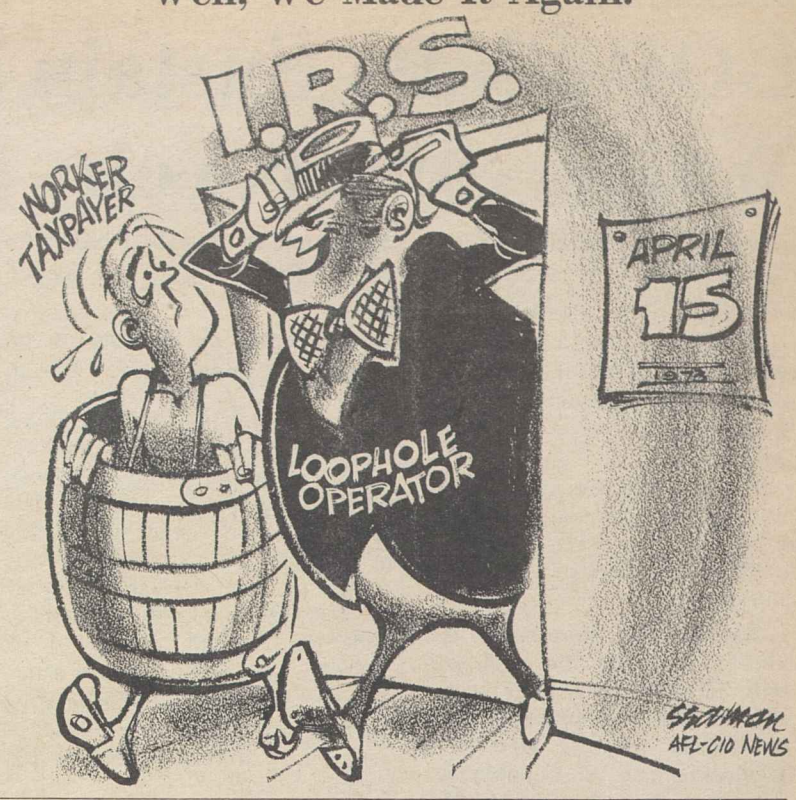
He also urged broadening the existing exemption for students under 21 to work at any job for no more than 85 percent of the minimum wage up to 20 hours a week and full-time during vacations.

Brennan testified that extension of coverage to all state and local government employes "is too great an interference with state prerogatives."

And he contended that establishing a minimum wage for household domestic workers would be "difficult, if not impossible" to enforce, unduly burdensome on housewives and would reduce job opportunities in many low-wage areas of the country.

Meany noted later that the argument that a higher minimum wage would cause unemployment for low-wage workers has been heard since 1938 when the Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups opposed a 25 cent wage floor.

'Well, We Made It Again!'



OEO Mass Layoff Hit For Violation of Rights

The American Federation of Government Employes has charged the Office of Economic Opportunity with violating both civil service regulations and its union contract in a scheduled mass layoff of two-thirds of the OEO field staff.

AFGE President Clyde M. Webber said OEO Acting Director Howard J. Phillips acted with "flagrant contempt for federal employes' rights" in handing out the government's equivalent of a pink slip to 617 OEO employes. He called on the agency to rescind the scheduled Apr. 28 layoff and negotiate in good faith with AFGE locals representing the workers.

Meanwhile, a federal district judge ruled that the Nixon Administration's dismemberment of OEO is illegal and violates both the mandate of Congress and the requirement of the Reorganization Act that a plan to abolish an agency must be submitted to Congress.

The government is expected to appeal the decision of Judge William B. Jones, with the final verdict coming either from the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court. AFGE locals representing OEO employes were among the groups bringing the court challenge.

Webber said OEO clearly violated a section of the union contract which commits the agency, before any reduction-in-force takes place, to "make every effort . . . to place affected employes in vacant positions for which they qualify."

While laying off the bulk of its field staff, Webber said, OEO has 300 vacancies in jobs scheduled to be transferred to other government agencies which are taking over anti-poverty functions that will be continued.

Further, he charged, civil service regulations governing layoff procedures and rights were not followed by OEO. Many of the employes given layoff notices are veterans, he noted, and more than 40 percent are members of minority groups.

Webber accused Phillips of having "padded the payroll of the agency" by hiring some 130 "experts and consultants" to preside over the dismemberment of the anti-poverty program.

Past commitments to the union have been disregarded, he said. "Ever since Howard J. Phillips became acting director of OEO, the agency has been plunged into a lawless, economically wasteful course of action."

Labor Asks Prompt Action to Curb Rising Lumber Costs, Log Exports

(Continued from Page 1)

Goldfinger noted that lumber prices have "skyrocketed out of control" ever since early 1971, rising 28.5 percent in the past year and 52 percent in the two years from March 1971 to March of this year. In the first quarter of 1973, he pointed out, the rate of increase was nearly 16 percent, a yearly rate of 63 percent.

As a result, he said, upward pressure has been applied to the cost of homes, furniture, and other wood products, and to rents. He cited an estimate by the National Association of Home Builders that lumber and plywood price increases have added almost $1,500 to the construction cost of the average house in the past nine months.

"When such sharp boosts in construction costs are added to the even more significant and continuing increases in interest rates and the price of land during the past decade, it is clear that these developments are placing decent housing—including rental units—out of the reach of a growing proportion of the population," Goldfinger said.

The causes of the sharp increase in lumber prices "have no possible relation to the wages of workers in the lumber industry," he stressed, noting that gross average hourly earnings of workers in lumber and wood products rose only from $2.96 in 1970 to $3.14 in 1971, an increase of but 6.1 percent, and to $3.31 in 1972, a mere 5.4 percent rise.

Workers in sawmills and planing mills, he pointed out, have also had their wages kept to modest increases—an 18-cent rise to $3.02 an hour in 1971 and to $3.20 in 1972, increases of only 6.3 percent in 1971 and 6 percent last year.

"There is no need, on the basis of the clear factual record, for additional controls on the wages of workers in this industry," Goldfinger declared.

The key problem, he said, "revolves around shortages of supplies in relation to the demand for lumber. This has been accompanied by price-gouging and profiteering, to charge whatever the traffic will bear at the various stages of production and distribution. . . ."

The uncontrolled export of logs at a time of rising demand for lumber and wood products at home has resulted in a sharp rise in imports of lumber, he told the COLC.

The nation exported 2.2 billion board feet of softwood logs in 1971 and 3 billion board feet in 1972, then turned right around and imported an estimated 22 percent of all the softwood lumber used in the United States last year, Goldfinger said.

"This huge industrial nation, therefore, has been placed in the position of an underdeveloped colonial economy — exporting substantial amounts of the raw material, and compelled to import substantial amounts of lumber," he observed.

"In addition, the two devaluations of the American dollar in the past year and one-half tend to make it cheaper for foreigners to buy American logs, while these two devaluations also tend to make American lumber imports more expensive.

"This process adds to costs and prices, in a period of rising demand, and is a major factor in the spectacular rise of lumber prices."

4-14-73

Henry Ford's Pay Boosted 27%

Harold S. Geneen, ITT's board chairman, whose $813,311 compensation income last year was believed to be the highest of any corporate executive in the nation, must now take a back seat to Henry Ford II.

Ford, chairman of the giant Ford Motor Co., earned a total of $874,567 in 1972, according to the company's proxy statement for its upcoming annual meeting. Ford's compensation — 27 percent higher than the $689,000 he received the year before—included a $264,567 salary and $610,000 in bonuses.

Ford President Lee A. Iacocca also fared well, receiving a total of $861,290, a 28 percent increase over his 1971 pay, the statement said.

Further Talks Urged in Rail Crew Dispute

The Administration urged Congress to let the Penn Central Railroad and the United Transportation Union arrive at a "voluntary agreement" on the issue of crew sizes which led the union to strike the line in February.

Instead of congressional intervention, Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan said in a report to House and Senate leaders, "what is needed now is a special effort by the carrier and the union to conclude (their) negotiations promptly."

"The crew consist (size and makeup) issue has been resolved elsewhere through free collective bargaining, and I believe it can yet be settled by the parties to this dispute," he said.

"Therefore, a recommended proposal for congressional action at this time would be inappropriate since it would only serve to interfere with these negotiations and federal mediatory efforts to resolve the dispute."

At issue are about 5,700 UTU jobs the bankrupt railroad wants to cut out by reducing the size of certain freight train crews from three to two members.

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Meany Calls Control Plans Total, 'Miserable Failures'

'Cynical Deal' with Growers:

Teamsters Blasted For Union-Busting

By James M. Shevis

The AFL-CIO strongly denounced a "vicious attack" on the Farm Workers by the Teamsters and a group of California grape growers and pledged its full support of the UFW in its efforts to preserve hard-won contracts in the vineyards.

Federation President George Meany, following a meeting in Washington between UFW Director Cesar Chavez and AFL-CIO officers and staff, said the AFL-CIO "completely supports" the Farm Workers in the dispute and will give the union "all the assistance we can provide."

Chavez led 1,200 members of the UFW out on strike after a majority of growers in the Coachella Valley signed new contracts with the Teamsters less than 24 hours after their agreements with the Farm Workers expired.

Meany branded the Teamsters' actions as "union-busting" and backed Chavez's demand for a full-scale congressional investigation of "this cynical deal." He called the growers' agreements with the unaffiliated Teamsters "sweetheart" contracts reached after "collusive, secret meetings" with some growers.

"The most reprehensible part of the Teamsters' deal is its revival of the most vicious employer hiring practice—the use of labor contractors," Meany said. "The revival of this hated device must not be allowed."

He charged that the Teamsters "are engaged in a concerted campaign to wipe out the United Farm Workers," who won their first contracts with the growers in 1970 fol-

(Continued on Page 7)

URW Sets Goodyear As Target

Akron, O. — The Rubber Workers announced that the union is focusing on the giant Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. as the target in stepped-up negotiations with the Big Four rubber firms.

URW President Peter Bommarito, who has personally joined the union's bargaining team, said Goodyear was singled out because of its record sales and profits last year, and "on the progress of negotiations up to this point" with all four companies. Other members of the Big Four are Uniroyal, Goodrich, and Firestone.

Contracts covering 75,000 URW workers employed by the firms were to expire on Apr. 20. At AFL-CIO News presstime, union and company negotiators were engaged in intensified efforts to reach a settlement. Bommarito said that if a strike becomes necessary, the

(Continued on Page 7)

FARM WORKERS' Director Cesar Chavez charges at a Washington news conference that grape growers in California's Coachella Valley have signed "sweetheart contracts" with the Teamsters contrary to the wishes of the field workers. With Chavez are Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.) and Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference's bishops' committee, who joined Chavez in denouncing the Teamsters' action.

Action on Controls Delayed:

House Rejects Move For Price Rollback

Congress put off final action on economic stabilization legislation, but a decisive House vote had already killed labor's hopes for a rollback of prices, rents and interest rates.

The rollback bill was sidetracked by a 258-147 vote to take up first the Administration's proposal for a one-year extension of the present law. The Administration bill then passed with only minor amendments.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed the House rejection of even a compromise rollback bill "a bitter disappointment to every worker, consumer and housewife."

He said it "gave the President a green light to continue his disastrous economic policies which have raised the prices of everything workers have to buy and the rents they have to pay, while keeping their income in a straitjacket."

On the key test, 147 House Democrats were outvoted by a coalition of 182 Republicans and 76 Democrats. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

"It is obvious," Meany said, "that the majority in the House bowed to the special interests—the banks, big business, the corporate farms and the speculators."

A House-Senate conference committee patched together a final version that included a Senate provision barring restraints on wage increases for workers earning $3.50 an hour or less, but did not include the Senate-voted curb on rent increases in metropolitan areas that have few vacant apartments.

It also included a section the House added to require the Cost of Living Council to hold hearings before rolling back any wage increase and a Senate provision that would require large companies to make public data justifying price

(Continued on Page 8)

Denounces Wage-Price Inequities

The Nixon Administration's economic stabilization programs —from Phase 1 through the current Phase 3—have been "complete, miserable failures," AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

In major speeches to the building trades legislative conference in Washington and to the Louisiana State AFL-CIO convention in Baton Rouge, Meany said America's workers have been victimized by policies that have held wages down while allowing prices, rents, interest rates and profits to soar.

He said labor's position on economic controls is keyed to "a very simple basic concept called equity. Maybe you want to call it fairness or justice or decency. But whatever name you give it, you know what it is. You know when it is there and you know when it is not there."

Without equity, Meany stressed, "any plan—Phase 4, 5 or 6, and they may come up any day now—is doomed to failure."

Meany made clear the AFL-CIO's lack of confidence in the various architects of the Administration's economic game plans. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Herbert Stein, Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns and President Nixon's key domestic affairs assistant, John D. Ehrlichman, all should take out cards in Actors' Equity, Meany suggested.

He told the Louisiana convention that "the Administration performers have mastered the Communist technique" of never ad-

(Continued on Page 3)

Voter Registration Bill Held Up by Filibuster

Opponents of a national voter registration bill are trying to persuade the Senate to bury the legislation by demonstrating that they can talk it to death.

The labor-backed bill has been the pending business of the Senate since Apr. 10.

It would set up a simple system of postcard registration, administered by the Census Bureau. The goal is to encourage voter participation by making it as easy as possible for eligible Americans to register.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), has strong endorsement from the AFL-CIO which made it clear during Senate hearings that labor considers it desirable that as many people as possible be registered voters.

A bloc of southern Democrats and Republican allies argues that existing state registration laws don't stop people from registering if they really want to, and there's no reason for the federal government to get into the picture.

A Congressional Quarterly report on the debate notes that: "An unspoken issue was the belief by many northern Democrats that the Republicans and southerners felt the

(Continued on Page 3)

Brennan's 'Victory' Will Hurt Workers

President Nixon told building trades leaders that Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan won a "victory" in shaping the Administration's unemployment compensation proposal.

The Brennan bill "victory" would be a costly loss for America's workers if it ever became law.

It would prohibit paying unemployment compensation benefits to strikers—even after a seven-week waiting period now required under New York State law, the law under which Brennan has been operating, which has been in effect for 36 years.

It would give those benefits to strikebreakers. If they subsequently lost their jobs the strikebreakers would collect.

It would allow states to impose harsh standards of eligibility that would disqualify a large portion of unemployed workers.

It would allow states to reduce the duration of benefits below the

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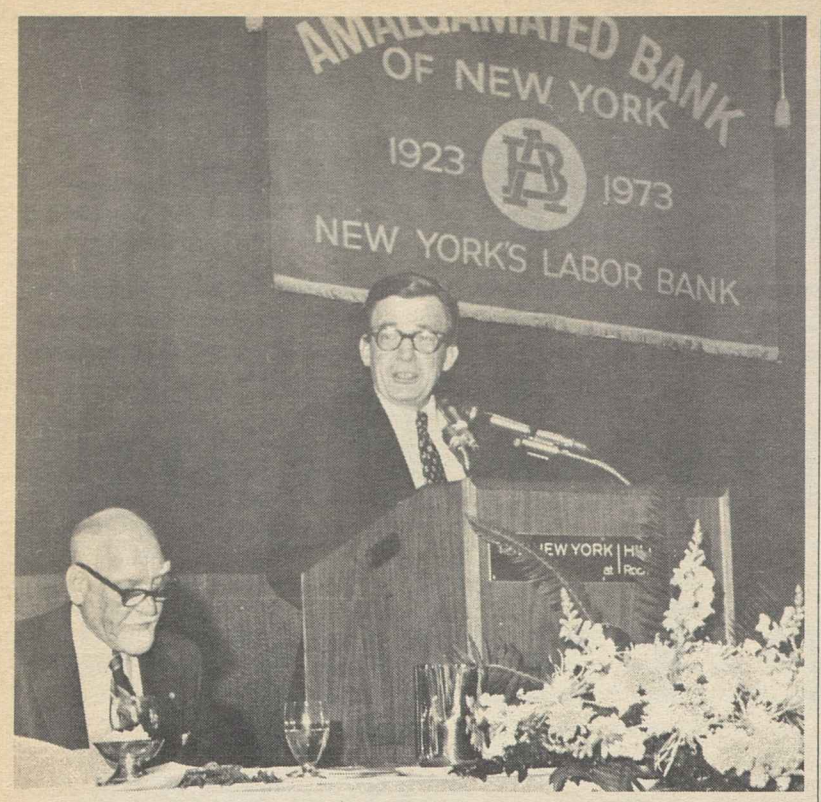

AMALGAMATED BANK of New York, wholly owned by the Clothing Workers, remains "faithful to the ideals of its founders" in serving the needs of workers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared at the 50th anniversary observance of the bank. Jacob S. Potofsky, board chairman of the bank and president-emeritus of the ACWA, is left.

Half-Century Marked By Amalgamated Bank

New York—After 50 years of service, the Amalgamated Bank of New York remains as the only bank in the nation wholly owned by a trade union.

It was established in 1923 by the Clothing Workers, whose members and officials were joined by hundreds of other guests in observing the 50th anniversary of the bank.

The Amalgamated Bank was the brainchild of Sidney Hillman, the founding president of the union, ACWA President-Emeritus Jacob S. Potofsky told 1,000 anniversary dinner guests.

"Hillman was concerned that workers were at the mercy of loan sharks," Potofsky recalled. "Real banking was reserved for the wealthy. We had to find a way for low-cost banking for the workers."

Potofsky, who is the bank's board chairman, said the Amalgamated Bank was started with "little money, but with a heavy sense of idealism."

Today, it has resources of more than $800 million and is about to open its third branch office.

In bringing the congratulations of the AFL-CIO, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said the bank is "still faithful to the ideals of its founders" in that it "represents capital applied to humanity."

The success of the union-owned bank, Kirkland stressed, proves that banking can be made a servant and a benefit to working men and women and not merely "a privilege of the wealthy."

John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, noted that the growth of the ACWA and the bank stems from the early efforts of the union in "pioneering relationships with management that also represented a combination of practicality and idealism."

Maxwell Brandwen, long-time president and chief executive officer of the bank, praised Hillman and his "hard-headed concern for the pressing needs of workers" and his determination to "shatter the myth that only big business can run a bank."

One of the first steps taken by the bank after its formation was making available personal loans to wage earners at reasonable rates—a practice now common among commercial banks but non-existent in 1923.

ACWA President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, who serve on the bank's board of directors, pledged to carry on the tradition of serving working people.

"The Amalgamated Bank shall continue to grow," Finley stressed. "It shall continue to increase its services to workers. It shall continue to be a model of what a bank with a social conscience can truly be."

Sheinkman said the bank has met its test of service well and has proved its "unparalleled worth to the community."

Nixon Defends 'Team Player':

Meany Queries Brennan—Which Team Are You On?

President Nixon praised Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan as a "team player," but AFL-CIO President George Meany made it "perfectly clear" that he still thinks Brennan is on the wrong team.

All three addressed the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. less than a week after Meany had sharply criticized Brennan for abandoning trade union principles by advocating to Congress a subminimum youth wage and wage-hour legislation worse than a bill the Administration supported last year.

Nixon sought to take the sting out of Meany's criticism. He told the 4,000 building trades delegates that Brennan had fought for labor's position within the Administration, had lost on the minimum wage issue but had won on other matters.

But because Brennan is a "team player," Nixon said, he presented to Congress a decision that "was made in the Cabinet, after considering all of the problems, and after consulting the legislative leaders."

Meany, who had been sitting in the audience while Nixon spoke, strode to the platform for his scheduled address as the Marine band was packing up its instruments to follow the President out of the hall.

After ripping into the Administration's economic program, Meany reiterated his disappointment and "shock" that a Secretary of Labor who came out of the trade union movement would take his stand alongside the Chamber of Commerce and employers whose profits come from "a reservoir of cheap labor."

And "if Pete is on a team," Meany said, "he will have to admit that he can't be on two competing teams at the same time." He has to choose "one or the other."

Actually, Meany suggested, "if I know anything about the White House there is no such thing as a team, nor is there any such thing as minority or majority determination."

Power rests solely with the President and the team idea is "mere propaganda."

If there is a White House team, Meany added, "the pitcher and the catcher's names are Richard. The first baseman, second baseman, third baseman and the shortstop—their names are Nixon. And the right fielder and the center fielder and left fielder—those three guys are named Milhous."

And shifting his sports idiom but making his meaning quite clear, Meany added: "In fact, I don't think Pete's even on the taxi squad."

On a more serious note, Meany concluded:

"Team or no team, the AFL-CIO will continue this year as it has done ever since 1938 to fight for a decent minimum wage.

"If Secretary Brennan does his thing, as a loyal member of the team, and I'm sure he will, that means he'll be patrolling the halls of Congress lining up the conservatives and the Dixiecrats against the low-wage workers of the country, just as Jim Hodgson former Secretary of Labor) did last year.

"And we'll be there doing as we did last year, fighting for those low-wage workers just as hard as we can.

"If we lose again, as well we may, we will at least have had the satisfaction of fighting a good fight, for justice and decency for the low-wage workers, for America's working poor."

Brennan, who entered and left with Nixon, returned in the afternoon for his scheduled address to the conference.

Both Brennan and Meany hold cards in building trades unions, and Brennan told the gathering: "I am still the same Pete Brennan . . . I haven't changed."

He has "the greatest respect" for Meany, and he would resign as Secretary of Labor rather than sell anyone out or take a position violating "my own ethical and moral feelings," he said.

But "I don't think I would be fair to you and the other people in this country working for a living if, the first time I had a disagreement with the Administration, I would quit."

Brennan said he has been able to talk to Nixon even though "it is not easy to talk to the President . . . you have to go through channels . . . and I have been able to get his support on a number of things that have been put into the bills that will be coming out for the working people of this country."

He concluded: "I am not going to fight with labor; I am going to fight for labor."

Secretary's Jobless Aid 'Victory' Called Costly Loss for Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

present, often inadequate levels.

It ignores completely the critical problem of long-term jobless insurance programs.

Nixon cited Brennan's key role in the unemployment compensation proposal as evidence that he is sometimes successful in getting labor's position adopted within the inner circles of the Administration.

"You win some, you lose some, you compromise," Nixon said in excuse for Brennan's abrupt reversal of his former trade union position of opposing a subminimum youth rate. He implied that was one issue in which Brennan had lost out, but had loyally gone along with the decision as a "team player."

Then he went on to cite the unemployment compensation issue as a case where "Pete Brennan fought and he won."

Brennan's adversaries, Nixon indicated, were the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture. But because of the Secretary of Labor's persuasiveness, "we decided to bite the bullet on the issue."

The President's implication was that the Brennan bill had been tailored to labor's views.

But just five days earlier—the day the unemployment message was sent to Congress—AFL-CIO President George Meany had criticized the "numerous and glaring deficiencies" in the proposal in terms almost as scathing as he had applied to Brennan's minimum wage testimony.

While the jobless benefit standards and partial extension of coverage to farm workers were "redeeming features," the bill as a whole was an invitation to states to impose harsh standards of eligibility that would disqualify a large portion of unemployed workers, or reduce below present levels the duration of benefits.

"Based upon 30 years of day-to-day experience at the state level," Meany said, "the AFL-CIO is convinced that federal standards of eligibility, duration of benefits and the weekly benefits are absolute fundamentals of a good bill. Proposals that omit two of these essentials are meaningless."

Since unemployment benefits are financed by a payroll tax, AFL-CIO social security experts warn that federal standards on the amount of benefits without standards on eligibility and duration would result in tremendous employer pressure on state legislatures to impose new restrictions on already stringent requirements.

Furthermore, Meany noted, the Administration unemployment compensation proposal "is absolutely silent" on the "glaring defects" of the extended benefit program for the long-term unemployed.

And in another Administration proposal, dealing with new trade legislation, special federally-financed unemployment benefits of up to 52 weeks for workers displaced because of rising imports would be discarded.

Only New York and Rhode Island now allow benefits to be paid to workers unemployed because of a strike, in both cases after a seven-week waiting period.

But that has been a major target of employers who, unable to persuade the two state legislatures to change their laws, have demanded a federal standard prohibiting such payments even though they have opposed federal standards providing minimum levels of benefits.

The Rhode Island law allowing payments to strikers was enacted in 1936 and the New York law took effect in 1937, when Meany was president of the state labor federation.

Manufacturing Profits Show Gain of 15.4%

Manufacturing firms in the United States rang up after-tax profits in the fourth quarter of 1972 that were 15.4 percent higher than in the preceding three-month period and 27 percent higher than in fourth-quarter 1971.

The figures are contained in the Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations made public by the Federal Trade Commission. The report was added confirmation of the trend in soaring profits reported in several independent surveys and in a preliminary report earlier this year by the Commerce Dept.'s Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Profits after taxes in manufacturing came to $10.1 billion in fourth-quarter 1972, $8.8 billion in third-quarter 1972 and $8 billion in fourth-quarter 1971, the FTC said.

Fourth-quarter 1972 sales were 8.5 percent higher than in the preceding quarter and 16.5 percent higher than in the comparable quarter a year earlier, the FTC noted. The rate of return, after taxes, per dollar of sales was 4.4 cents—7.3 percent above the 4.1-cent boost in fourth-quarter 1971.

The FTC also reported the annual rate of return on investment during fourth-quarter 1972 was 11.5 percent, after taxes, a 17 percent increase over the 9.8 percent rate registered in fourth-quarter 1971.

Sales of the nation's manufacturing corporations totaled $228.9 billion in the final quarter of 1972, compared with $210.9 billion in the previous three-month period and $196.5 billion a year earlier.

After-tax profits on investment were greatest in paper and allied products, up from 2.9 percent in fourth-quarter 1971 to 10.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1972; miscellaneous manufacturing and ordnance, up from 6.3 percent to 14.4 percent over the same period; fabricated metal products, up from 6.4 to 10.4 percent; primary metals, up from 3.8 to 6.8 percent, and transportation equipment, up from 11.7 to 14.1 percent.

Despite Respectful Welcome:

Building Trades Parley Scorns President's Economic Policies

By David L. Perlman

Four thousand building trades leaders gave President Nixon a friendly and respectful welcome to their national legislative conference. But they demonstrated repeatedly during other portions of the program that they have no confidence in his Administration's prescription for the economy or his party's top spokesmen in Congress.

Prolonged applause and standing ovations went to congressmen and senators from both parties who joined in labor's concern over continued high unemployment, soaring prices, curbs on trade union rights and the impounding and moratoriums that threaten to scuttle housing and public works projects.

That's why they had come to Washington—to press their home state congressional delegations for commitments on the legislative program of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

This was the 17th year in which thousands of local and state leaders have made the trip to Washington. And BCTD Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine told the delegates that their past efforts "have been a powerful factor" in winning support for former goals that have now become law. Georgine presided because President Frank Bonadio was hospitalized with pneumonia.

But there was scant applause and considerable heckling when House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford sought to paint the nation's economy in rosy hues and warn that the only danger comes from Democratic spenders who want to "burst the budget."

Ford, perhaps, became overconfident that he was facing friendly representatives of the "new majority" when he got the expected response from a couple of rhetorical questions.

"Do you agree with Jane Fonda and Ramsey Clark?" he asked. "Or do you agree with our courageous POWs who are telling the truth?"

But when he followed up with, "our economy in 1973 is strong and getting stronger," the delegates shouted back a loud "No."

And "close the loopholes" was the shouted call from the hall as Ford predicted that the American people "will support those of us who hold the line on spending so we can avoid a tax increase."

There was no applause when Ford said: "We are standing on the brink of a new era of prosperity. Let's not blow it. Let's back the President when he acts to protect the federal buck."

The applause and laughter came an hour later when AFL-CIO President George Meany opened his speech by saying: "I was glad to hear Gerry Ford say that we are on the brink of a great era of prosperity. Now if those damned Democrats don't push us over the brink, we will be all right."

House Speaker Carl Albert was warmly applauded as he spoke of the impoundment and veto battles with the White House, and declared: "I don't want to see the New Deal, the Fair Deal, the New Frontier and the Great Society scrapped by the impoundment process, and I don't think you do either."

Nixon, after making a spirited defense of Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan's role in the minimum wage controversy, thanked America's workers for their support of the "tough decisions" he has had to make to achieve an honorable peace in Vietnam.

America's prisoners of war returned home "with honor," Nixon said, because of "support from the men in this room and those you represent across the country."

Nixon warned that if the nation's defense budget is slashed, the United States will have no hope of negotiating a mutual reduction of military strength with the Communist countries because "unless you have got something they want, they are not going to give you something that you want."

He said he didn't enjoy vetoing bills but considered it necessary for the economy.

Two Republican senators who expressed sharp disagreement with various portions of the Administration program received standing ovations from the delegates.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) sharply criticized the impounding by the White House of funds for social programs voted by Congress. And Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) termed the Administration's bill for federal unemployment compensation standards "woefully inadequate" and expressed his opposition to prohibiting states from paying unemployment benefits to strikers after a suitable waiting period.

Senators Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) were interrupted with applause after almost every paragraph as they ripped into the Administration for mismanaging the economy. They were among a dozen prominent members of Congress who came by to speak to the delegates, including chairmen of the House and Senate Labor Committees.

The continuing drive for on-site picketing rights in the construction industry remains the department's key objective, Georgine said at the opening of the conference. And a number of speakers dealt with the issue.

Brennan hinted that President Nixon may support a bill to allow construction workers the same right to picket at their work site that unions have in other industries. Every President since Harry Truman has endorsed such legislation—requiring an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act. Brennan said he had spoken to Nixon about it and "I hope that President Nixon will be able to come out and support it very strongly."

Earlier, House Speaker Albert told the gathering that he supports the bill and will work to get it through the House—if the Senate passes it first.

He said some congressmen are still resentful at having risked the political enmity of business groups by voting for repeal of the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in the 89th Congress, only to see it killed by a Senate filibuster.

"I believe I can put it through the House if you will get it through the Senate," he said.

This year's legislative conference included a full day devoted to safety issues.

House Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) chided the Labor Dept. for requesting inadequate appropriations, hiring too few safety inspectors and attempting to shift enforcement responsibilities to the states.

Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.), a key sponsor of the federal job safety law, warned of a renewed drive that he said was backed by the John Birch Society to exempt firms with 25 or fewer workers from the law.

Assistant Labor Secretary John H. Stender, who overseas the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, admitted that states have a spotty enforcement record. Stender, a former vice president of the Boilermakers, said his agency was working to improve state safety programs to meet the higher federal standards.

Following the formal sessions, the building trades delegates devoted two days to meeting with their congressmen and senators.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is opened by BCTD Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine. Like its predecessors, the department's seventeenth national conference brought thousands of building trades leaders to Washington to lobby for labor's legislative goals.

Meany Calls Controls 'Miserable Failures'

(Continued from Page 1)

mitting anything went wrong.

While one Administration official says prices will go down after they go up some more, another predicts only that they will eventually level off, Meany noted. Workers are told to eat more cheese or soybeans, but the Secretary of Agriculture says farm and meat prices aren't high enough and anyway labor is to blame for inflation.

"But not a word from these presidential advisers about profits, not a word about high interest rates, not a word about the abject failure of the Administration to do anything about prices."

Meany noted that the United States has arranged a big loan to the Soviet Union at 6 percent interest with no repayment for four years. "I would like to know why the hell Uncle Sam can't get some of my members 6 percent mortgage money on their homes," he said.

America is great, Meany said in Baton Rouge, because the American people have never allowed one group to prosper at the expense of another.

"No segment, and I include labor in that statement, can ever be allowed to gain prosperity at the expense of other groups of Americans."

When Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz defends high prices, Meany suggested, he is not concerned with the remnants of family farmers but with "the corporate farmer, who is in quite well with this Administration."

Meany noted that in 1971, one-twelfth of America's farms took in 60 percent of all the nation's farm income.

He cited some examples of the new type of corporate farms. There's CBK Industries, Meany said, "which abandoned the women's apparel, foreign film, label printing and asphalt business to grow corn and soybeans on tens of thousands of acres from Texas to Minnesota." They've even introduced time and motion studies in the corn fields, Meany noted.

Among the giants of the broiler chicken business, he said, are such firms as Gates Rubber Co. and Textron. While Tenneco, the fast-growing multi-billion dollar conglomerate, now grows and markets fruits and vegetables. In addition to revenues of $259 million last year from "land use," the corporation collected a $21 million investment tax credit.

Meany told the building trades conference that "not everybody's wages are down." He noted that in 1971 "poor old Henry Ford" only got $689,000 while Harold Geneen of the ITT Corp. "was number one with $813,000." He continued:

"Well, Henry didn't like it and he tried a little harder, and you will be happy to hear that Henry got a raise. He now gets, in 1972, $874,000. Now he is number one. But you see, Henry doesn't get wages. He gets something that is referred to as executive compensation. But it is money. It is not jelly beans, it is money."

Only through a rollback of prices, interest rates and rents plus restraints on excess profits can inflation be defeated and buying power preserved, Meany stressed.

Labor is "still in there pitching. We're not doing very well . . . but we're trying."

Registration Bill Held Up By Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal would help register poor people and members of minority groups who would support other candidates."

As filibusters go, this one has lacked the drama of earlier battles over such issues as civil rights and repeal of the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The voting bill has regularly been set aside to let the Senate take up other measures.

But opponents have now decided to try to lay the legislation to permanent rest. They have filed a cloture petition to force a vote on a motion to limit debate.

Under Senate rules, this requires a two-thirds vote. The sponsors of the cloture petition obviously will vote against it on the Apr. 30 test, the day the Senate returns from its Easter recess.

If the vote for cloture is substantially less than two-thirds, they hope the Senate majority will give up and let the bill be shunted aside.

PRESIDENTS OF BUILDING TRADES unions listen from the platform as AFL-CIO President George Meany rakes the Nixon Administration's economic policies in a speech to 4,000 delegates to the legislative conference of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Taxes, Prices and Profits

THE BUSINESS TAX giveaways enacted in December 1971, in addition to taking their toll in tax equity and federal revenue, also run counter to national needs since they are contributing to the imbalances in current economic expansion. Thus while government policy has held wage increases under a freeze, direct controls or restraint ever since Aug. 15, 1971, corporate profits have been soaring for three consecutive years, far out of line with other types of income.

In 1971, corporate profits—after payment of taxes—were up 14 percent from the recession-level of 1970. In 1972, after-tax profits rose by an additional 15.7 percent.

Moreover, corporate cash-flows—which provide a more comprehensive picture of the effect of the business tax bonanzas since depreciation cash "set asides" are included—shot up 27 percent in the two years, 1971 and 1972.

At the same time, living costs—and particularly food prices—have continued to rise rapidly, sharply cutting into the living standards of the great majority of Americans.

When the 1971 business tax cuts were being considered by Congress, the AFL-CIO opposed their enactment since they would be a windfall to business and to major stockholders and corporate after-tax earnings would rise, as would dividend payments and opportunities for capital gains for wealthy stockholders. And these provisions would establish the base for another lopsided, inflationary capital goods boom, as in 1963-69, followed by another recession.

THIS DANGER is one of the reasons the AFL-CIO has urged enactment of an excess-profits tax which should remain in effect as long as wages and salaries are subject to any form of control or restraint. Such a tax would help rectify the imbalances in the current economic recovery and add equity to the economic stabilization program.

Profits are the income of corporations; wages and salaries are the income of people. Wage controls or restraints, without accompanying controls on the income of corporations and stockholders, are grossly inequitable.

They result in a one-sided shift in the nation's income and wealth into the hands of corporations and shareholders, and the only effective way that profits can be restrained is through taxation.

Moreover, such a tax could provide billions of dollars in revenues needed for necessary public investments.

An excess-profits tax, modeled after the one in effect during the Korean War, for example, would raise some $4 billion in annual revenue.

The nation now faces an unhappy situation in which taxpayer dissatisfaction is widespread; the costs of government are not being shared on the basis of ability to pay; and budgetary strains are severely limiting the federal government's ability to promote a balanced economic expansion and to provide essential public facilities and services and plan for the future.

There is widespread agreement that the nation's revenue raising machinery plays a crucial role in shaping the nation's economic and social climate. However, all too little emphasis has been placed on the fact that tax justice, a balanced economy, public confidence and a flow of funds sufficient to meet the nation's public investment needs are goals which can only be attained simultaneously.

—From the April 1973 AFL-CIO American Federationist, "The Slippery Road to Tax Justice."

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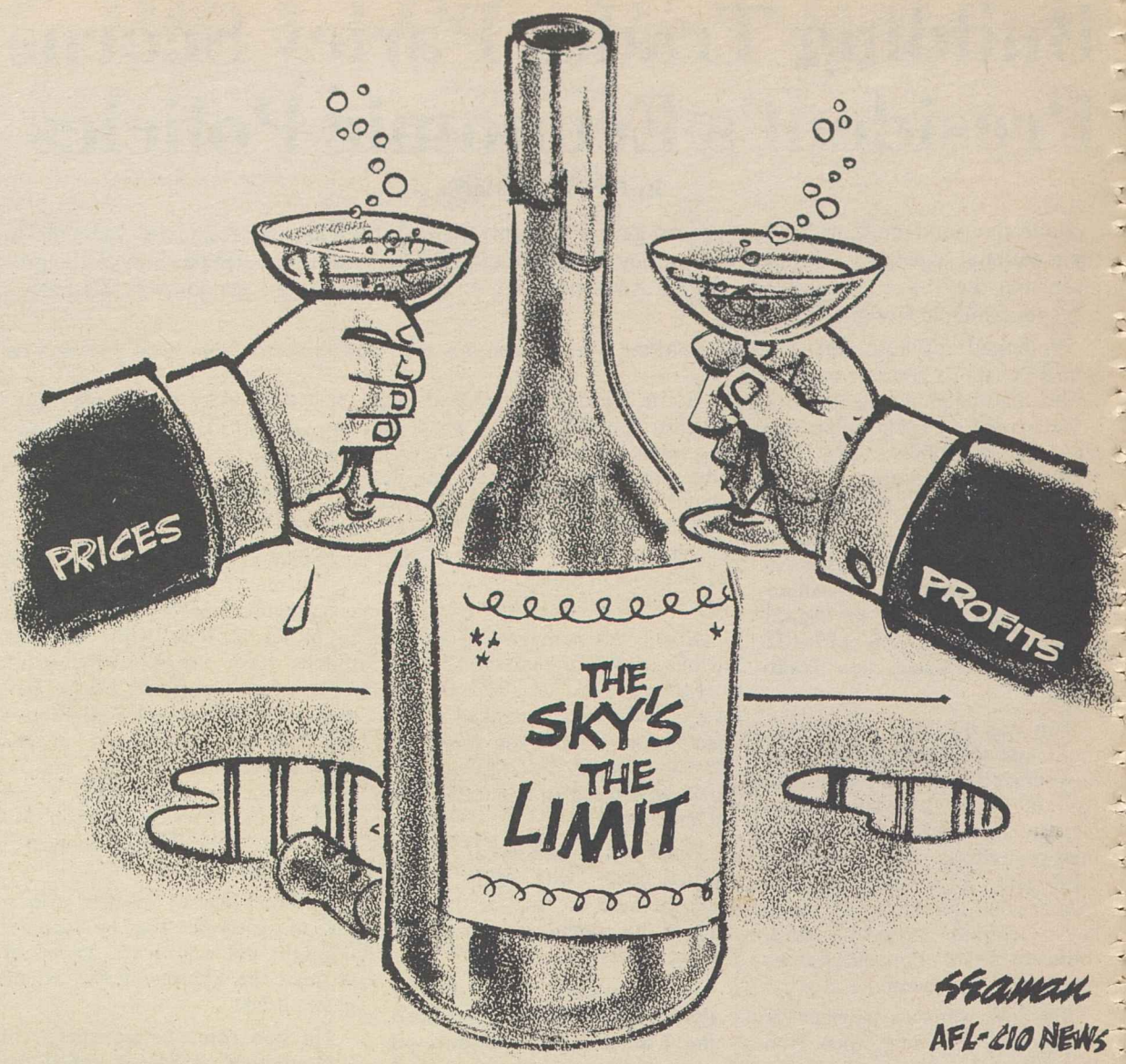


A Word Edgewise:

'Pipe' College Courses Need A Decent Academic Disguise

By John P. Roche

IF YOU PUSHED the ivy away and closely scrutinized the offerings of our best colleges and universities, say, half a century ago, you could be certain to find some phony courses. However, these "guts," or "pipes," were invariably given a decent academic disguise.

You couldn't tell by reading the catalogue that Professor Olam's Psychology 107—"Social Pathology"—consisted of his autobiography and thoughts on life, and that the only way to get less than a B was to cut the class continually.

I point this out because many critics of the academic science talk and write as though once upon a time ideal colleges, populated by dedicated scholar-teachers and committed students, were the norm in American higher education—whereas today the scene is dominated by cowardly administrators and faculty who have abandoned their ideals and students who have lost all interest in a real education. This is largely nonsense: the problem is that the drapes have opened—the "gut courses" have gone public.

What brought this to mind was the coincidental reading of, at first, an article in Newsweek on the injection into college curriculums of courses on voodoo, witchcraft and the occult, and, second, a piece in the New York Times on a course at Cornell in wine tasting. Newsweek's story has a marvelous quote from a man who teaches a seminar on dreams at California State University, San Francisco: the "huge desire" for occult studies, he asserted, was "a reaction to our grossly materialistic culture."

Maybe, but before going too far along that track I would like to see his grading profile, that is, what percentage of his students gets A. Students are a cold-blooded lot. I recall a professor at Columbia who rejoiced in the popularity of his courses until, one year, they were decimated. Inquiry revealed that the main cause of the falloff was that his classroom had been moved from the first to fourth floor of Fayerweather Hall!

In this connection we had an amusing time at my university with a course on witchcraft. Carried away by a passion for relevance, the student educational policy committee requested that witchcraft be added to the curriculum. We thought about it for a while and—somewhat to their surprise—agreed. On the appointed day a mob turned up for the first class and in walked a professor of history, who is in fact an expert on witchcraft, with the course syllabus.

Perhaps the students expected to organize covens and meet in caves at night, but they staggered out with a reading list on the history and the historical significance of witchcraft. If memory serves, seven returned and completed the course. That was the last we heard of witchcraft and one of my spies reported that a similar demand for astrology was dropped because they figured the boys in astrophysics would pull the same stunt.

BACK TO CORNELL and wine tasting. Cornell has a School of Hotel Administration which, I'm told, is highly regarded. When I was taking my graduate degree in constitutional law in Ithaca, we looked on the hotel school with genial scorn: perhaps wrongly it was regarded as a sanctuary for athletes.

In our spare time we would formulate course offerings: Sandwich-making 101, Bed-changing 267 (Graduate Seminar), and the like. However, the hotel school went its vocational way and the college of liberal arts minded its own business.

What I find distressing about wine tasting is that there are two courses. One, quite sensibly, for future hotel managers has 90 students. But another, with 214 students, is offered for general university credit. Presumably the faculty of arts and sciences approved of this and I urge them to reconsider. There have always been "gut courses" scattered around Cornell, but this is really indecent exposure.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Meany Tells Building Trades:

Workers' Families Pay Price For Total Failure of Controls

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the legislative conference of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. on Apr. 16, 1973.

WE HAVE A PROGRAM of economic controls in this country and here is how it is supposed to work.

First, wages. They are supposed to be held at 5.5 percent. And, in fact, if you look at the figures for the end of February this year, you will find out that the average hourly earnings of workers in the private sector rose 5.6 percent, just about on target. So this control is working—the wage control.

But what about prices under the program of the Administration? They are supposed to be held to 2.5 percent. And, of course, profits would be held at a reasonable level if there were equity—if prices were held at 2.5 percent, profits would be reasonable.

Well, how is it going? According to Administration spokesmen, everything is going to be all right. There is a little confusion among them, however, from day to day.

Shultz said prices will go up, but by the end of the year, they will be back down to where they were in January of 1973.

But then along comes Herb Stein and he said that they were going to go up for a while and then they are going to level off. Now, he didn't say how far up they were going before they were going to level off, but he felt they would still be going up a little in December.

And then Arthur Burns comes along and he says we should eat more cheese. And then John Erlichman said the 5.5 percent wage controls are on their way out.

But then Ronnie Ziegler, the President's press secretary, says that Mr. Ehrlichman misspoke himself.

And then Mrs. Knauer says we ought to eat more soybeans.

And then along comes Earl Butz. He says that farm and meat prices are not high enough and that labor is the main cause of inflation. And besides the housewife only has herself to blame. She is responsible for her children's appetite.

Then George Shultz says Congress is to blame for further inflation because they won't do what the President tells them to do, which is unlimited extension of the Economic Controls Act.

But not a word from these Presidential advisers about profits, not a word about high interest rates, not a word about the abject failure of the Administration to do anything about prices in Phase 1 or Phase 2 or Phase 3. Not a word about the unfair policy of effective controls of workers' income and no controls on the things that they must buy with their income in order to support their families.

Now, let's look a little further at the record. The Wholesale Price Index rose 4.9 percent in the three months of January, February and March—this is a yearly rate of about 20 percent.

I noticed the President didn't mention food prices. I wonder how that slipped his mind. Farm products and processed foods, they jumped 10.8 percent, a yearly rate of 44 percent. Wholesale prices of industrial goods, they have gone up at a yearly rate of 10 percent. Livestock prices, 42 percent up in the last 12 months. Poultry prices, 53 percent in the last 12 months. Fruits and vegetables, 34 percent. Eggs—you know, eggs held pretty good until they froze the price of beef, lamb and pork. And boy, then did eggs go up. They increased 17.3 percent in one month. Boy, they are really going.

Now, the lumber prices. They went up 7.4 percent in March, 28 percent in 12 months, 52 percent in two years. Plywood, 18 percent in March, 37 percent in the last 12 months.

And then, of course, the buying power of hourly annual earnings of workers, well, they have gone down a little bit—1 percent in the last five months. But, of course, that would be all right if the prices were held. But, you see, they weren't.

Then, let's get to interest rates. Oh, boy. The prime rates. When the prime rate was 6 percent, mortgage money for your members and for the ordinary American was 7½ percent. Now, the prime rate is 6½ percent, mortgage money is 8¼ percent. A leading banker predicted the other day that the prime rate will go up to 7 percent in 60 days—now, this means 9 to 10 percent on mortgages.

ORGANIZED LABOR is well aware of the evils in inflation because our members are victimized by inflation every day, every week, every month of their lives. In February 1966, the AFL-CIO said—and we said it time and again, officially and publicly—that we would cooperate in fighting the evil of inflation. We just wanted equity and we wanted equality of sacrifice.

Well, there was no equity in Phase 1. No equity in Phase 2 and there is no equity in Phase 3.

To put it quite simply, there can be no equity with rigid control of wages and no control of prices. Without equity, any plan—Phase 4, 5 or 6, and they may come up any day now—is doomed to failure.

Do we look for more propaganda and more promises? No, we're practical. We've got to look to the peoples' elected representatives for relief. We must look to the Congress of the United States. This is the only way we can achieve equity and successfully combat the inflationary evil.

And again I say to you that labor—we're still in there pitching. We're not doing very well. How long we stay, I don't know, but we're trying.

We're looking for equity and we're looking to sacrifice, to fight this evil, but we will not sacrifice alone.

Market Factors Ignored:

Recent Surge in Food Prices Laid to Administration Inaction

THE SPECTACULAR SURGE in food prices was spurred by the Nixon Administration's failure to adjust farm policies and programs to growing demands while supplies declined, Steelworkers' Economist Frank Fernbach charged.

Population growth, rising employment and better wages signaled bigger demand for more and better food, but those signs were overlooked or ignored by government officials responsible for shaping agricultural policies, said Fernbach, assistant to USWA President I. W. Abel.

The sale of some 425 million bushels of wheat to the Soviet Union cut U.S. feed grain supplies and added pressures to the meat price crunch, he said on Labor News Conference.

When the decision was made to sell Russia "this tremendous amount of grain—an amount equal to one-quarter of a year's (total) production"—Dept. of Agriculture officials should have immediately expanded the number of acres in wheat production, Fernbach asserted.

Instead, they continued to hold back needed acreage from last July until January, and since the government finally moved, weather and other factors have delayed planting and cast doubt over eventual production, he stressed.

There are much better answers to the food price spiral than telling Americans to eat less meat, as some Administration spokesman have, he said. A good start would be redirecting agricultural policies away from programs aimed at holding farm prices up, Fernbach urged.

Fernbach rejected the contention that the better wages won by farm and food processing workers have put more heat under the price boiler, noting that the government's own records prove that the productivity of this industry has been rapidly growing while unit labor costs have stood almost still.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE MANPOWER Development & Training Act of 1962 requires that the President, each year, submit to the Congress a Manpower Report.

Such a report covers the employment and unemployment record of the past year, manpower programs, population changes and manpower problems of specific groups.

The report issued this year delves into the sharp impact on the labor force and manpower policies of the unusually steep decline in the number of children born since 1958. In the last 15 years we have moved from a three-child to a two-child average family, and in the last months of 1972 the size dipped even below two-child.

Census Bureau projections point to a continuing pattern among young women leading to a family size of 1.8 children per woman.

The Manpower Report deals with the two-child pattern so that it is possible that its forecasts of changes in the nation's manpower may be on the conservative side.

In the immediate future, the most dramatic factor is the sharp increase in the number of married women who are working or seeking work. This includes a significant number of mothers of preschoolers, who have traditionally been lighter in the work force.

Projections indicate that as early as 1980 a heavy increase in the number of women workers will inflate the size of the total labor force by about 1.7 million more than if the three-child family norm had continued.

The effect on the nation's overall population is even more dramatic. If the two-child average is maintained in the next three decades, the American population will grow—but the increase will be 60 million people rather than 115 million implied by a three-child average.

NO SINGLE FACTOR will have as much of an impact on the U.S. labor force in the future as female labor.

Between 1947 and 1971, the female labor force almost doubled, increasing in size from 16.7 million to more than 32 million. This far exceeded the 40 percent increase of the female population during the period. The increase was 6.5 million between 1947 and 1960 and 9 million between 1960 and 1971.

In 1970 the median age of the population was 27.9 years. Under the two-child projections this median age would rise gradually to 34 years by the year 2000, ultimately stabilizing at 37 years during the middle of the next century. This all assumes there is no marked change in average longevity.

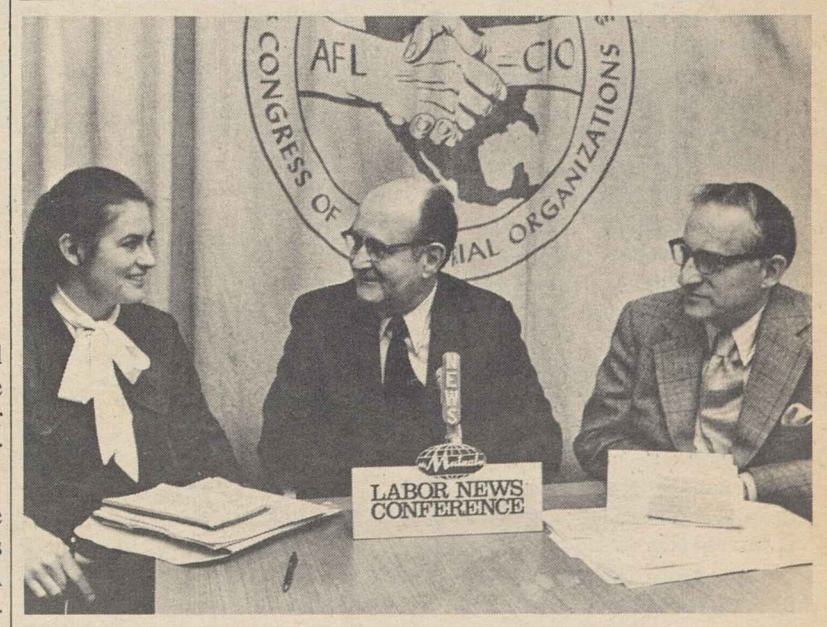
It does imply, however, a somewhat older labor force characterized by a declining proportion of new jobseekers and a rising proportion of workers with more than 15 or 20 years' experience.

The labor force is in the midst of a 1970 to 1980 increase of almost 17 million workers. Future increases are expected to slow down with labor force growing only 11.3 million during the 1980s.

Another feat of the labor force of the future, the report says, is increased intercity mobility, especially among skilled workers and professional-technical-managerial groups. Also, there is expected to be a continuing shift of population from cities to suburbs along with the corresponding shift of industry.

A particularly disturbing problem seen by the report is that minority groups will not appreciably better their employment prospects the rest of the century.

They will be seriously hurt by the movement to the suburbs that will see a large number of urban and central city job opportunities eluding them. Even though teenage unemployment is expected to ease it is not likely to ease markedly or minority group members.



THE SPECTACULAR RISE of meat and food prices is the direct result of the Administration's failure to adjust farm policies and programs to meet growing demand and shortened supplies, Frank Fernbach, center, assistant to Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Lloyd Schwartz of the Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Key House Vote on Price Rollbacks

The House on Apr. 16 rejected a labor-supported bill to roll back prices, rents and consumer interest rates. The bill also would have exempted wages up to $3.50 an hour from government pay restraints.

The key vote came on adoption of the rule to bring up the bill supported by the AFL-CIO. A vote against the rule amounted to a vote to continue the present inequitable Economic Stabilization Act unchanged for another year.

On labor's scoreboard, the 147 Democrats who voted for the rule were Right (R). The 182 Republicans and 76 Democrats marked Wrong (W) voted against effective controls on living costs.

Numerals show congressional districts: AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) A
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) A
12. Talcott (R) PW
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) A
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) W
17. McCloskey (R) W
18. Mathias (R) PW
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson (R) A
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Gunter (D) W
6. Young (R) PW
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Vacancy
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) W
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) W
2. Culver (D) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) W
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) A
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) W
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) W
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) PR
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Harvey (R) A
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) PR
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) PW
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) W

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) PW
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) W
13. Maraziti (R) W
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Roncallo (R) W
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) PR
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) PR
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) A
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) W
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) PW
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) PW
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) A
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Andrews (D) PR
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) W
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) A
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) PW
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. McSpadden (D) W
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Saylor (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) PR
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) A
25. Clark (D) PR

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tierman (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) W
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) W
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

'Cynical Deal' with Growers:

Teamsters Blasted For Union-Busting

(Continued from Page 1)

lowing a two-year nationwide boycott in support of striking UFW members.

At the meeting, Chavez explained details of new contracts the Farm Workers signed with two of the growers this past week. They provide for an immediate across-the-board wage increase of 20 percent. General laborers' hourly pay rises from $2 to $2.40 while pickers get $2.40 an hour, plus 15 cents a box. Tractor drivers and irrigators get $2.75.

By contrast, the Teamsters' contracts start at $2.30 an hour this year, rising to $2.70 in four years.

Meany said the Teamsters' "union-busting drive" would be disgraceful under any circumstances. "But for the nation's largest union to seek to destroy this small, struggling union, representing some of the most exploited workers in the nation, is intolerable," he said.

At a Washington news conference the day before, Chavez accused the Teamsters of using coercion in their dealings with the growers.

"Time and again, as we sat opposite 25 growers in negotiations this week, they told us they were afraid that if they did not sign with the Teamsters, the Teamsters would not transport their grapes," Chavez said.

The Farm Workers' contracts provide for a joint hiring hall, whereas the Teamsters' contracts revive the old labor contractor system.

Chavez told newsmen the labor contractors were "despised" by the farm workers.

"The growers have little time to deal with the workers directly," he said. "So they delegate authority to the labor contractors who have the authority then to hire and fire.

"This gives the labor contractor tremendous power over the workers. The workers are completely at their mercy. There is no machinery for grievances, no appeal if they are treated unjustly.

"The labor contractor decides who works, and who doesn't. This leads to all kinds of improper practices — like kickbacks."

Msgr. George G. Higgins, consultant to the United States Catholic Conference's bishops' committee on farm labor, who took part in the news conference, called the contractors "the crummiest, worst group in the entire picture."

For years, he said, they exploited farm laborers until the UFW replaced them with the hiring hall, "one of the great contributions of the AFL-CIO." Now, he said, the Teamsters "are reintroducing the labor contractor."

Higgins backed up Chavez's assertions that farm workers in the Coachella Valley far and away prefer representation by the UFW to that of the Teamsters. He said a recent poll conducted by 25 valley leaders indicated 85 percent of the workers favored the UFW.

Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.), also at the news conference, elaborated on the poll in which he participated. He said that, of 953 grape and lettuce workers on 31 farms, 795 indicated a preference for the UFW, 80 favored the Teamsters and 78 chose no union. He said the poll was conducted on Apr. 10, three days before the UFW contracts in the Coachella Valley ran out.

Chavez and Higgins both rejected a Teamsters' claim that 4,000 workers in the Coachella Valley signed petitions in support of Teamsters representation. Chavez pointed out there were fewer than 2,000 workers in the area at the time the petitions were said to have been circulated. Higgins said the Teamsters' claim was "phony."

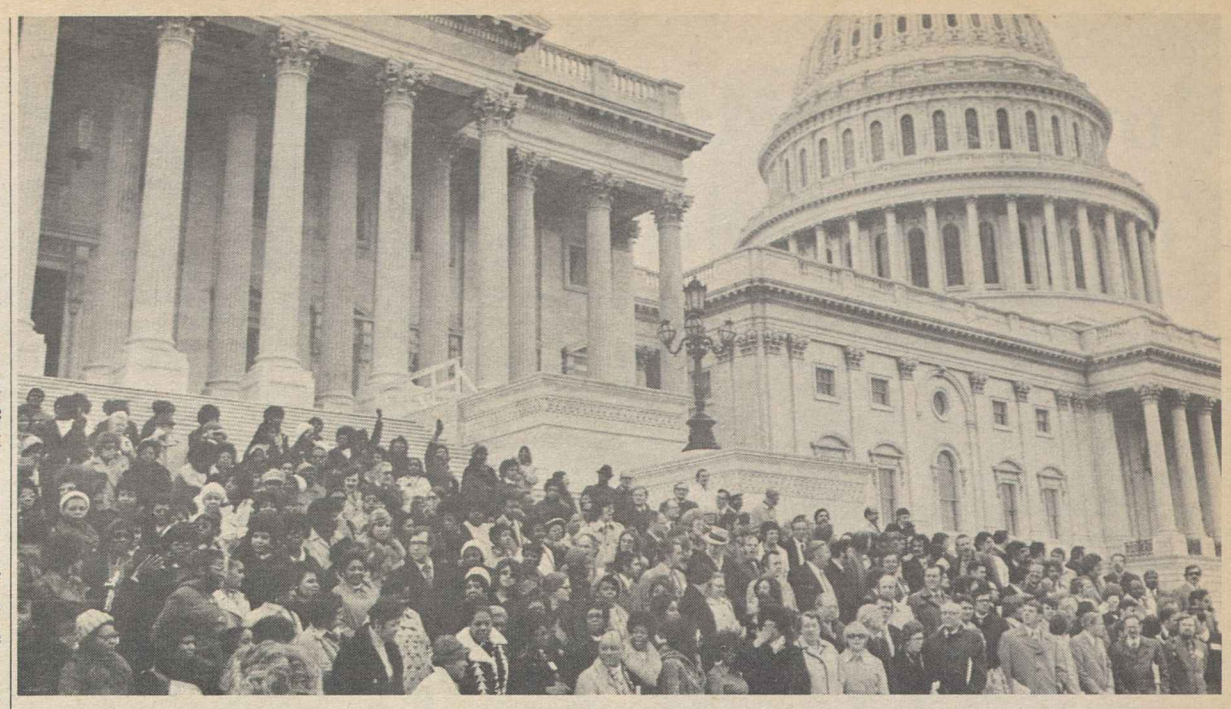
Chavez also accused California growers of engaging in a conspiracy with Teamsters officials in 1971 during the UFW strike against lettuce growers. He called for "immediate prosecution" of the guilty parties and a congressional investigation of documented instances of alleged bribery, threats, violence and intimidation involving growers and Teamsters leaders.

Meany said the AFL-CIO fully supports" Chavez's request, "and urges the appropriate committees of the Congress to conduct prompt and public investigations."

Meany said he would lay the matter of Federation support of the UFW struggle before the Executive Council when it meets in Washington on May 8-9.

Meanwhile, he said, he has instructed William Kircher, AFL-CIO Director of Organization, who has been working with the UFW, to give the union all the assistance the federation can provide, including appropriate staff.

Meany said Kircher would report to him on a regular basis on the progress of the campaign.



EDUCATION SURVIVAL DAY, a special lobbying effort urging Congress to extend the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, saw some 500 members of the American Federation of Teachers gather in Washington. The teachers, who came from 20 states and the Virgin Islands, fanned out and visited their congressmen, seeking support for a bill by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) to extend the ESEA for five years.

Goodyear Set As Target in Rubber Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

target of the action would be Goodyear.

Goodyear led the industry in 1972 with sales exceeding $4 billion. The Akron-based firm banked $193.2 million in net earnings for the past year—a record 13.5 percent increase over 1971.

The figures were cited by Bommarito in a presentation before a joint meeting of the URW negotiations coordinating committee and the union's executive board here. The two panels met to designate the target company.

Fifteen local unions across the country with a total membership of 23,000 are represented in the Goodyear talks being held in Cincinnati.

"No matter what may happen regarding government controls via Phase 3," Bommarito told Rubber Workers' leaders, "these talks must insure a decent standard of living for the membership of the URW.

"Prices—especially food prices—are grossly out of hand. Food costs have risen month after month until they are now at a 22-year high.

"If such price escalation is allowed to go unfettered, the workers of this nation must win their grocery money at the bargaining table."

Besides a general wage increase, the Rubber Workers seek increased pension benefits, an expanded occupational safety and health program, improvements in vacations, early retirement benefits and protection in the event of plant closings.

Union negotiators are bargaining for a one-year contract or the inclusion of a wage reopener clause in a multi-year contract. Contracts in the industry traditionally have been for three years without the reopener clause.

Bommarito said he has been assured by rubber workers throughout the world that the URW will have international support if a strike is called against Goodyear. He said that through the Geneva-based International Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Unions, world councils of Goodyear workers have been established that will deny extra overtime work in overseas plants, halt stockpiling of supplies and inventories, make sure that foreign stocks are not directed to the United States, and offer overall support to the URW in every way.

'Square D' Strikers Sue To Void Picketing Ban

Lincoln, Neb.—Saddled with harassment and arrests of pickets since the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers struck the Square D Co. Jan. 25, the union is challenging the Nebraska mass picketing law in U.S. District Court here.

IBEW Local 1536 also has asked the court for an injunction to prevent the mayor and police department from enforcing the antiquated anti-labor act.

The union feels that the mass picketing statute is unconstitutional and should be declared void. It complained that the local has been the victim of threats, interference and harassment when its members assembled on public property to picket and to advertise the dispute.

Eighteen IBEW members were arrested when the strike began and several others were jailed later. All have since been released.

The suit also alleges that the Lincoln police and the Square D management conspired to deprive the union members of their legal rights.

The 350 members of Local 1536 walked out after the company refused to bargain on wages and benefits. The union said the company has arrogantly refused to alter its hard-line position, although union negotiators have modified their proposals several times.

The current dispute marks the sixth time in recent years that IBEW locals have been forced to take strike action against Square D. Four of the strikes have occurred since July 1972.

In a demonstration of union solidarity for the striking IBEW members, more than 400 fellow trade unionists took part in a rally Mar. 31 at the Lincoln Labor Temple.

Sponsored by the Lincoln AFL-CIO, the rally was followed by a 200-car motorcade through the city and around the Square D plant.

Police were at the plant with paddy wagons, guard dogs and surveillance detectives, the union said.

Representatives of organized labor taking part in the rally came from throughout the state, parts of Iowa, and Washington, D.C. The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., along with the international union, is actively supporting the strike.

Contributions of about $3,000 were made at the rally, in addition to several truckloads of food to aid the strikers. President Rex King of the Lincoln Central Labor Union said the food collections would continue until the strike is settled.

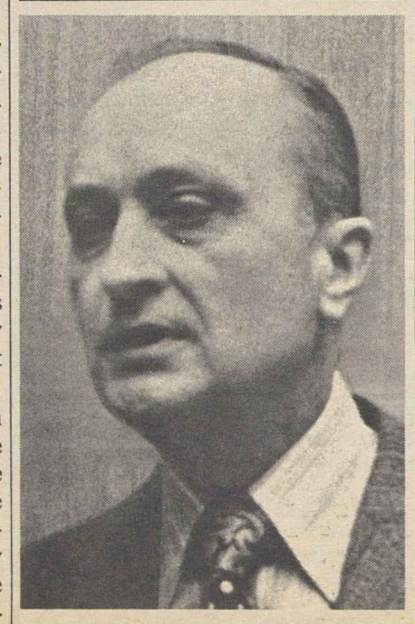
Good Named To State Dept. Labor Post

Dale E. Good, a career foreign service officer, has been designated as Special Assistant for International Labor Affairs to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Good will also serve as director of the Office of Labor Affairs for the Agency for International Development and coordinator of international labor affairs for the State Dept. He succeeds Daniel L. Horowitz, who was named Consul General in Naples, Italy.

The top international labor affairs post in the State Dept. was held for a number of years by George P. Delaney, who died last year.

Before joining the State Dept. in 1952, Good was an active trade unionist. He has a master's degree in labor economics and was on the staff of the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois. He is a member of the American Federation of Government Employes.



DALE E. GOOD

Farah Boycott Backed By Texas Church Body

El Paso, Tex.—The Farah strike and boycott picked up additional support of church leaders with the adoption of a resolution by assembly representatives of the Texas Conference of Churches.

Citing the cause of social justice and basic human rights, the conference called for support of labor's boycott of Farah products "until such time as union recognition is secured or the union calls off the boycott."

The Clothing Workers have been on strike at Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico since last May in an effort to win collective bargaining rights for the Farah employes.

The Texas Conference of Churches is made up of 15 denominations — predominantly Protestant, but also including Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox church groups.

The resolution, adopted by a decisive vote by the 180 delegates, noted that the churches recognize and support the needs of the Farah workers to gain union recognition and collective bargaining rights.

A number of Catholic bishops and priests earlier voiced support of the ACWA strike and boycott. One of the largest Catholic organizations backing the Farah workers is the Santa Fe Province, which is made up of five dioceses in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Bishop S. M. Metzger of El Paso said in a recent report to the U.S. Catholic Conference that an interfaith group is working in El Paso to achieve social justice in the Farah dispute.

Called the El Paso Citizens Committee for Evaluation of the Farah Boycott According to Principles of Social Justice, the 14-member organization has representatives from the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths.

Action on Controls Delayed:

House Rejects Move For Price Rollback

(Continued from Page 1)

increases they impose. It gave permission to the President to ration gas and fuel oils in times of shortage and said the Economic Stabilization Act couldn't be used as an excuse to impound funds.

Despite the mildness of the price data requirement, all but one of the Republican members of the conference committee balked at shining the spotlight on corporation price hikes. They served notice they would fight to have the bill recommitted to conference—and the one-sided House votes indicated that they might succeed.

To avert this, supporters of the conference agreement blocked action in the Senate before the Easter recess. That meant that the conference agreement would not be brought up there until Apr. 30, the last day of the present law. The House would then be faced with a choice of approving the package or letting all economic stabilization powers expire.

Despite the grumblings of Republicans, the outcome appeared to be a clearcut victory for the Nixon Administration, which wanted a free hand to carry out its own policies and strongly opposed any mandatory price, rent or interest controls.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz indicated to newsmen that a new Phase 4, or perhaps just a modification of Phase 3, may be in the works.

Shultz said that "a general across-the-board wage-price freeze is not under active consideration." But he said that if Congress sent the President an acceptable extension of his economic control powers, Nixon would "probably" make a clarifying statement on the future course of the stabilization program.

The one-sided vote in the House to shunt aside a bill that would have put a ceiling on prices and interest at Mar. 16 levels and rolled back rents to Jan. 10 reflected two departures from the usually close liberal-conservative division on controversial issues.

Normally, there are about two dozen Republicans who line up on the liberal side of issues with some consistency. This time, House GOP leaders persuaded them to toe the line of party solidarity.

In addition, some northern and western Democrats representing farm districts fearful of controls found themselves lining up with the Dixie bloc that usually votes with the Republicans on social issues.

In the final moments of the House debate, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) took the floor to chide her colleagues.

She acknowledged that "practically every special interest group" opposes rollbacks and effective controls of prices and rents.

The farmers oppose it, she said, "because they like the prices they have been receiving." The merchants oppose it because of the extra paperwork "in marking down the prices they have so busily marked up since Phase 3 began." And "the landlords certainly do not want this bill at all."

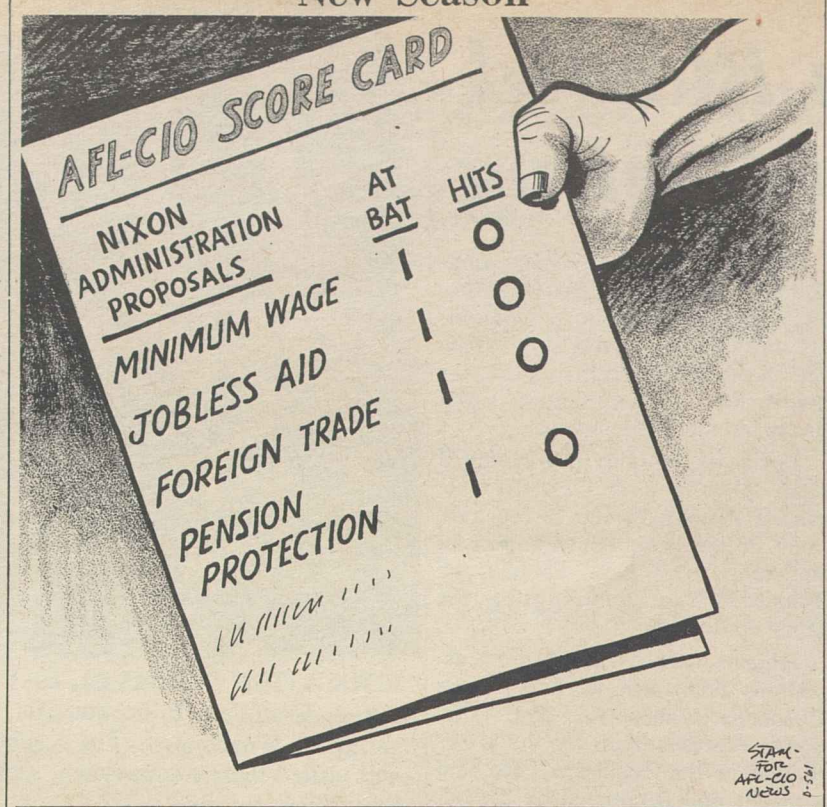
So, Mrs. Sullivan asked, "who likes the idea of stopping inflation? Only the people like it."

Furthermore, she suggested, congressmen who have been hearing from businessmen for the past week opposing effective controls "are going to be telephoning you in a couple of months pleading with you to stop the union demands for tremendous wage increases."

The issue, she told the House, is whether to give President Nixon "a vote of confidence in Phase 3."

Those who think the President has done a good job of checking inflation should vote to continue the present law, Mrs. Sullivan said. "Then let them explain to their constituents why they think all of the increases in food costs and in rents and in everything else under Phase 3 are good for the country and good for the people."

New Season



Congress Urged to Okay Bargaining on Legal Aid

The AFL-CIO has renewed its appeal to Congress for an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act that would permit unions and employers to set up jointly administered trust funds to provide prepaid legal services for workers and their families.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee in support of a bill sponsored by Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) that would make the change. Similar testimony was presented at House hearings last month.

"There is an increasing demand among middle-income Americans for some sort of prepaid legal services plan," Harris said.

"We in the trade union movement are very conscious of rising interest among our members, which I think reflects the feeling of millions of families in the income range from $5,000 to $15,000."

The Williams-Javits bill would permit employers and unions to bargain on the employer's contribution to a legal services plan as an additional fringe benefit for workers. This is now prohibited under the strict limits imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act on employer payments to union representatives.

Earlier, other representatives of labor, the bar associations and the insurance industry appeared in behalf of the measure.

Max Zimne, general counsel of the Ladies' Garment Workers, said the need for amending legislation is evident from surveys showing that the safeguarding of the legal rights of the 150 million middle-class Americans with incomes of $15,000 or less is "fundamentally and outrageously impaired."

Joyce Miller, director of the Clothing Workers' Dept. of Social Services, described a prepaid group legal services plan begun on Apr. 1, 1972 for 6,000 members of the union in the Chicago area.

She said the union found its members' legal problems fell into these broad categories: consumer transactions, domestic and family relations, landlord and tenant problems, noncommercial real estate transactions, defenses against lawsuits arising from a debt, legal advice and wills.

Robert J. Connerton, general counsel of the Laborers, reported on several experimental legal services plans now operating around the country. Employes have four or five cents per-hour-worked deducted for the union-sponsored legal funds, he said.

Response has been favorable, Connerton said, chiefly because without such prepaid assistance, many working families could not afford adequate counsel. He said the programs now operating prohibit the funds from paying for suits against employers, unions or between members.

Others supporting the measure were Stephen Schlossberg, general counsel of the Auto Workers, and Hugh Duffy, executive director of the newly formed National Consumer Center for Legal Services, in which a number of unions are participating.

Backing the bill, too, were the Association of Trial Lawyers, American Bar Association and Insurance Co. of North America.

Opposing the measure were several building contractor groups.

Labor Scores Bid for USSR Trade Status

The AFL-CIO is opposed to the Administration's campaign to grant "most favored nation" status to the Soviet Union, Federation President George Meany declared, because there is no solid evidence that the USSR has abolished its "despicable exit tax on Jews seeking freedom in Israel."

Noting the President's campaign on behalf of the Soviet Union to extend U.S. trade laws, Meany said that "under no present circumstances should the Soviet Union be granted such a 'most favored nation' status."

He noted that "the President has no solid evidence that the Soviet Union has abolished or will abolish its infamous head tax. There is no evidence at all that the Soviet Union would keep its promise, even if it made such a pledge openly and publicly, which it has not done. Indeed the Soviet Union has an unbroken record of breaking her word every time she gives it."

The statement pointed out that the Soviet Union is already a signatory to three United Nations declarations that prohibit nations from barring the emigration of its nationals to other countries. The Soviets have placed an exit tax on Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel on the grounds that they must pay for their education if they leave the country.

Meany said he hoped that "those senators who have already declared their opposition to granting the Soviet Union 'most favored nation' status because of the Soviet exit tax will not weaken in the face of the White House campaign.

"There is no present indication that the Soviet Union has earned or deserves any special concessions paid for by the American taxpayer," Meany concluded.

The "most favored nation" status is the rule that trade advantages given to one nation must be given to all. Currently the USSR does not qualify for the most favored nation status.

Stage Employes Elect Nolan a Vice President

New York—The Theatrical Stage Employes announced the election of John J. Nolan as vice president to fill the vacancy created by the death of John Horohan. Nolan has been an officer of IATSE Local 1 in New York.

Washington State Employes Gain Right to Establish Union Shops

Olympia, Wash.—Washington will be the first state to provide union shop rights to its civil service employes under a new law that becomes effective June 1.

Herded through the legislature by District Council 28 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, the law can eventually cover all of the 42,000 state civil service workers. It provides for a union shop through a majority affirmative vote of all employes in a bargaining unit.

Norm Schut, director of the AFSCME council, said the legislation is the product of effective political action in electing candidates favorable to organized labor in the 1972 elections. Labor support for the campaign was coordinated by Washington State AFL-CIO President Joseph Davis and Sam Kinville, director of governmental affairs for the state central body.

4-21-73

The new law amends both the state civil service act and the higher education act. It provides that once a bargaining unit is established and certified, the bargaining representative may request a secret ballot election for a union shop.

If the majority of the employes in the unit approve, the union shop will be set up in 30 days. All present and future employes in the unit would be required to join the union within 30 days or be dismissed from the civil service.

Although the law exempts workers who object to joining a union because of religious beliefs, they would be required to pay a servicing fee to the union equal to monthly dues.

AFSCME Council 28 represents about 20,000 state employes in 49 bargaining units under the two state personnel boards.

The legislative campaign for the union shop law was launched last year at the Council 28 convention. The bill was introduced last fall after union-supported Democrats regained control of House chamber and retained control of the Senate.

Worth Hendrick, communications coordinator for the district council, said a behind-the-scenes effort to block passage was waged by House Republican leaders, the unaffiliated employes association and "right-to-work" proponents.

After the measure cleared the legislature, Hendrick said Gov. Daniel J. Evans (R) was pressured to veto the entire bill. But Evans vetoed only one section of the bill that would have allowed a union shop to be established through a majority vote of unit members casting ballots. The substitute section requires a majority vote of the entire unit.

Labor Speaks Out On Controls Vote

Officers of AFL-CIO state and local central bodies have been asked to say "thanks" to their congressmen who supported effective controls on prices, rent and interest rates —and to express labor's "bitter disappointment" at those who opposed equitable economic stabilization legislation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller enclosed with his letter to the central bodies advance copies of the rollcall vote that appears on Page 6.

He also urged central body officers to remind their congressmen and senators of labor's strong support for the Burke-Hartke trade bill and, in the House, for the Dent minimum wage bill that would raise the wage floor without discrimination because of age and extend coverage to 6 million additional workers.

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Meany Blasts White House For 'Big Lies' on Economy

URW Puts Goodyear Pact to Vote

Cincinnati — The Rubber Workers reached tentative agreement with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. on a new contract providing for an hourly wage increase of 78 cents spread over three years, an early retirement provision and other fringe benefits.

The agreement, which still must be ratified by the 23,000 URW workers at 15 Goodyear plants throughout the nation, came two hours past the once-extended contract deadline. The original deadline of midnight, Apr. 20, was extended when both parties agreed that extra time might bring about a settlement without a strike.

The agreement was the first in more than a decade of bargaining with the rubber industry's Big Four—Goodyear, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Uniroyal, Inc., and B. F. Goodrich Co.—that was reached without a long and difficult strike.

The wage increases are effective at all Goodyear plants except those at Danville, Va., and Union City, Tenn., where the increase will be 88 cents, and at Windsor, Vt., where the increase will be only 33 cents.

The higher wage at Danville and Union City was agreed to in order to bring workers' wages there in line with other plants, the union said. The Windsor raise was smaller to make the plant more competitive with other firms in the industry.

The agreement calls for a 29-

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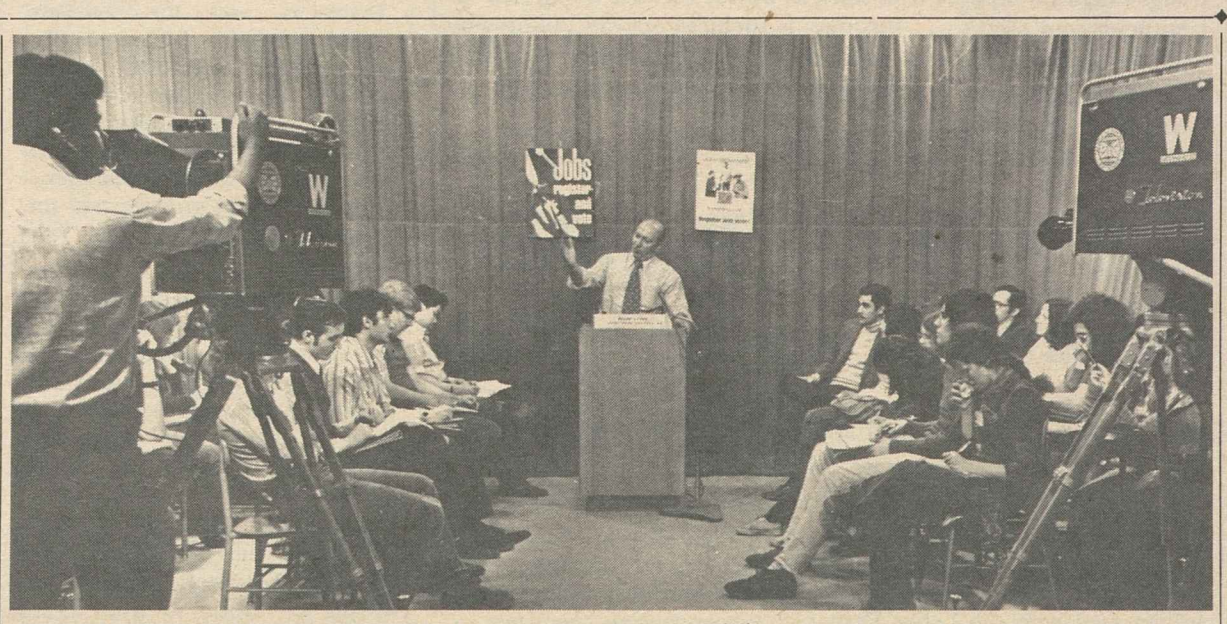

TELEVISION TAPING SESSION features Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers Union of America in one of 16 lectures on historical and contemporary issues of American labor being used in history and labor courses in New York City schools. The taped lecture series is sponsored by the city school board, Local 2 of the Teachers and New York Frontlash.

Campaign Designed to Hide Facts

AFL-CIO President George Meany accused the Nixon Administration of using the big lie technique "to hide the facts of soaring inflation, continued high unemployment, mounting budget deficits and a shocking drop in public confidence."

The Administration's new propaganda campaign, Meany said, is designed to convince the public that "You're all right, Jack."

Meany blasted the "compilation of lies" by Roy Ash, director of the President's Office of Management & Budget, that appeared in a signed article in the Apr. 25 issue of the New York Times.

The AFL-CIO president cited the following six major lies in the article, with Ash's words in quotation marks, followed by the facts refuting them:

Lie No. 1—"By most of the usual statistics, the second Nixon Administration is off to an excellent start . . . Unemployment is down from 6 percent to 5.1 percent."

Fact No. 1—It was the policies of the Nixon Administration that pushed unemployment up to 6 percent.

In February 1969, right after Mr. Nixon took office, there were 2.7 million Americans reported as unemployed—3.3 percent of the labor force. In February 1973, after four years of Nixon economic game plans, 4.4 million Americans were unemployed—5.1 percent of the work force.

More Americans were forced to work part-time in February 1973, than in 1969 because full-time jobs were not available. The Labor Dept. reports 2.3 million workers

(Continued on Page 6)

Big Firms Prosper:

1st Quarter Profits Point to Boom Year

New York—A First National City Bank survey of 721 corporations with earnings of $5 billion reveals after-tax profits in the first three months of this year were 24 percent higher than last year's first-quarter profits.

Business Week magazine echoed the Citibank report in a preliminary survey of first-quarter 1973 profits statements. The magazine said indications are that after-tax profits are running at a $60 billion to $61 billion annual rate—up more than 20 percent from the $49.5 billion rate recorded in last year's first quarter.

Citibank reported five out of six companies in its survey posted higher earnings than a year earlier. All industry groupings except mining and air transport scored gains.

The New York bank said gains among manufacturing industries were nearly all substantial. Tobacco was the only industry that showed less than a 15 percent increase.

The 490 manufacturing firms in the Citibank survey reported an average increase of 31 percent in after-tax profits over a year earlier. Earnings in manufacturing usually drop sharply—about 11 percent—from the fourth quarter of any year to the first quarter of the new year. This year, however, profits stayed at last year's fourth-quarter level, the bank reported.

Business Week headed its report: "Corporate profits are snowballing into another record-breaking quarter." Even the $61 billion estimate could turn out to be low, the magazine said.

In its preview of first-quarter profits of corporations, Business Week noted the paper industry continued to score sharp gains. Crown Zellerbach's profits rose by 197 percent over the same period last year. Mead's profits were up 80 percent and St. Regis's, 66 percent.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical rolled up an after-tax profit rise of 316 percent. American Can posted a 91 percent increase. The nation's banks didn't do too badly, either, chalking up quarterly profits as much as 29 percent above a year ago.

Union Rights Sought for All Hospitals

Employes of non-profit hospitals should have the same rights and protections provided most other health care workers under the National Labor Relations Act, organized labor told Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said in a letter to a special House Labor subcommittee that the federation fully supports legislation that would extend the coverage to non-profit hospital workers excluded from the protections of the labor law.

The bill was introduced by Representatives Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) chairman of the subcommittee, and John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio).

The Service Employes and the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store

(Continued on Page 8)

House Conservatives Stall Public Jobs Bill

A congressional drive to continue the public service employment program that the Nixon Administration wants to discard stalled in the House as the conservative coalition narrowly won a key procedural vote.

Republicans and Dixie Democratic allies put together a 209-193 majority to block immediate consideration of a labor-supported bill that would extend the public employment program an additional two years.

The legislation also would increase federal funds that local and state governments could use to hire unemployed persons for jobs that otherwise would go unfilled. Most of the additional funds were earmarked for central cities and depressed rural areas with jobless rates above 6 percent.

A letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, sent to all House members before the vote, termed the public employment legislation "one of the nation's most effective manpower programs."

It combines jobs for the unem-

(Continued on Page 7)

Price Surge, Wage Lag Laid to Policy Failures

A sharp new rise in the cost of living coupled with the continuing decline in the buying power of workers' earnings provide "proof positive" of "the complete failure" of the Nixon Administration's policies, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

Meany's comments followed a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that consumer prices shot up at an adjusted annual rate of 9.6 percent in March while the real earnings of the average worker with three dependents dropped by three tenths of 1 percent.

"These latest record-breaking figures mean that the American consumer, housewife and worker are going to pay, pay and keep on paying for these failures," Meany said.

Led by food prices, which soared at the seasonally adjusted rate of 30 percent, the government's Consumer Price Index for March took

(Continued on Page 8)

URW Reaches Tentative Pact With Goodyear

(Continued from Page 1)

cent boost in wages this year, 25 cents next year, and 24 cents in 1975. Night shift workers will receive an added bonus of three cents an hour, beginning this year. Big Four rubber workers currently earn $4.75 an hour straight time.

Besides wages, the contract provides extensive improvements in fringe benefits, including:

- Early retirement. Workers with 30 years of service may retire at age 55 on a pension reduced four-tenths of 1 percent per month until they reach the social security age of 62. In addition to their regular pension, such early retirees will receive a $200 monthly supplement until age 62.
- A boost in pension benefits from $7.75 per month per year of service to $8.50 per month per year of service.
- Improvements in hospitalization insurance, including the addition of oral surgery and special dental benefits within coverage limits. Sickness and accident coverage rises from $85 to $95 a week.
- A $1,000 increase in life insurance coverage, raising the level from $8,500 to $9,500.
- A paid prescription drug program for all retirees beginning on May 1, 1974. Active union members now receive this benefit.

The agreement, which is expected to be put to a membership vote within a week, is now being scrutinized by the URW executive board.

The union said it hopes the new contract will serve as a model for contracts with the other three major rubber companies.

The world's largest tire firm, Goodyear led the industry last year with sales topping $4 billion. The company has 1972 net earnings of $193.2 million, a 13.5 percent increase over the previous year.

Rise in College Enrollment Set At 2 Percent

College and university enrollment in the United States rose 2 percent to a record 9.2 million last fall, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare reported.

The 179,000 increase over the fall of 1971 enrollment was disclosed in an annual fall enrollment survey by HEW's Office of Education.

The bulk of the increase came in two-year institutions, which accounted for 2,625,000 students, a 5.4 percent rise over the previous year's enrollment of 2,491,000, HEW said. California led the nation in the number of students attending two-year institutions last fall—about 747,000. New York was next with 229,000.

Four-year institutions posted a slight gain of 45,000 students. Enrollment last fall rose to 6,579,000 from 6,534,000 in 1971. Ohio topped the states with more than 211,000 enrolled in four-year colleges and universities.

HEW noted that numerical gains have been recorded in every survey taken since 1951, but the annual rate of increase has been diminishing in recent years.

Nearly 2,700 higher education institutions across the country participated in the survey, which covered students signed up not only for programs leading toward degrees but also those in vocational and technical programs of less than four years.

Labor's Image Outshines Business in School Poll

High school students feel that organized labor is doing far more to meet its social responsibilities than are the nation's business firms, according to a poll taken for the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

Parade magazine, the Sunday newspaper supplement, reported in its Apr. 22 edition that the students told the Chamber pollsters corporations show little interest in the needs of people, while rolling up excessive profits and inaccurately advertising their products.

The poll, conducted among 3,000 high school seniors and juniors, also revealed that they have a greater trust in unions, Parade magazine reported.

Almost 60 percent of the students declared that unions were the organizations most responsible for raising the living standard of the average American worker.

While not admitting that the poll backfired, state Chamber of Commerce President Lester W. Brann, Jr., said: "The findings illustrate that the true story of business is not being told to students and others . . . Business is spending untold millions in far-ranging programs to expand its social responsibility role."

The Parade article concluded: "That may well be—only an awful lot of students clearly doubt it."

Suit Seeks to Regulate Chemical Cancer Agents

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Health Research Group are suing the Labor Dept. to issue immediate standards to protect workers from exposure to cancer-inducing chemicals.

The OCAW and the Washington-based research group filed the suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia after the Occupational Safety & Health Administration failed to act on a petition filed with the Labor Dept. last December.

They are asking the court to order the Labor Dept. to set emergency temporary standards covering 10 carcinogenic substances that have been linked to cancer among workers, according to the petition.

While the petition does not seek an outright ban on the use of the compounds, it asks that regulations be set prohibiting exposure of workers to or contact with the chemicals by any route: respiratory, oral or skin.

It cites medical research studies that trace the exposure of workers to the chemicals to cancer in the bladder, liver, kidney, lungs and other vital organs.

Named as defendants in the suit are Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan and Assistant Labor Secretary John A. Stender, who heads the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

The Labor Dept. has the authority to impose standards under the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Each of the chemicals for which strict standards are sought has been shown "to be carcinogenic from actual human exposure or through adequate animal bioassays," the petition notes.

"These studies further indicate that there is no safe level of exposure which can be set" and countless numbers of workers face grave danger through continued exposure to the substances.

The petition says the findings have been the basis of action by the American Conference of Government Hygienists, the state of Pennsylvania and foreign nations that have barred the importation or use of the chemicals.

Meanwhile, OSHA Administrator Chain Robbins said at a conference in Denver that his agency is planning to issue emergency standards soon on pesticides and chemicals. Robbins told the Industrial Medical Association that the new standards will cover up to 15 cancer-causing chemicals.

Statements in support of the OCAW action have been filed with the court by the AFL-CIO, the federation's Industrial Union Dept. and the Steelworkers.

'Sweetheart' Farm Pacts:

Senate Unit Probes Deal by Teamsters

Coachella, Calif.—Staff members of the Senate Labor Committee began an investigation into charges by the United Farm Workers that table grape growers in the Coachella Valley are conspiring with the Teamsters to destroy the small farm workers union.

UFW Director Cesar Chavez has accused the growers of signing "sweetheart" contracts with the Teamsters the day after their three-year agreements with the UFW expired on Apr. 14. The Teamsters' contracts provide lower wages and fewer benefits than the renewals negotiated by the Farm Workers with two growers representing 15 percent of grape production in the area.

Chavez has challenged the Teamsters and the vineyard owners to hold elections to decide which union the grape-pickers want to represent them. Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons rejected the proposal, and an Indio attorney representing most of the growers said the thought of elections was "absurd."

Robert Nagle, chief counsel for the Senate committee and a member of its investigating team, met with Chavez and said afterwards: "I think having an election would be very desirable but I don't think there's much likelihood at this point."

The factfinding team is looking into specific charges of grower payoffs and Teamsters' violence and threats of refusal to truck grapes handled by the UFW. Nagle declined to say whether the committee would hold public hearings on the charges.

The question of which union has the support of the farm workers is one of the major issues in the dispute. Chavez points to a poll of 953 farm workers conducted three days before the UFW contracts ran out which showed 85 percent favored representation by the UFW.

Farm workers are not protected by the National Labor Relations Act, which prevents private employers in other areas of the economy from signing a contract with another union without a vote by the workers.

More than 1,000 UFW members have struck the 15 growers who signed four-year contracts with the Teamsters. In the first week of the strike, 310 pickets were arrested for violating a court order restricting picketing against the growers.

Following a hearing, Superior Court Judge Fred Metheney changed the restraining order to permit unlimited picketing within 60 feet of growers' properties. He also issued an anti-"goon" squad order stipulating that "no person shall threaten either the workers or pickets with guns, knives, lead pipes, baseball bats, billy clubs, grape stakes, or other dangerous instruments."

Sheriff's deputies the next day confiscated black rubber hoses, ax handles, clubs and sharpened grape stakes from Teamsters who were patrolling a vineyard, the UFW reported.

ILO Oil Industry Panel Affirms Right to Strike over Safety Issues

Geneva, Switzerland—Oil workers have a right to lay down their tools when an employer fails to respect job safety and health rules.

This was one of the conclusions reached at a 24-nation conference on the petroleum industry held here under the auspices of the International Labor Organization.

The ILO declaration came as the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers continued their strike against the Shell Oil Co.

Some 4,000 OCAW members struck the firm at several plants and refineries in the United States last Jan. 24 protesting Shell's refusal to negotiate on a health and safety program.

OCAW President A. F. Grospiron, one of two U.S. worker delegates to the ILO petroleum committee meeting, hailed the conference report on occupational health and safety as "far-reaching."

"This problem of the health and safety of the worker received an attention that it never had before," said Grospiron, who served as worker vice chairman of the session.

"By having worker, employer and government representatives meet, a communication is established that produces a rub-off of factual conclusions recognized by all," he said.

The committee stressed the duty of governments to lay down on-the-job health and safety standards based on the best information available. It added that enforcement of the standards should be insured by "adequate inspection services."

The committee also declared that unions and employers should "promote and provide" health and safety measures on a "joint participating basis," the very approach proposed by the OCAW in its new contracts with the oil industry.

Every major oil firm but Shell and Standard Oil of California (Chevron) has agreed to union proposals to establish joint labor-management procedures aimed at eliminating health hazards in the workplace.

Grospiron, addressing the session, told delegates he regards the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act in the United States as "a good beginning, the base from which we bargain up."

In another area—the social problems of contract and casual workers—Gene McCoy, a special representative of the Operating Engineers, helped draft resolutions stressing that such workers should be guaranteed the "full enjoyment of trade union rights."

One of the resolutions called on oil companies to provide training programs to upgrade regular workers, permitting them to fill jobs requiring special skills instead of having the work done by temporary help or contractors.

While the ILO meeting was drawing to a close, a large group of prominent scientists in medical and related fields held a Washington, D.C., news conference to announce their support of the OCAW strike.

The group, including two Nobel Prize winners, said workers have long served as unwitting "guinea pigs" to provide useful toxicological data, which have helped to protect the public.

"The effects of most environmental pollutants, such as carbon monoxide, lead, mercury and also of most human carcinogens were first detected in workmen," the scientists pointed out.

"The in-plant environment is a concentrated toxic microcosm of that outside. Additionally, many toxic agents disperse beyond the plant and pose public hazards."

The group noted there are more than 10,000 new chemicals in widespread industrial use today, and that 500 new chemicals are introduced annually.

"Existing standards relate to only 450 of these chemicals, are obsolete, ignore delayed toxic effects, particularly cancer and chronic respiratory disease, and are poorly enforced," the scientists observed.

Robert McGlotten Back At AFL-CIO Staff Post

Robert M. McGlotten has returned to his post as assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

McGlotten had been on leave of absence from the federation to serve as special assistant to Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan and resigned from that position.

Clerks Launch Drive:

U.S. Urged to Run Failing Railroads

New York—A major legislative drive to bring about government ownership and operation of six bankrupt railroads in the Northeast section of the United States has been launched by the Railway & Airline Clerks.

BRAC President C. L. Dennis said the effort to win congressional approval for the federal government to take over the railroads would be marked by "the strongest legislative activity in the history of this railroad union."

A rally by 1,500 BRAC members kicked off the drive. Subsequent meetings have been scheduled by the union in 25 other cities throughout the area served by the railroads.

Theme of the campaign, as expressed in a slide film, a pamphlet, and stickers and buttons, is "SOS—We Need Federail."

The six railroads now in receivership are the Penn Central, the Central of New Jersey, the Erie-Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, the Boston & Maine and the Reading.

Dennis charged in a statement that "the make-shift plans proposed by the Dept. of Transportation are not a program for public service but a carefully devised system of corporate cannibalism."

He said: "The plans are designed to salvage for other railroads those properties from which there is a fair chance of extracting a profit. The rest will be liquidated.

"This DOT plan offers chaos to the communities of the Northeast—a loss of transport facilities, a loss of jobs, a severe blow to commerce and industry, and a threat to the ports of the northeastern states.

"There is no hint of public service anywhere in the DOT program."

Dennis said the plan proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission would "study still further a subject that has already been studied for years."

In contrast, he said, "the BRAC program is based on the realization that railroads are truly a public utility. Too many of them—particularly in the Northeast section of the country—have been run not as private enterprises but as the private preserve of stock manipulators and gamblers.

"These railroads are bankrupt because they were mismanaged and drained of their resources. In this situation, the only way the public can be served is through a federal takeover of these railroads and the operation of these carriers in the public service."

WATER COLOR PAINTING of the Front Royal, Va., education center of the American Institute for Free Labor Development is presented to AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr., right, and Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO inter-American affairs representative. Ricardo Miguel Rios, a member of the musicians' union from Uruguay, made the painting during his stay at Front Royal. He was among the 39 students from Latin America in the 45th graduating class at the AIFLD institute.

Rent Rise Documented By AFL-CIO Survey

The ineffectiveness of economic controls emerged clearly in an AFL-CIO survey that showed rent increases topped 10 percent for almost half of the tenants involved in the 43-city study.

The survey covered the 18-month period between Aug. 1, 1971, and Mar. 1, 1973, during all three phases of President Nixon's economic stabilization program.

The study was conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services price watchdogs with the cooperation of seven AFL-CIO unions.

Almost two-thirds of the 387 renters who returned questionnaires reported rent increases during the survey period, Community Services Director Leo Perlis said.

The average increase was 15 percent, but nearly one-fifth of the respondents said they had been tagged with rent hikes of more than 20 percent.

The majority of the tenants surveyed live in apartments. Only 10 percent of the study group were in rented houses. The average rent was $135 a month.

More than one-third of respondents reported that rent hikes were accompanied by a decrease in landlord services. In some cases, cutbacks in service were made in lieu of rent increases.

The study showed that low-wage housing tenants were socked with the highest percentage increases. One tenant in Omaha, Neb., reported two boosts in rent during the survey period, the first for 42.8 percent and a second for 50 percent.

Sharp increases were also noted in middle-income housing, the survey report showed. It cited examples of a 40 percent hike in Lansing, Mich., on a $125 monthly rental charge; 30 percent in New York on a $100 rent; 30 percent in Atlanta on a $120 rent, and 55 percent in San Diego on a $100 rent.

Unions cooperating in the survey were the Postal Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Communications Workers, Teachers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, and the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Another study conducted by the Community Services price watchers in the District of Columbia since the end of Phase 2 focused on the spectacular rise in food prices.

Between Jan. 11, the start of Phase 3, and Mar. 26, the price for regular hamburger, for example, climbed from 79 cents a pound to 95 cents in D.C. supermarkets.

During the same period, ground chuck went up from 89 cents to $1.09 a pound. In the poultry sections, whole fryers rose from 31 cents to 53 cents and roasting chickens from 59 to 79 cents a pound.

The food price study showed increases between Jan. 11 and Apr. 16 in onions from 89 cents to $1.09 for a three-pound bag.

Milk prices during the January-April period rose from 99 cents a gallon to $1.09 and a dozen eggs from 65 cents to 75 cents.

The Community Services study also noted marked price increases in seafoods, produce, dairy products and delicatessen meats.

CONVENTION

The Newspaper Guild has rescheduled its 1973 convention in Vancouver, B.C., to July 30-Aug. 3 at Hotel Vancouver. The convention was originally scheduled for June 25-29

Texas Firm Held at Fault In Walkout

Kyle, Tex.—A long, determined battle for basic trade union rights came closer to victory for some 60 striking workers of the Longhorn Machine Works here.

A National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge in Austin ruled that the company caused and prolonged the strike, which began last May. The walkout was, "from its inception, an unfair labor practice strike," precipitated by the firm, ALJ Benjamin A. Theeman ruled.

Management negotiated in bad faith with the workers, forcing them to strike "so that new employes could be hired as permanent replacements," the NLRB judge found.

Ten months before the strike began, Longhorn's workers—mostly low-paid Mexican-Americans—picked the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as their bargaining agent in a representation election. The union proceeded to negotiate for an initial contract to cover the workers.

During a year's bargaining spread out over 32 meetings, the company "negotiated in bad faith with the union with no intention of entering into a final or binding agreement," Theeman found.

While the negotiating sessions were in progress, Longhorn's owners unilaterally discontinued the company's practice of crediting broken periods of employment towards seniority.

Such actions, along with other items of disagreement, constituted unfair labor practices, and "were the cause of the strike," Theeman said.

The NLRB judge specifically cited Clifford G. Shawd, a management consultant on labor relations, for refusal to bargain in good faith.

Theeman ordered the company to reinstate the striking workers, dismissing, if necesary, any employes hired to replace them.

Ray Mendez, IUE international representative for the union who headed the negotiating committee, said: "Obviously we are very pleased with the court's decision.

"We are hopeful an agreement can be reached soon that will put these people who've been on strike for nearly a year back to work with the justice they've struggled so hard to reach."

State Dept. Labor Aide Lauds Goals of AIFLD

The U.S. policy of support for free trade unionism will remain constant in the future as it has since the end of World War II, the top labor affairs official of the State Dept. told graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Dale E. Good, recently named Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for International Labor Affairs, said the government's assistance in AIFLD programs is provided not as a favor, "but as a matter of right and justice."

This support, Good said, is based on the fact that American workers—many who are members of the AFL-CIO—contribute to the government's resources.

These taxpayers "have said to their government through the AFL-CIO that they want part of their tax dollars to go to further trade unionists and help them throughout the world."

Good, who is also labor affairs director for the government's Agency for International Development, stressed the link between economic development and freedom in his address to the 39 graduates of the AIFLD class.

A higher standard of living is achieved by workers under democratic forms of government, he stressed, because they participate in the economic development and enjoy the fruits of their productivity.

Graduates of the 45th AIFLD class also heard addresses by fellow Latin American trade unionists representing the two sections of the institute's program. They were Arturo Jaramillo of Ecuador, speaking for participants in the course on adult education techniques, and Alberto Marques of Brazil for students in the union finances course.

AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr., presided at the graduation ceremonies. Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, presented the certificates to the graduates.

Three Unionists Named To Health Wage Panel

Three union leaders are among 11 members named to the new Health Industry Wage & Salary Committee of the Cost of Living Council.

COLC Chairman John T. Dunlop appointed Presidents Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, George Hardy of the Service Employes and Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, along with Mrs. Alice Ahmuty, director of the economic security and general welfare department of the American Nurses Association, as the labor members of the tripartite panel.

The panel is similar to one already formed for the food industry. It will make recommendations on wage stabilization issues and cases in the health industry during Phase 3 of the Administration's economic controls program. Only the food, health and construction industries remain under mandatory wage and price controls.

Management members include William C. Howe, senior vice president of the Health & Hospital Corp.; Andrew Gensey, vice president of the Kaiser Foundation medical care program, and Sidney Lewine, administrator of Mt. Sinai Hospital in Cleveland.

The public members are Carl Stevens, a Harvard University economics professor; Gerald D. Rosenthal, an economics professor at Brandeis University, and Mrs. Eva Robins and Eric J. Schmertz, both New York City arbitrators.

In another development, the COLC relaxed its requirement of prenotification and approval of all wage and salary increases in the food industry.

Under the new regulations, pay adjustments agreed to between Mar. 29 and Aug. 1 may be put into effect prior to Aug. 1 if they do not exceed the general wage guideline. Such adjustments, however, must be reported to the council within 10 days of the scheduled increase.

Generally, after Aug. 1, food industry pay increases regardless of amount will require prior approval from the council before they may be put into effect, COLC said.

Superboom for Whom?

THE NATION'S BUSINESS magazines and financial pages are talking about a "superboom" that is reflected in new profit reports and group compilations all coming up with newer and higher figures.

But the average worker is just about where he was a year ago as far as the real buying power of his wages is concerned, and if prices continue to climb out of sight and pocketbook, he may be in worse shape by the end of the year.

This is what's been happening in the wage area. Average hourly earnings of non-supervisory workers in private, non-farm employment—over 50 million workers—increased 5.6 percent between March 1972 and March 1973. That is almost precisely the 5.5 percent standard for wages set by the Pay Board.

The buying power of most of this 5.6 percent rise in hourly earnings has been washed out by the 4.7 percent increase in living costs. It has been declining in recent months and in March was no greater than it had been in August 1972.

The buying power of workers' weekly earnings, which had picked up during most of 1971 and 1972 began to decline in November. It has been in a downward trend ever since. The weekly after-tax earnings of the average non-supervisory worker with three dependents declined in terms of buying power in four of the five months from November to March. This decline came about as a result in the accelerated rise in living costs and the increases in social security taxes that became effective in January 1973.

In March 1973 the buying power of after-tax weekly earnings was actually slightly less than in March 1972.

IN THE PRICE AREA, the situation varies drastically from the wage picture. Wholesale prices rose 10.5 percent from March 1972 to March 1973. This is more than four times faster than the government's 2.5 percent standard for price increases.

The rise in wholesale prices has been getting progressively worse. In the past three months the rise has been at a yearly rate of 21.5 percent.

Leading the way have been prices of farm products and processed foods—up 25.1 percent in the past year and at a yearly rate of 53.1 percent in the past three months. But the sharp rise has not been confined to farm products and food. Wholesale prices of industrial goods rose 5.1 percent in the past 12 months and at a yearly rate of 10.3 percent in the past three months.

For consumers, the Consumer Price Index rose 4.7 percent in the past 12 months, almost twice as fast as the government's 2.5 percent price standard. In the past three months the rise in the CPI has been at an annual rate of 8.8 percent.

Prices of food bought in the supermarkets and groceries increased at a yearly rate of 35.8 percent in the past three months—led by the prices of meats, poultry and fish which increased at an annual rate of 74.8 percent.

Business profits have come up the winner of this wage-price trend. In 1971 corporate after-tax profits rose 14 percent above the 1970 level. This was followed by a 15.7 percent rise in 1972. In the January-March quarter of 1973 the profit boom has been spectacular. The First National City Bank of New York reports that after-tax profits were up 24 percent for the first quarter of the year over the same period a year ago.

That's the lopsided economic picture as the nation heads into the spring-summer sector of the superboom.

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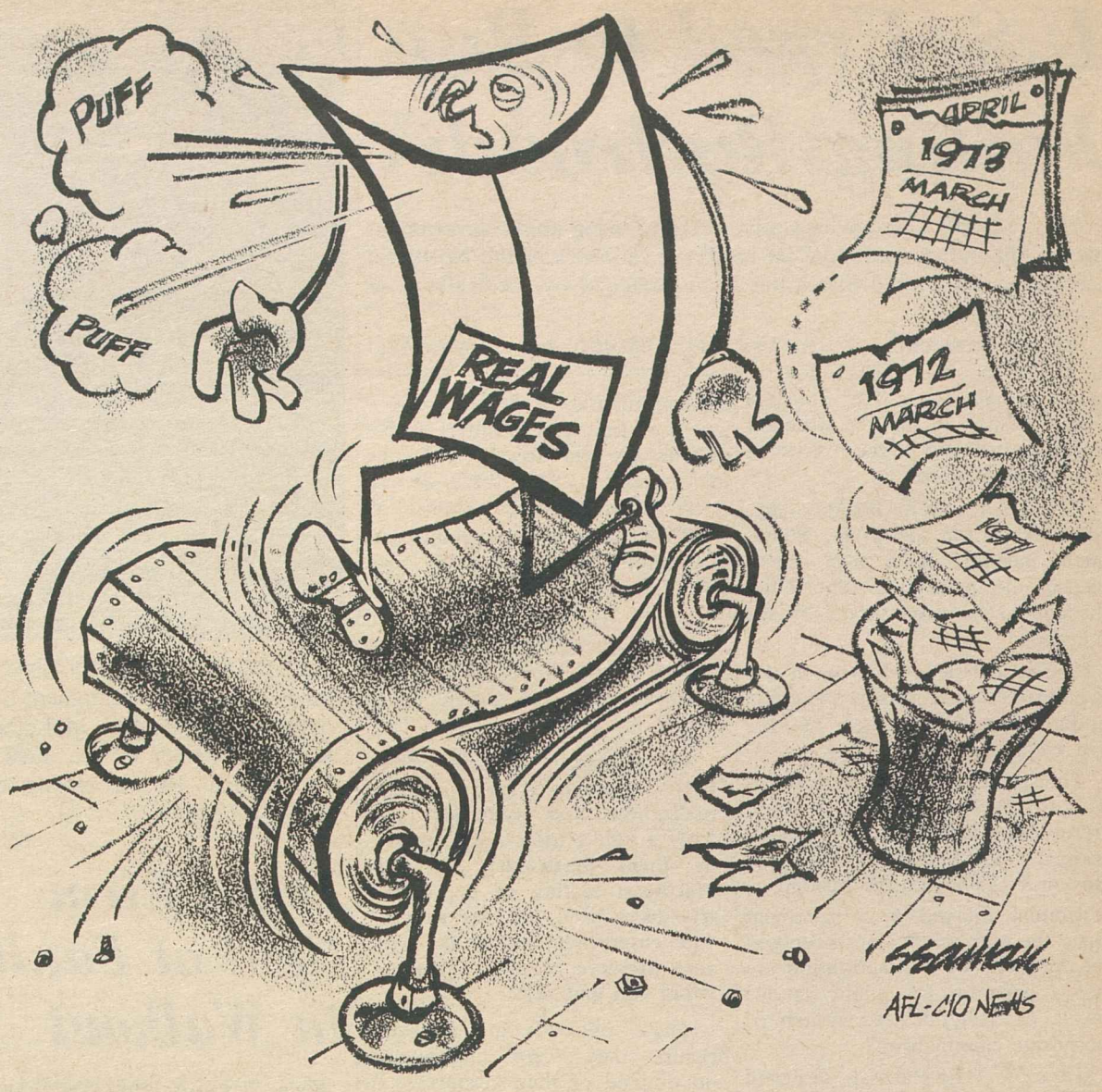

A Word Edgewise:

Television News Critic Weighs Reality, Business Enterprise

By John P. Roche

IN HIS NEW BOOK, News from Nowhere, Edward Jay Epstein poses the question "Is television network news truly a 'mirror of reality'?"

Epstein did an interesting but flawed study of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy, and subsequently, for the New Yorker, a superb analysis of the myth of the police campaign to murder the Black Panthers. He has now turned his attention to the charges that television network news has consistently shown a liberal bias, and to the reply that the news programs simply mirror reality.

His book is going to disappoint partisans of both viewpoints. After a painstaking investigation of the inner operations of the network news shows, Epstein emerges with two major conclusions.

First, that network news is not a mirror of reality, that much of it is semi-fiction—a new dramatic art-form. A documentary on hunger in America, for example, comes on with a child dying on the screen. The viewer's automatic assumption is that the child died of hunger, though in fact the baby in the film did not. This is justified by the producers on the ground that other babies undoubtedly have died of hunger, but at the moment of filming, one was not available.

Similarly a five-hour protest at Columbia University, which in cold terms was a complete fizzle, could be converted into three or four minutes of howling action by the boys in the cutting room. Obviously Walter Cronkite or any of the other network anchormen can not go on the air with three or four minutes of nothing happening at Columbia—even though that would have mirrored reality.

In a different context, news is where the cameras are. Here the contrast in the coverage of the Democratic and Republican 1968 nominating conventions is a case in point: although in Chicago no one was killed, the frenzy took place on camera. In Miami Beach, on the other hand, where there were riots and deaths, no TV trucks were on hand to convert it into "news."

Epstein's second conclusion will disappoint Vice President Agnew, Clay Whitehead, and other critics of TV's alleged "liberal bias." He makes a persuasive case that the only bias the networks have is one in favor of making money, and backs it up with a fascinating exploration of the logistics of network news production.

"News" turns out basically to be what happens in five cities that are tied into the big cable. It costs a fortune to go out into the hinterland; California and the West Coast create time problems, so the nets end up with an essentially East Coast orientation. (Nothing short of another San Francisco earthquake that occurs on the West Coast after noon EST is going to make it into the 6 o'clock shows.)

Because of cost problems, Epstein writes, it is "economically more efficient to consign news of small town America and remote cities to such timeless features as the CBS series 'On the Road with Charles Kuralt' . . . the fundamental economic structure compels producers to select a large share of their film stories from a few locations."

LATER HE OBSERVES pessimistically that as long as these "requisites remain essentially the same, network news can be expected to define American society by the problems of a few urban areas rather than the entire nation, by action rather than ideas, by dramatic protests rather than substantive contradictions . . . by atypical rather than typical views."

This conclusion will leave many critics dissatisfied, and I confess that I wish Epstein had confronted in a serious way Edith Efron's charge of bias in coverage of the 1968 campaign.

Epstein virtually eliminates the human, subjective factor, but I recall some trick camera shots of Hubert Humphrey looking like the village idiot and—without getting manic—I am not convinced it was accidental. But with that caveat, I strongly recommend Epstein's book if only for documenting the point that network news is primarily a business, not a journalistic, enterprise.

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Bayard Rustin Says:

Nixon Imposes Retrenchment Without Mandate from People

TWO RECENT POLLS demonstrate the shallowness of President Nixon's contention that he speaks for a "new American majority."

The first poll, by Gallup, points out that Democratic Party registration is as strong today as it was before the election; there is, in other words, no national shift to the conservatism embodied in the Republican Party.

The second poll shows a convincing majority of Americans rejecting the President's domestic policies and his handling of the economy; people just aren't buying cutbacks in social programs or ineffective and unfair economic controls.

The message that comes across—that Nixon's re-election was one accompanied by a mandate for conservatism—comes as no surprise; the surprising, and disturbing thing is that this message has apparently escaped the eyes of the Democratic Party.

The Democrats have in fact seemingly surrendered their responsibility to serve as the representative of blacks, the poor, and working people in the face of Nixon's program of retrenchment. Only the Watergate case has prompted any kind of militancy from the party leadership. One might consider the preoccupation with Watergate a proper response to a moral issue.

But moral leadership, we should not forget, entails more than honesty in government; it is inextricably tied to the responsibility of liberalism to defend the rights and living conditions of common people, particularly when those rights and conditions are endangered, as they are now.

One does not have to expect the passage of the kind of legislation that marked the 1960s to ask for a more effective response from the Democrats. Black people cannot afford the defeatism that seems to pervade Congress, personified in Senate Majority Leader Mansfield's statement that "the President is in the driver's seat, at least for now."

If anything, the past election was a mandate for liberals. On one hand, liberalism was asked to offer candidates and programs that working people could relate to.

On the other, liberals were given a mandate, in the congressional elections, to resist the conservative economic policies of the Nixon Administration. For if the voters wanted a turn to the Right, they would have given Nixon the majority in the Senate and House that he asked for.

Blacks have an important, quite personal stake in what's going on in Washington. Economic controls which permit outrageous food prices hurt poor and working people, and thus blacks, much more severely than they do the more affluent. That is why the decision of the House to permit the President to carry out the same inequitable controls program is so discouraging.

Liberals have also failed to come up with an alternative to revenue sharing, even though the principle on which revenue sharing is based—local autonomy—is philosophically the opposite of the traditional ideals of the Left.

This is a program that is, once again, of particular concern to blacks, for it is less likely that the cities and states, which under revenue sharing will determine where funds are to be spent, will be as responsive to minority needs as was the federal government.

Once again, there is no popular demand for the revenue sharing concept, but the President will likely succeed because of the confusion of the Democratic opposition.

Blacks will also be inordinately affected by the proposed budget cutbacks. The Emergency Employment Act, which the President is determined to curtail, provided decent paying jobs for 100,000 previously unemployed minority workers. Housing, education and day care programs were also important to black families and black children.

THE MOST BASIC FAILING of the Democrats, however, is that they do not have a program. During the 1960s the Democratic Party did have a program, flawed in some respects and not comprehensive enough, but a program which benefited working people and around which working people could rally. The Republicans were then referred to as a "me-too" party because they would go along with the Democratic program.

Today the Democrats find themselves struggling against the "me-too" image. If they are to avoid this, however, they must have a broad program, and a strategy to deal with the immediate agenda of salvaging as much as possible from the Nixon cutbacks. If Richard Nixon does not indeed represent a new majority, there is no reason why his program of conservatism and social hardness should be instituted by default.

Administration Scored:

Severe Cuts in Vital Programs To Have Long-Term Effects

DEEP SLASHES in health and social programs the Nixon Administration is making through administrative fiat and budget manipulations can hurt the country for a long time, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman warned.

Across-the-board "meat ax" cuts aimed only at saving dollars are choking off vital programs shaped and funded by Congress, without judicious, intelligent assessment of how they could be reshaped and strengthened, Seidman declared. He deplored the Administration's demand for sacrifices from the most disadvantaged people while failing to move against special tax loopholes for large corporations and wealthy families.

True tax reform could add some $30 billion to annual federal revenues for programs that millions of Americans depend on for their very survival, he stressed.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman listed abrupt cuts or shut-offs for community mental health centers, hospital construction and research in heart disease, cancer and strokes as particularly severe in terms of both immediate and long-term impact.

He pointed out that some 500 communities have already developed or planned out-patient mental health centers that will substantially reduce the need for long-term care in state institutions. Abandonment of that program would force millions of persons to live out their lives in mental hospitals with far greater public expenditures than in the community mental health centers.

Seidman said the Administration's proposed termination of the Hill-Burton hospital and health facilities construction program "just doesn't make sense." He agreed that there is a surplus of hospital beds for acutely ill patients in some areas. But, he stressed, that is not true throughout the nation—particularly in the inner-city ghetto areas where there are "old, run-down hospitals that ought to be modernized or replaced."

Revenue sharing between the federal and state governments can't replace the federal health and social service programs that are being terminated or cut back, because the states are using those funds for other purposes, and the shared funds "won't make up the deficit."

Reporters questioning Seidman were Spencer Rich of the Washington Post and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE MINIMUM WAGE, from the days of the sweatshop a half century ago to today's niggardly scale of $1.60 an hour for only a part of the nation's workforce, has been a cherished cause of the American labor movement.

The first laws seeking to break through the barriers of low wages—less than $8 a week for three-fourths of working women in 1915—were passed in Massachusetts between 1912 and 1913. Oregon set a minimum of $8.64 a week for women soon after.

Yet, these steps were merely tentative and were restricted to women. It was not certain that they were constitutional. The U.S. Supreme Court split four-to-four on the Oregon law so the constitutional question remained unresolved.

It was not until 1923 when the legal blow fell. The high court declared a District of Columbia minimum wage unconstitutional. The vote was 5-to-3 with one abstention.

But the minimum wage issue would not die. The National Consumers League, with labor support, rebuilt the minimum wage movement and by the 1930s some 16 states had minimum wage laws. The depression of the Thirties brought a huge step-up in minimum wage thinking with the National Industrial Recovery Act calling for "minimum rates of pay" as determined by the federal government.

ONCE AGAIN THE SUPREME COURT stepped in to declare NIRA unconstitutional on the grounds that it violated individual freedom. It was one of those decisions that prompted President Roosevelt to propose his famous and ill-fated effort to "pack" the court with more liberal members.

But the minimum wage movement was too strong to rest in limbo. In 1936 the Supreme Court heard a new case, this time originating in the state of Washington and a year later found the act constitutional. On the heels of the decision came a Roosevelt bill calling for federal fair labor standards.

The resulting legislation was not overly generous even for those days. Minimum pay was 25 cents an hour for 1938; 30 cents an hour for 1939, and 40 cents thereafter. There was a howl of anguish from business and industry. They predicted that the minimum would cut down on jobs. Each year since then, the claims are repeated despite government reports that say this just hasn't happened.

From then on, Congress after Congress, organized labor has fought to keep the minimum wage more than a gesture. Unions were in the forefront of the successful fight to increase the minimum to 75 cents an hour in 1950 and again in 1961 when it was increased to $1.15 an hour and to $1.25 two years later. In 1967 Congress set the minimum at $1.40 and today's $1.60 in 1968.

All this time labor was fighting for extension of the minimum to more workers. Yet even today there are still some 15 million workers unprotected.

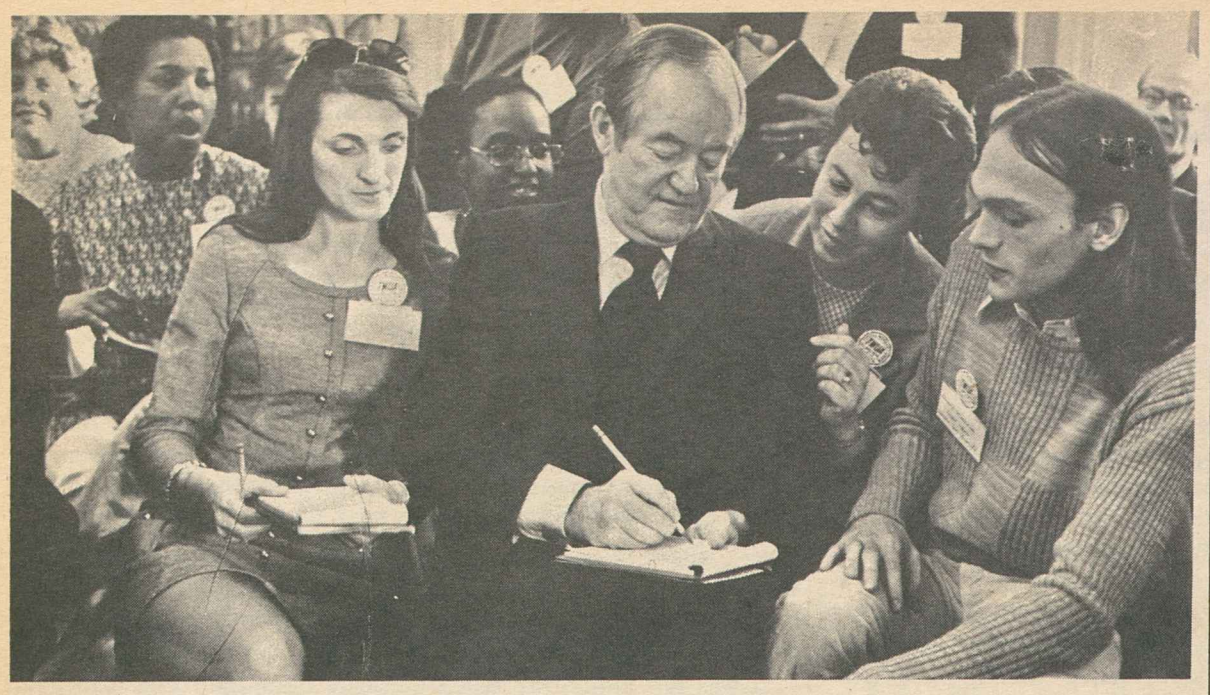
Organized labor wants all of these workers covered. It wants a minimum of at least $2 right now, rising speedily to $2.50 as opposed to the Nixon-Brennan proposals of $1.90 this year and only $2.30 by 1976.

But it was the Brennan support for a youth subminimum that really stung. For years the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have been angling for a subminimum that would open the door to below-standard wages for young people. And for years, organized labor has fought back.

"A subminimum wage for teenagers would permit unscrupulous employers to fire fathers and hire teenagers at a lower rate of pay," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared last February.

The minimum wage benefits millions of American workers who probably will never see the inside of a union hall. It is the product of the labor and devotion of more than one generation of union men and women. It should not be too surprising if they are sensitive about its downgrading.

MEAT AX cuts in health and social programs planned by the Nixon Administration threaten long-range damage to the nation, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Spencer Rich of the Washington Post. The weekly interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE delegates of the Textile Workers Union of America hold the attention of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, who takes notes on their appeal for increasing the federal minimum wage, pension protection and passage of the Burke-Hartke bill.

Meany Blasts Nixon Administration For Big Lie Technique on Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

were working part-time in February 1973 compared with 1.7 million in February 1969.

Unemployment among married men—the breadwinners—was 1.4 percent in February 1969. In February 1973, unemployment among married men was 2.4 percent.

Lie No. 2—"The Nixon policies have succeeded in reducing the rate of inflation from 6.7 percent when the President took office to 2.9 percent today."

Fact No. 2—According to Labor Dept. statistics for February 1969, the Consumer Price Index showed living costs during that three-month period had risen at an annual rate of 4.5 percent. For the same three-month period in 1972-73, the CPI went up at a 6.3 percent yearly rate.

On April 20, the Labor Dept. reported that living costs jumped eight-tenths of 1 percent in March —the second consecutive month in which consumer prices went up faster than at any time in the past 22 years. The Bureau of Labor Statistics stated: "in the calendar quarter ended in March, the Consumer Price Index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.8 percent."

The truth is that inflation is nearly twice as bad now as it was when Mr. Nixon took office.

Lie No. 3—"Confidence for the future is high. America's morale is also high."

Fact No. 3—On April 24, the day before Ash's article in the Times, the Survey of Consumer Attitudes, conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, reported:

"Rapidly rising food prices shattered consumer confidence and induced many people, with both high and low incomes, to become pessimistic. Because of the increase in living costs, the proportion of families saying that they were worse off than before and expecting to be worse off increased substantially . . . Fully two-thirds of respondents in the latest survey said that prices had gone up 'substantially' during the last 12 months. Even so, 44 percent of all respondents expected the rate of inflation to accelerate during the next 12 months."

Stock market prices, despite record-breaking profits, have plummeted in recent days with experts citing the lack of investor confidence in Administration policies for the decline.

Lie No. 4—"When the President pledged to hold the federal spending line at $250 billion in fiscal 1973 and $268 billion in fiscal 1974, he was greeted by howling cries of sour grapes by some members of Congress and in segments of the media."

Fact No. 4—The whole budget story must include deficits.

From fiscal 1970—the first full year of a Nixon budget— through the fiscal year ending this June 30, the Administration has accumulated budget deficits of $73.8 billion. This era of the greatest budget deficits since World War II is expected to continue through fiscal 1974 with an Administration forecasted deficit of $12.7 billion.

These budget deficits are essentially the result of huge tax giveaways to big business and wealthy families designed by the Administration and to the impact of the recession of 1969-70 engineered by the Administration.

Lie No. 5—"The route that the big spenders in the Congress threaten to take would mean a 15 percent surcharge on every American's income tax . . ."

Fact No. 5—The federal government could raise an additional $29 billion in tax revenues simply by closing some major tax loopholes that permit the wealthy and big corporations to avoid paying their fair share of federal income tax. Closing these loopholes would eliminate any need for an across-the-board tax surcharge.

Expenditures of vast federal funds never bothered Ash when they were spent on major cost overruns for government contracts with Litton Industries when he headed that corporation.

Lie No. 6—Finally, Ash argues that the Nixon Administration is doing more for the poor, the sick, aging, and the hungry than President Johnson.

Fact No. 6—It is the Nixon Administration that is cruelly dismantling social programs, terminating federal health programs, forcing the elderly to pay more out of their own pockets for health care thus flouting the promise of Medicare, and halting starts of public housing for low- and middle-income familes.

The Nixon Administration opposed a 20 percent social security increase, sought to slash the school lunch program for needy children and seeks to cut federal help to schools and libraires.

By inference and innuendo, Ash claims the 1972 election was a referendum on social programs and that these programs were repudiated. The choice in the 1972 election was between two political personalities and not a carte blanche rejection of important social programs. The President won the votes of millions of Americans who were dissatisfied with his economic and domestic policies but who were even more dissatisfied with his opponent.

Obviously, American consumers and workers can have no faith in an Administration that practices public deception. How could they?

Nixon Asks Urban Aid Under Shared Revenue

President Nixon sent to Congress a new proposal to substitute revenue sharing for federal programs.

One of a series of special revenue sharing messages, the "Better Communities" bill proposes to distribute $2.3 billion to cities, counties and states on the basis of a formula that includes population, the number of persons below the poverty level and housing density.

The money — in some cases less than cities are currently receiving — would replace seven existing federal programs. These include urban renewal, model cities, water and sewer construction, open spaces, neighborhood facilities, rehabilitation loans and public facility loans.

With few restrictions, the communities could spend the funds they get for any type of community development purpose.

A similar Administration proposal two years ago got a cold reception from Congress. The White House, however, has been applying pressure for its revenue sharing proposals by refusing to spend substantial portions of funds Congress has voted for specific purposes.

James T. Lynn, Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, claimed the Administration bill would "take the federal government out of dictating the operation of . . . red-tape-ridden federal programs."

He said he didn't know how many cities would lose money by the switch because the statistics were still being run through computers.

Shortages Felt Now:

Danger Signs Point To Energy Crisis

The nation is headed toward a real energy crisis, and while it is still possibly more than a decade away the effects of fuel shortages are being felt already, John A. Grimes writes in the American Federationist.

Inadequate fuel supplies last winter caused the shutdown of schools and factories in some parts of the country and air travel was also curtailed.

From those affected, came the understandable cry of "energy crisis," Grimes reports in the April issue of the AFL-CIO magazine. He is a Washington writer and former labor reporter for the Wall Street Journal.

There is also serious concern, Grimes said, that the fuel shortage may be used as an excuse to gouge the consumer.

"The danger of concentration and entrenched dominance of all energy fuels by a handful of giant corporations raises, in addition to the potential of high prices to consumers, the threat of undue economic and political power and stifling of healthy competition," Grimes declares.

He notes that America has been burning energy in the form of oil, natural gas and coal at a fantastically faster rate than it's been producing it.

The problem has not been noticeable because of the huge reserves that filled the gap between consumption and production. But "now these giant reserves are depleted, presently unreachable or, in the case of coal, unusable in the present form," Grimes reports.

Because of the time lag in developing energy sources, "immediate decisions are necessary to head off a crisis a decade away," he warns, citing this timetable:

"Three to seven years are required to bring in a new oil or gas field once it is discovered. Opening a coal mine takes two to five years. Building a refinery or a pipeline takes two years or more. Planning and building a nuclear generating plant takes a decade and sometimes more."

Experts project the real energy crunch for 1985, the article says. And even if proper decisions are begun now to forestall the 1985 squeeze, demand will expand so rapidly that additional supplies will have to run twice as fast to catch up.

Currently, domestic production of oil provides 12 million barrels a day for the 15 million barrel demand, with imports filling the gap. By 1985, Grimes reports, the demand will rise to 30 million barrels a day, but domestic production will only account for 15 million.

Similar problems confront the nation in the demand and production of natural gas, he points out.

Consumers are now faced with summer gasoline shortages that may cause the oil industry to impose a form of rationing on some parts of the country.

Grimes cites a warning issued by S. David Freeman, director of the Ford Foundation's energy policy project who observes that while energy fuels may have been underpriced in the past, "we are now in danger of making an even more critical error in adopting a pricing policy of 'the higher the better'."

"We must not fall into the trap of believing that the way to solve the energy crisis is to soak the consumer," Freeman says in suggesting that consumers take a hard look at any remedy proposed by the oil industry or the government.

Grimes points out that since World War II, competition has been greatly reduced in the energy field, particularly in the petroleum industry. Relatively few firms have seized control of energy fuel production, including oil, gas, oil shale, uranium and tar sands.

He also explores the federal government's "no policy" approach to the nation's energy needs and cites the low priority given the use of federal funds to develop new energy sources in oil shale, coal gasification and nuclear power.

Accompanying the article is the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement renewing the federation's call for a comprehensive natural resources and energy policy. The council has repeatedly said that such a policy is vital to full employment, conserving resources, benefits to consumers and the prevention of monopolies.

Legislation to provide a broad federally coordinated energy program and expanded energy research efforts has been introduced in Congress by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.). The program would completely rebuild the nation's energy system by 1983, the bill's sponsors say.

Grimes concludes that America's energy problems are not being crossed off as a hopeless situation. He says there is time for the nation to emerge from the energy crisis by 1985, but that it will take a massive effort by government and industry.

Utility Union, IBEW Reach Con Ed Pacts

New York—Utility Workers Local 1-2 overwhelmingly ratified a new 25-month agreement with the Consolidated Edison Co. Members voted in a mail referendum 12,163 to 493 to approve the contract, the local reported.

The settlement provides for a 7.1 percent wage increase the first year, and 7.3 percent in the last 13 months of the contract.

Covered by the Con Ed agreement are 17,000 members of the Utility Workers in four New York City boroughs and in Westchester County. Similar terms were accepted by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which represents 800 Con Ed employes on Staten Island.

In addition to the wage increases, the two unions negotiated improvements in pensions, health and dental care plans, and job security.

In the first year, the agreement calls for increased benefits on dental care, medical prescriptions in the health plan and four weeks' vacation after 16 years, down from 17 years in the previous agreement. The second year improvements include higher pension benefits and four weeks' vacation after 15 years.

Union and management negotiators praised the role of State Mediation Board Chairman Vincent C. McDonnell in the contract talks. James Joy, business manager of the Utility Workers, said agreement could not have been reached without the assistance of McDonnell.

Procedural Shenanigans:

Coalition in House Stalls Public Job Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ployed with "useful services for state and local communities," Biemiller said. He noted that the President's recent manpower report to Congress had cited the program's effectiveness in providing jobs for previously unemployed veterans and members of minority groups.

But on the key vote, 170 Republicans and 39 Democrats maneuvered to prevent the bill from coming up. Voting for the rule dealing with consideration of the legislation were 178 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Opponents argued on the procedural vote that the rule for consideration of the bill should be amended to allow an unrelated comprehensive manpower bill to be substituted for the public employment legislation.

But no hearings had ever been held on the 95-page Republican substitute and the intent to use it merely as a subterfuge to obscure the issue became evident when large numbers of Republicans joined nearly all Democrats in a 245-157 vote against bringing up the substitute bill.

Supporters of the public employment program made it clear that they haven't abandoned the effort to save the program and a new effort is expected to continue federal funding.

In other developments just before Congress began an Easter Week recess:

● Final agreement was reached on an Older Americans bill that the President is expected to sign, despite his pocket-veto of an earlier version last October after the 92nd Congress had adjourned.

The compromise bill assures continuation of a wide range of programs and services for the elderly, including nutrition programs, low-fare transportation, assistance in the home, multi-purpose senior citizen centers and the foster grandparents program.

While the total amount authorized was cut substantially below the vetoed bill, much of the change was merely "cosmetic," in the view of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), the chief sponsor of the original legislation.

Nearly all of the $543 million authorization is earmarked for the first year of the program, with funding levels for the following two years left open for whatever Congress appropriates.

The Administration had opposed key provisions of the bill but backed away from its threat of another veto in the first truce between Congress and the White House over a spending bill.

● A House-Senate conference committee will have the job of reconciling a major disagreement over the multi-billion dollar highway trust fund.

The Senate last March had voted to allow metropolitan areas to use their share of highway trust fund allotments for public transportation expenses if they wished to do so.

The highway fund, financed entirely by federal taxes on gasoline, tires and trucking tonnage, provides about $6 billion a year which currently is earmarked for highway construction.

By a 215-190 vote, the House rejected any division of the highway funds in a vote that split party lines. Democrats voted 120-101 for allocating part of the funds to mass transit. Although the Nixon Administration supported the diversion, House Republicans voted 114-70 against tapping the highway fund.

The House bill authorizes $3 billion from general treasury funds to continue the urban mass transit grant program, and would enable big cities to qualify for additional transit funds if they passed up highway trust money. But supporters of the effort to tap the trust fund argued that the budget restrictions of the Administration virtually rule out hope of obtaining adequate mass transit funds from general revenues.

If the House and Senate conferees reach agreement, both bodies will then have to give final approval to the legislation.

EPA Creates Post Of Labor Adviser

Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus of the Environmental Protection Agency has announced the appointment of James F. Scearce to a newly-created post of EPA labor adviser.

Scearce, 40, comes to the position from the Labor Dept. where he was special assistant to former Assistant Secretary of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., now director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Earlier, Scearce was a craftsman and an executive in the space industry. He is a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The appointment of Scearce, Ruckelshaus said, recognizes "the important function of communicating our agency's role and programs to labor. He will also give our agency a better appreciation and understanding of the problems that labor encounters in the environmental field."

General Motors' Chief Leads in Executive Pay

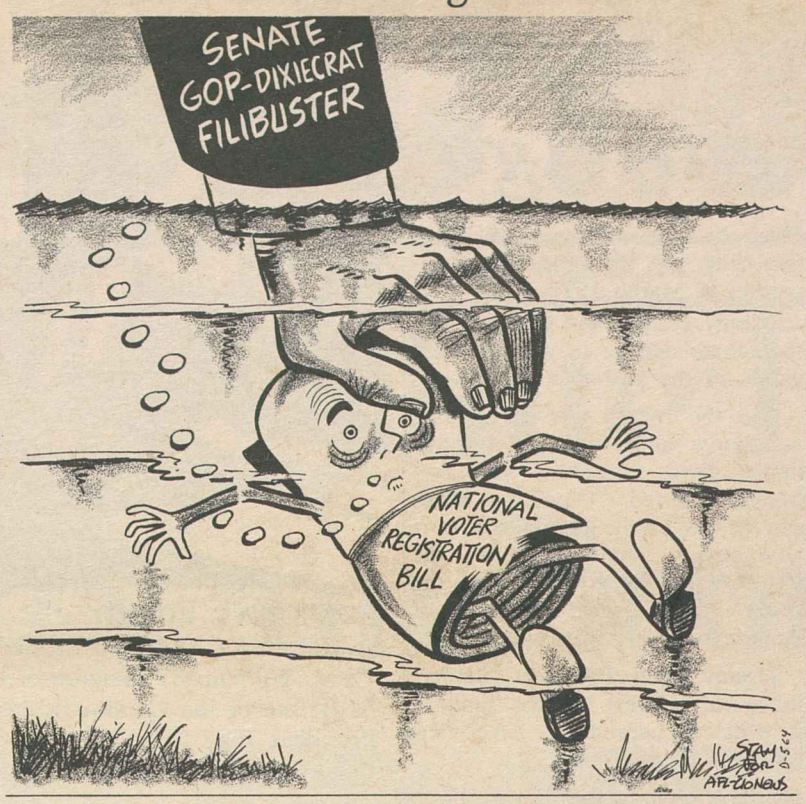
Detroit—Henry Ford II didn't hold number one position in the executive compensation sweepstakes for long. Only a couple of weeks ago, the Ford Motor Co. listed its board chairman's 1972 compensation at $874,567.

Now comes the General Motors Corp. with the report that its chairman, Richard Gerstenberg, received salary and bonus awards last year amounting to $874,963, the highest sum ever paid to an auto company officer.

Gerstenberg's compensation topped Ford's by $396, and is apparently the highest paid any corporate executive in the nation in 1972—at least the highest reported so far.

The total figure—6.1 percent above the $825,000 paid to the GM chairman last year—included $300,000 in salary and $574,963 in bonuses.

Submerged



Long-Term Extension Urged for School Aid

Towson, Md.—AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis warned that a one-year extension of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act "would leave the future direction of America's schools in limbo."

Noting that the act contains a built-in one-year extension, Davis said in an address here that a congressional subcommittee now considering various proposals to provide federal aid to education could extend the life of existing legislation simply by taking no action.

Urging against "this easy but dangerous way out," Davis said a one-year extension would only "multiply the problems of uncertainty which have been the greatest limitation upon the full effectiveness" of the legislation in the past.

"Late funding and the lack of any clear understanding of future funding levels have made it impossible for school systems to undertake the needed long-range planning that could put the funds to best use," Davis told a statewide meeting called by the ESEA Title III Advisory Council established by the Maryland State Dept. of Education. "These problems would be aggravated by a simple one-year extension."

Davis also told his listeners to urge their congressmen to reject a Nixon Administration proposal to scrap ESEA and substitute a special revenue sharing plan that would let states allocate federal funds in five broad categories. This would "destroy some of the finest legislative achievements of the past 20 years, and it would bring us back to all of the same problems" which led Congress to adopt ESEA in the first place, he said.

A House Education & Labor subcommittee is currently debating the merits of several other plans, including a labor-supported bill to renew the Elementary & Secondary Education Act for five more years.

The latter bill, sponsored by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of both the House Education & Labor Committee and the subcommittee dealing with the legislation, "is the only way" to preserve the program, Davis said.

ESEA directs the bulk of federal aid funds to school districts attended by children from the poorest families. The money is earmarked for special programs aimed at overcoming educational disadvantages.

NLRB Names Parlier As Assistant Counsel

Frank H. Parlier, 47, has been appointed assistant general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, the agency announced. A career NLRB lawyer, he formerly served as assistant regional attorney in Pittsburgh.

In his new post, Parlier will be in charge of NLRB's regional advice branch in Washington. The branch assists regional offices in cases involving novel and complex legal issues.

Postal Unions Open Talks on Pact Renewal

Unions representing 650,000 postal workers throughout the nation presented a joint package of contract proposals to the management of the U.S. Postal Service.

The present two-year agreement expires July 20, and the four unions holding exclusive national bargaining rights served notice they expect a "substantial" wage increase. They are also seeking stronger safety and health provisions, abolition of compulsory overtime, pension improvements, better cost-of-living protection, expedited arbitration, auto insurance and stronger affirmative action against discrimination supervised by a national union-management human rights committee.

Joining in the Postal Coordinated Bargaining Committee are the American Postal Workers Union and the National Association of Letter Carriers — representing the two largest groups of postal employes—and the Rural Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers. All but the Rural Letter Carriers are AFL-CIO affiliates.

Management of the postal service said at the initial meeting that it didn't anticipate any "need for voluminous changes" in the present contract, which was negotiated soon after the former Post Office Dept. became a semi-autonomous operation.

The unions retorted: "Our proposals focus upon genuine problems" and while they are "not inflexible, we intend to win, not surrender, our basic collective bargaining goals because they are overwhelmingly justified."

Washington State Ups Job Injury Benefit Base

Olympia, Wash.—Gov. Daniel J. Evans has signed into law a labor-backed measure substantially boosting minimum monthly benefits and time-loss payments for injured workers and widows on outdated workmen's compensation schedules.

Overwhelmingly passed by both houses of the Washington state legislature, the bill applies to all those compensation schedules in effect prior to July 1, 1971.

The minimum pension or time-loss payment is pegged at 50 percent of the average monthly wage in the state. The current average wage is $678 a month. In addition, the law provides 5 percent of the average for a spouse and 2 percent for each child.

Minimum benefits will range from $339 a month for a single person to $441 a month for married persons with five children. In addition, the monthly allowance for care by an attendant is increased from $115 a month to an amount equal to 40 percent of the average monthly wage, or approximately $271 at present.

"We obviously are extremely pleased with this piece of legislation, and consider it a tremendous victory for the working people in this state," said Lawrence Kenney, research director of the Washington State AFL-CIO, which gave strong support to the bill.

Kenney said those eligible for increased benefits under the new law will receive the higher amounts with this month's check.

The state Dept. of Labor & Industries estimates worker and employer contributions to the Supplemental Pension Fund will increase from 1.5 cents to 2.5 cents a day each to finance the law.

Kenney said he considers the new law "a major step forward" that gives Washington state one of the best workmen's compensation programs in the nation.

Unlike workmen's compensation amendments approved by the legislature on July 1, 1971, the new law provides for automatic upward adjustment of benefits as the state's average wage increases.

"We are now working on a bill already introduced, which will provide automatic escalators for all injured workers," Kenney said. "The prospects for passage of that legislation at this stage appear extremely bright."

William Bradley Dies, Led Longshoremen

New York—William V. Bradley, who served 10 years as president of the Longshoremen, died at the age of 70 after suffering a heart attack that left his car out of control.

Bradley, a tugboat captain, took the helm of the ILA in 1953 at the union's low point—after it had been expelled from the former AFL as racketeer-dominated. He succeeded in reuniting the union and achieving its readmittance to the AFL-CIO in 1959. Bradley served as a president until 1963, when he was named president-emeritus and Thomas W. Gleason was elected ILA president.

Meany Cites Nixon Failures:

Purchasing Power Same as Year Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

its sharpest one-month jump in 22 years. The rise of eight-tenths of 1 percent equalled February's increase, and raised the index to 129.8 percent of its 1967 base. That meant that goods and services costing $10 in 1967 cost $12.98 in March.

The BLS noted that the index rose in the first quarter of 1973 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.8 percent. This was the sharpest rise for any quarter since early 1951 when the inflationary boom of the Korean War resulted in a high of 15.4 percent.

"Consumer prices are now climbing at an annual rate of . . . more than three times the Administration's target," Meany pointed out. "Food prices alone are climbing at an annual rate of 29.8 percent.

"Wage increases, held to the 5.5 percent target, are being eroded by the cost of everything the worker must buy and the rents he must pay."

In a companion report on earnings, BLS said the drop of three-tenths of 1 percent in real spendable earnings of a married worker with three dependents left them "about the same as a year ago." Weekly take-home pay, in terms of 1967 dollars, averaged $95.67—two cents less than the $95.69 recorded in March 1972.

Meany pointed out that this was the fourth decline in workers' real wages in the past five months.

"So the record proves there is no equity, no fairness in the Administration's economic policies," Meany asserted. "Obviously, there can be no public confidence in a government that protects the wealthy and the greedy at the expense of the great majority of Americans."

Meany cited President Nixon's inaugural address of last January in which he admonishes Americans to "help themselves."

"It is obvious that this is what workers and their unions are going to be forced to do at the collective bargaining table," he said.

As usual, higher food prices caused much of the increase in the March CPI—about two-thirds of the rise, BLS said. Grocery store prices alone advanced 3.1 percent, the highest increase since the bureau began keeping track of such prices in 1952.

By far the most dramatic increase was the price of meats, poultry and fish—up at a seasonally adjusted rate of 6 percent, or at an annual rate of 72 percent.

The cost of food away from home — restaurant meals and snacks — rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, more than double February's increase of four-tenths of 1 percent.

Nonfood goods rose three-tenths of 1 percent in March, a larger increase than is normal for the month, BLS said. More than half the rise was due to higher clothing prices.

Gasoline and motor oil prices continued their rise. Prices for appliances, tires and new cars dropped slightly.

Services cost three-tenths of 1 percent more last month, mostly due to higher charges for rent, medical care and household services.

Steelworkers Due Escalator Pay Hike

Pittsburgh—Half a million members of the Steelworkers will be entitled to an additional cost-of-living increase of 7 cents an hour on May 1. The pay adjustment is provided for in the union's agreement with major steel companies.

Adjustments totaling 6 cents an hour were made earlier. Thus, the May 1 increase will bring to 13 cents the total cost-of-living increases made so far. The adjustments now exceed a 12.5 cent guarantee under the 1971 contracts' cost-of-living provision.

EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) hears an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany at a meeting in Washington. From left are Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire of the Retail Clerks who is internal auditor of ORIT, President Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Meany, ORIT General Secretary Arturo Jauregui and President Blas Chumacero.

IUD Renews Support for Burke-Hartke

New York — Comprehensive reform of foreign trade policy is needed to correct the trade deficit and job loss to imports, the executive committee of the Industrial Union Dept. declared in reaffirming its support for the Burke-Hartke bill.

The committee said the alternative proposals of the Nixon Administration would not close the tax loopholes for multinational corporations, nor relieve the problems caused by the export of American technology and capital.

The IUD executive committee also pledged to raise $5 million, "or more if necessary," to aid the 4,000 Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers on strike against the Shell Oil Co.

In other resolutions, the IUD renewed its support of the Clothing Workers strike of Farah Manufacturing Co., urged Congress to establish a $2.50 an hour minimum wage, called for passage of pension security legislation, postcard voter registration, and for full federal enforcement of the job safety law. The IUD also endorsed the objectives of the United Nations Association.

Concessions to Soviets Opposed by Meany

New York—AFL-CIO President George Meany called upon Congress to turn down a proposed trade agreement conferring "most-favored nation" status on Soviet Russia, and granting her generous credits and vast technological know-how.

"Giving the USSR most-favored nation treatment will not bring any real gains to the American people," Meany said.

"Priority in granting such trade concessions should be accorded to friendly developing nations."

Furthermore, Meany said, the United States should first improve its economic, political and military relations with friendly democracies before even thinking of making new concessions to "any aggressive dictatorship" which threatens the world's peace.

"There is no more monstrous myth than the notion that world peace, human well-being and freedom can be advanced by helping the Communist dictatorships overcome the severe hardships and difficulties which their policies and practices have inflicted on their people," Meany said.

The federation president made his remarks here at a dinner of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society which gave him its annual Patriots Award.

Sharply criticizing the Administration-proposed trade concessions to Russia, Meany traced their evolvement to President Nixon's meeting last May with Leonid I. Brezhnev.

"The Kremlin rulers were anxious to have President Nixon visit them," Meany said. "Their strategy was to utilize the Brezhnev-Nixon meeting especially for an agreement to expand Soviet-American credit and trade relations which would help the USSR overcome the inability of its collectivized agriculture to produce enough food."

U.S. shipments of food and feed grains to Russia over the past year have contributed largely to the soaring prices of bread and meat for the American people, Meany said.

"In addition, the Soviet government has been receiving far more generous credit terms than those available to Americans trying to buy or build a home or expand a small business or medium-sized plant," he said.

"The failure of the Soviets to reciprocate for these invaluable American favors is gravely significant," Meany continued. "The Russian government has refused to repeal its inhuman head tax against its citizens of Jewish origin seeking to emigrate.

"Moscow is now raising the barriers to its citizens' opportunities for freedom of contact with foreigners—a development which normally follows the expansion of trade."

Meany noted that expanded trade between nations does not guarantee their living in peace with each other.

"American bankers and industrialists make a costly mistake when they think that they can do 'business as usual' when they deal with Communist governments," Meany said.

"Communist rulers never enter into any agreements on the basis of a mutuality of interests," he warned.

"Therefore, no credit or trade concessions should be given to any Communist government without an adequate political quid pro quo."

Congress Urged to Extend NLRA To Employes in Non-Profit Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

Union, which represent almost 300,000 health care workers, urged immediate passage of the legislation in subcommittee testimony.

Biemiller noted that more than 1.3 million non-profit hospital workers are denied the right to organize and bargain collectively. He said these workers also are not "protected from harassment and other unfair labor practices of unscrupulous employers."

He said enactment of the Thompson-Ashbrook measure would accomplish the much needed change in the federal labor law.

SEIU Counsel Lester Asher told the subcommittee that the legislation would help promote labor peace in the hospital industry.

Strikes for union recognition are the primary and most disruptive form of labor disputes at voluntary hospitals, Asher told the subcommittee. He said that preliminary data from a 1968 survey show that recognition strikes average 32 days, resulting in 3,967 lost man-days at each facility. During a comparable period, strikes over job conditions had less than half that impact, Asher noted.

He said extension of labor law coverage through the Thompson-Ashbrook bill would establish an orderly procedure for recognition elections, thereby enhancing quality hospital service.

Private hospitals are subject to the National Labor Relations Act, Asher pointed out, as are employes of most non-profit institutions in other fields, including nursing homes and colleges.

"There are no legal or moral reasons why employes of non-profit hospitals should be denied the same rights under the law," he said.

Elliott Godoff, national director and executive vice president of the RWDSU's Hospital & Nursing Home Employes Division, said hospital management groups are opposed to the legislation because they want to maintain the extremely low wage rates in the industry. Pay scales for many of these workers are right at the federal minimum of $1.60 an hour in areas of the country where there is little union representation, he noted.

The SEIU represents about 200,000 health care workers and the RWDSU has some 85,000 workers in the industry. The two unions were joined by the American Nurses Association in supporting the legislation.

Poll Reveals Import Curbs Widely Backed

New York—A recent nationwide poll reveals strong public support for a new U.S. trade policy that would curb the flow of foreign imports and repair the damage done to the American economy and American jobs in the name of "free trade."

By a 51 to 30 percent majority, those polled by the Louis Harris organization said they generally would like to see more restrictions on foreign imports.

The mid-March Harris survey of a national cross section of 1,472 households discovered high margins of approval for almost every aspect of trade limitations. It found "a distinct sense among the American public to rally in support of our own economy here at home. By a margin of 61 to 17 percent, there was agreement that the failure to do so could put the American economy in real trouble."

By an even larger margin—69 to 20 percent—those polled agreed with the statement that "if we don't restrict products coming in from Japan, Germany and other countries, many U.S. workers will be thrown out of work." Among union members, this margin of agreement soared to 75 to 17 percent.

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Control Power Extended, Pay Under $3.50 Exempt

Meany Hits 'Rhetoric' On Prices

"Prices are completely out of control," AFL-CIO President George Meany said, and the Nixon Administration's "meager" steps to control inflation "will not meet the problem."

Meany cited the latest surge in the wholesale price index—which showed industrial prices for April posting their biggest one-month jump in 22 years.

Over the past three months, Meany noted, "wholesale prices are up at a stunning annual rate of 21.2 percent." The nation needs "effective across-the-board price controls, not more rhetoric" from the Administration, he declared.

The previous day, President Nixon had reiterated his opposition to a freeze or rollback of prices even though he acknowledged that "price increases will probably be higher than we would like for some months."

The President insisted that the best way to fight rising prices is to increase supplies. Thus, he called on farmers to plant more, workers to produce more, and labor and management to "continue constructive behavior."

While inflation is "a present hardship for some," Nixon said, it would be a mistake to tamper with the nation's "extraordinarily effective economic system."

Nixon announced only a minor change in Phase 3 of his economic stabilization program.

He said the Cost of Living Council will now require companies with sales over $250 million a year to provide 30 days advance notice before raising their average price levels more than 1.5 percent above last Jan. 10.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said at a White House briefing that this represented "a tightening of Phase 3." He also said the staff of the Cost of Living Council and the segment of the Internal Revenue Service dealing with the stabilization program would be increased to provide a closer watch on price movements.

But Shultz said also that the "large-firm sector of the economy" hasn't been the cause of an inflation that he conceded the Administration didn't foresee.

(Continued on Page 8)

Goodyear URW Units Okay Pact

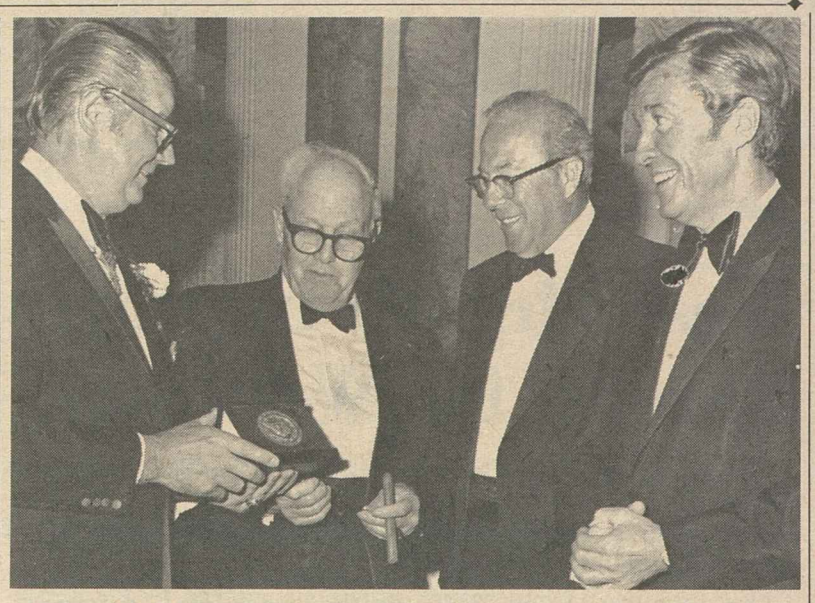
Columbus, O. — The Rubber Workers ratified a new contract with Goodyear and swung their attention to a second "target" company in their current round of negotiations with the rubber industry's Big Four.

URW President Peter Bommarito, following a meeting here of the union's top officers and negotiators, announced the Rubber Workers would strike the B. F. Goodrich Co. unless a settlement with that firm is reached by May 7. The walkout would begin at the end of the day's last shift at the firm's seven plants across the country.

The Goodrich talks are under way here. Bargaining also is continuing with Firestone in Cleveland and with Uniroyal in Dayton.

Meanwhile, the union reported that a clear majority of URW members at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s 15 plants had voted to ratify a new contract providing for a 78-cent hourly wage increase over a three-year period plus sizable fringe benefit gains, including an early retirement plan.

The Goodyear contract, reached a few hours past an extended contract deadline on Apr. 24, affects some 23,000 union workers. URW has 11,000 members at Goodrich and about 19,000 each at Firestone and Uniroyal.



ANNUAL PATRIOTS AWARD of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany at a dinner in New York City. Meany was honored for "his more than sixty years of service to the American labor movement, his interest in the American serviceman and his dedication to peace and freedom." From the left, Medal of Honor winner Thomas J. Kelly, dinner chairman; Meany; Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, and David J. Mahoney, chairman of Norton Simon, Inc., a past recipient of the award.

Rollbacks Of Prices, Rent Killed

Congress agreed to extend President Nixon's economic control power for another year, but added several conditions the Administration didn't want.

From labor's standpoint, the most important change was the exemption from all controls of wages up to $3.50 an hour.

The previous low-income exemption was only $2.75 an hour—and even that was achieved only through a court battle after the President's Cost of Living Council had initially set the cutoff at a below-poverty $1.90 level.

By raising the cutoff, Congress increased the estimated number of workers whose wages are exempt from controls from about 16 million to 25 million.

Expansion of the wage exemption was one of a number of major changes that the AFL-CIO had urged in the Economic Stabilization Act to make the controls program more equitable and effective.

But the House rejected even a partial rollback of prices, rents and consumer interest rates. And a House-Senate conference committee dropped a Senate-passed provision to limit rent increases in metropolitan areas with a shortage of vacant apartments.

The conferees did, however, include a Senate amendment aimed at shining at least a small spotlight on price increases by large corporations. It would require the Cost of Living Council to make public portions of the cost and profit data submitted by big companies that raise prices more than 1.5 percent a year.

And the final version of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Filibuster Stalls Voter Registration Bill

The Senate failed to muster the two-thirds majority needed to break a filibuster against a labor-backed voter registration bill.

Two attempts to close debate achieved solid majorities of 56-31 and 60-34, clear evidence that the bill would pass easily if it came to a vote. But while it only takes a simple majority to pass a bill, Senate rules require a two-thirds margin to close debate so that the bill can be voted on.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), would enable Americans to register to vote without leaving their homes. All they would have to do would be to return a postcard registration form sent out by an agency in the Census Bureau.

Support for the legislation has grown substantially since the last election, when voter registration totals—especially among the newly-enfranchised young voters—fell far below predictions. Registration workers of both parties ran into problems of distant registration offices open at inconvenient times, and of prospective voters discouraged by long lines waiting to register.

It was this gain in support that brought about a filibuster led by southern Democrats and joined by a number of conservative Republicans.

Last year, during the 92nd Congress, opponents didn't have to filibuster to block the bill.

They mustered a 46-42 majority to table the legislation, thus killing it for that Congress.

This year, it quickly became evident that the bill commanded majority support. Efforts to gut it with amendments were rejected by one-sided votes. And the "extended debate" of opponents of the bill soon became an open filibuster.

Both cloture votes came close enough to the two-thirds mark to warrant another attempt to break the filibuster.

In First Quarter '73:

Pay Increases Lag, Productivity Gains

Wage increases declined sharply in size in the first quarter of the year while worker productivity continued to post substantial gains, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

First-year pay raises under major collective bargaining settlements concluded during the first three months of 1973 averaged 5.3 percent, a marked drop from the 8.4 percent increase in the comparable quarter of 1972, BLS said.

Productivity, meanwhile, rose at an annual rate of 4.7 percent during the first quarter of 1973, compared to the long-term average rate of 3 percent over the past two decades, the bureau reported.

The statistics on pay gains are based on 138 settlements, each covering 1,000 or more workers, in the private nonfarm economy. A total of 826,000 workers, mostly in the railroad, clothing, petroleum and lumber industries, are covered by the agreements.

Settlements reached before Jan. 11—the start of Phase 3 of the Nixon Administration's economic controls program — were not included in the first-quarter figures unless they had been approved by the appropriate stabilization authorities.

The number of employes covered by the contracts concluded in the first three months of the year represents fewer than one-fifth of the 4.7 million workers covered by contracts that either expire this year or provide for reopening on wages.

The preliminary statistics—BLS will issue a final report later this month—note that wage increases averaged over the life of the contract came to 4.5 percent a year in agreements reached during the first quarter of 1973, compared with 7.8 percent in the same three months of 1972 and 6.4 percent for all of last year.

In first-quarter 1973 settlements covering 5,000 workers or more, first-year wage and benefit gains

(Continued on Page 8)

House Panel Rejects Lower Youth Wage

A House Labor subcommittee divided along party lines as it first rejected a proposal for a subminimum youth wage and then approved a bill combining an increase in the minimum wage with expansion of coverage to millions of additional workers.

The 8-6 votes found all Republicans lining up behind the subminimum youth wage and all Democrats supporting the bill that had been introduced by Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.).

It would provide a first-step raise from the present $1.60 an hour to $2 for most covered workers, rising to $2.20 a year later.

Those workers covered for the first time in 1966 and the nearly 6 million public employes and household domestic workers to be added to coverage would start with a $1.80 wage floor. They would move up to $2 next year and to $2.20 in 1975. Farm workers, now held to a $1.30 minimum would go in three steps to $1.50, $1.70 and $1.90.

The AFL-CIO has said that the Dent bill would be a "forward step" even though not fully adequate. And it has blasted the proposal for a lower minimum wage for young people as an invitation to employ-

(Continued on Page 8)

Meat Cutters Cite Facts on Labor Costs

The Meat Cutters' union has launched a nationwide counter-attack against attempts to blame high meat prices on meat industry wages.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of a leaflet titled "Lady, Please Don't Blame Your Butcher" are being distributed across the country by the union, whose 550,000 members include retail and processing meat industry workers.

Among the points stressed in the leaflet are:

- The labor cost of all work performed in the slaughter house and packing plant — before the meat reaches the store — amounts to only 3.5 cents a pound.
- The labor cost for handling, cutting and processing meat in the supermarket adds only 7 cents a pound, thus bringing the total wage cost to less than 11 cents a pound.
- Of every dollar increase in recent meat and poultry prices, only 5 cents went to higher costs of processing, wholesaling, transportation and retailing—and wages accounted for only a fraction of these costs.

The leaflet charges that "Secretary (of Agriculture) Butz wants food workers to be scapegoats for the troubles produced by his policy of food scarcity and higher prices. But the facts tell the true story."

The answer to the food price problem, the leaflet says, will come when the government's food policy changes "from one of scarcity to plenty." For many years, it says, America has been rewarding farmers and food growers for not producing" when it should be providing "incentive to produce more food and to assure the farmer a fair return" on his investment and his work.

"America needs this kind of program now," the Meat Cutters' leaflet concludes, adding the plea: "Lady . . . please tell it to Congress."

The leaflet is available free in bundles of 1,000 from the Meat Cutters' Washington office, 1000 Indiana Ave., N.W., Room 410, Washington, D.C. 20001.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE to strikers should be based on the sole criterion of need, Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, declares at a panel discussion at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce annual meeting in Washington. Debating against him were Lee E. Knack, director of labor relations for Morrison-Knudsen Co., left, and Dr. Armand Thieblot, associate professor of management, University of Maryland.

West Virginia Improves Benefits for Workers

Charleston, W. Va.—The West Virginia AFL-CIO reported its legislative program scored "significant success" in supporting improved workmen's and unemployment compensation laws during the recently adjourned state legislature.

New workmen's compensation provisions adopted by the legislature are expected to increase maximum weekly benefits to $93 from $82.50. Unemployment compensation claimants will receive an $11 increase, raising the maximum weekly benefit from $75 to about $86.

"We believe the advancements realized in West Virginia's workmen's and unemployment compensation laws will be of great benefit to all workers in the state, union and non-union alike," President Miles C. Stanley of the State AFL-CIO said.

Chief workmen's compensation improvements included:

- An increase in cash benefits, up from 55 to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage, which is presently $150. The state AFL-CIO had sought a rise to two-thirds of the claimant's average weekly wage.
- An increase in minimum weekly benefits from $35 to $40.
- Elimination of the waiting period for temporary total disability award payments during an employer's protest action.
- A change in the method of payment so that all temporary total disability claimants will receive their benefits directly from the state rather than through their employer.
- Issuance of benefits on a semi-monthly basis rather than a monthly basis.
- A provision allowing all claimants injured before 1967 automatically to receive benefits up to the 1967 level.

Unemployment compensation legislation raised cash benefits from 50 to 55 percent of the state average weekly wage, and eliminated vacation pay as a disqualifying factor in receiving benefits.

Attempts to enact AFL-CIO supported public employe legislation failed to overcome a hostile legislative leadership, and died in committee, Stanley noted. No-fault automobile insurance also was defeated. And a consumer protection bill was found to be so ambiguous and conflicting in some of its language the legislature asked Gov. Arch A. Moore to veto the measure.

However, two other bills which would have made West Virginia a "right-to-work" state were killed in committee, and another attempt to tack a "right-to-work" amendment onto an age discrimination bill was beaten down on the floor of the House of Delegates.

At Business Forum:

Labor Presses Case For Aid to Strikers

Need should be the sole criterion for the qualification of strikers and their families for public assistance, Director Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services told a U.S. Chamber of Commerce audience.

"Everything else is secondary and, in context of human need, totally irrelevant," Perlis said during a panel discussion at the chamber's annual meeting.

Perlis accused the chamber of being irrational on the issue of public assistance. He pointed out that such aid is available in one form or another to provide subsistence for a broad range of individuals—convicted murderers, traitors, enemy prisoners of war—but would be denied by the chamber, the National Association of Manufacturers and other business groups to strikers and their families.

"Any body that would deny public assistance—as you would—to dependent children of needy strikers is as rational as any self-serving employer who wants controls on wages but not on prices and profits," Perlis said.

He pointed out that public assistance benefits are paid from tax revenues drawn largely from workers themselves. And he scoffed at management claims that such payments are a subsidy that puts government on the side of labor in collective bargaining disputes.

"By this same reasoning, denial of public assistance to strikers will help to prevent strikes, and will shift the collective bargaining process in favor of their employers."

He referred to a recent New York Times article based on Defense Dept. documents disclosing that dozens of companies on the verge of bankruptcy have been rescued by federal grants. According to the Pentagon documents, a total of $85.9 million went to assist such companies.

"I see no concerted, intensive, nationwide Chamber of Commerce campaign to stop all forms of public assistance to business," Perlis said. "You shouldn't have a double standard. If you're for denying public assistance to needy human beings, then you should be against public assistance to corporations. . . ."

But in the context of the chamber's annual meeting, Perlis was the only voice speaking out for needy families of strikers. The chamber chose as the principal speaker on the subject Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) who is co-sponsor of a Senate bill to deny food stamps to needy strikers, a measure backed by the chamber and other business groups.

Terming the bill and its supporters "anti-people," Perlis said:

"Almost all strikes are caused by intolerable economic and industrial conditions and by insensitive and unresponsive employers.

"The strike is a last resort against such conditions, just as public assistance is the last resort against hunger and starvation."

Abel Appeals For Continued Support of UN

The work of the United Nations must continue and its agencies must be expanded in the effort to bring a better life to all people on earth, President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. writes in the current issue of Viewpoint.

The high, idealistic hopes on which the UN was founded are far from being realized and much of its work remains undone, Abel says in the IUD's quarterly publication.

"Still, the UN has functioned as a force for the improvement of man's lot on earth," he stresses in declaring that it deserves the full and continued support of America's trade unions.

The entire issue of Viewpoint is devoted to the work, agencies and objectives of the UN. It includes articles by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and U.S. Ambassador to the UN John A. Scali.

T. R. Donahue Appointed As Aide to Meany

Thomas R. Donahue, vice president of the Service Employes, has been named executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany effective May 21.

From 1967 to 1969 Donahue was Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations in the Johnson Administration. He was executive secretary of the Service Employes from January 1969 to May 1971, when he was elected a vice president.

Before his appointment to the Labor Dept., Donahue served for seven years as executive assistant to the president of the Service Employes.

A graduate of Manhattan College, Donahue received his law degree from Fordham University in 1956. From 1957 to 1960 he was European Labor Program Coordinator for Radio Free Europe.

Donahue is 44, married, has two children and lives in Bethesda, Md.

He replaces James C. Gildea who has joined the staff of the U.S. Postal Service.

Rademacher Fills Post On Federal Safety Unit

James H. Rademacher, president of the Letter Carriers, was named vice chairman of the Labor Dept.'s Federal Safety Advisory Council. His term expires Dec. 31.

Rademacher succeeds George L. Feazell, director of safety policy in the Defense Dept.'s manpower and reserve affairs. The advisory council assists in carrying out safety and health programs for more than 3 million workers in 120 federal agencies.

Unions Sue Right-to-Work Groups On Illegal Use of Employer Funds

Ten unions have accused two "right-to-work" organizations in federal court of illegally using employer contributions to finance suits against unions.

The unions urged the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., to prohibit the anti-labor organizations from using employer funds for the court actions.

Named as defendants are the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Foundation and the National Right to Work Committee.

The labor group also charged in its suit that the two organizations are violating provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act by failing to file financial reports with the Secretary of Labor on employer contributions and use of funds.

The legal defense and education foundation, which was founded by the "right-to-work" committee in 1968, currently has about 20 suits in courts around the country in the effort to weaken unions, the labor coalition noted.

The federal court action was taken after the unions had exhausted all efforts to get administrative relief through the Labor Dept., Attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., said.

The unions' court brief points out that the Landrum-Griffin Act states that "no interested employer or employer association shall directly or indirectly finance, encourage, or participate in, except as a party" any "action in any court" instituted by a union member.

It charged that the R-T-W committee and employers giving financial support to the foundation for the lawsuits have conspired to violate the federal labor law.

Income of the R-T-W foundation has shown a marked increase in recent years. Based on federal tax returns, it took in $204,000 in 1969 and $1,326,000 in 1970, rising in 1971 to $1,698,445.

It estimated that the foundation currently has an annual income of $2 million for use in litigation "intended to induce and persuade employes to withhold support from unions."

The brief charged that the foundation has been serving as an agent and a conduit for employers in promoting law suits, in an effort to:

- Restrict the scope of union security provisions.
- Weaken the dues resources of labor organizations needed to maintain collective bargaining and other activities.
- Establish legal limitations on union security and political activities.

The unions taking part in the court action are the Machinists; State, County & Municipal Employes; Teachers; Farm Workers; Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA); Sheet Metal Workers; Laborers; Communications Workers; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Auto Workers.

More Growers Drop UFW:

Teamsters Widen Grape Field Raids

Bakersfield, Calif.—The Farm Workers sustained another body blow in their battle for union survival as the Teamsters signed up 17 more California table grape growers to contracts previously held by the UFW.

The latest Teamsters' signings cover 10,000 field workers in the Lamont-Arvin area of the San Joaquin Valley, and bring to about 30 percent the table grape crop taken over by the Teamsters from contracts held by the Farm Workers.

The Teamsters' raid began last month in the Coachella Valley when they reached agreement with growers producing most of that area's table grapes. Farm Workers' Director Cesar Chavez has accused the growers and the Teamsters of a conspiracy to destroy the UFW.

Chavez also has charged that the Nixon Administration squashed an investigation of alleged payments made by lettuce growers to the Teamsters when the latter moved into California lettuce fields two years ago.

Staff members of the Senate Labor & Welfare Committee were in California earlier this week investigating Chavez's charges.

The UFW has put up picket lines both here and in Coachella protesting what Chavez calls "sweetheart" contracts between the growers and the Teamsters at terms lower than the UFW has achieved in two contract renewals. Aiding in the effort is a team of AFL-CIO field representatives headed by William Kircher, director of the federation's Dept. of Organization.

Meanwhile, in Pittsburgh, the Steelworkers' executive board announced its unanimous support of AFL-CIO President George Meany's condemnation of the Teamsters' "union-busting" drive against the Farm Workers.

The board voted support for Meany's stand and his backing of the Farm Workers' call for a full-scale congressional investigation of the "cynical deal" between the Teamsters and the growers.

In other developments:

- The UFW filed a $32,025,000 suit against Coachella area growers charging a "conspiracy and systemized campaign of terrorism, intimidation, threats, assaults, batteries and coercion" against its members.
- Bakersfield Superior Court Judge John Nairn issued a temporary restraining order limiting UFW picketing to one picket every 200 feet and use of a bullhorn to five minutes every hour, or 30 minutes a day.
- Three armed guards hired by the growers were arrested near Coachella for drawing weapons on pickets. One was charged with felonious assault with a deadly weapon and the other two with brandishing their guns.
- A UFW rally in Coachella drew some 700 farm workers and representatives of California locals of other unions.
- Most Rev. Joseph F. Donnelly, chairman of the U.S. Catholic Conference bishops' committee on farm labor, urged Teamsters' President Frank Fitzsimmons and the growers to agree to Chavez's public call for a secret ballot election to determine which union Coachella Valley farm workers want to represent them.

"I am convinced that the Farm Workers union has the better of this dispute," Bishop Donnelly said. "All of the evidence demonstrates to my satisfaction that the UFW does in fact represent the majority of the workers in the Coachella Valley."

ENGRAVED BRICK for a $20,000 check from Bricklayers and masonry contractors of Ontario, Canada, is cashed at a Washington bank by the International Masonry Institute. From left are Dan DeMonte, president of the Ontario Bricklayers; Lee O'Brien, an official of Union Trust Co.; W. Neil Fraser, executive director of the Canadian Masonry Contractors' Association, and Neil English, executive director of the institute, who is accepting the contribution.

Michigan College Students Lobby To Aid Striking Faculty Members

Students at Lake Michigan Community College in Benton Harbor, Mich., supporting a lengthy strike of their teachers, came to the nation's capital to seek the aid of the state's congressional delegation in attempts to resolve the dispute.

Things have reached an impasse at the two-year junior college where members of Local 1755 of the Teachers went on strike Feb. 15 after more than a year without a contract. The school's board of trustees promptly fired 54 of the college's 66 faculty members.

"We came here with the thought that our congressmen and senators might talk to our people back home—the trustees, Governor (William G.) Milliken, or perhaps the president of the college—and urge some kind of a settlement upon them," said Marnie Heyn, one of three student leaders who journeyed to Washington at their own expense.

Miss Heyn, who was accompanied by Steven Hafer, 24, and Don Shaner, 22, both Vietnam veterans attending the school, told newsmen the students have "a very special relationship" with the teachers.

"We're amazingly close," she said. "Most of us come from the same area, Benton Harbor, and we all know each other. That's why we're here."

The school has a new $15 million campus, 50 miles southwest of Grand Rapids on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

"The administration says it doesn't have the money to give the teachers a raise," said Shaner, a member of the student senate. "Yet it's found the money to hire almost an entire substitute faculty and 50 new security guards to police the campus. It doesn't add up."

More than 50 percent of the school's 3,000 regular and part-time students have picketed and boycotted classes to protest the teacher firings. Others have monitored classes which, they charge, are being conducted by incompetent $95-a-day substitute teachers hired by the college to break the union.

"The issues in this strike are similar to those which have occurred in Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Superior and Eau Claire (Wis.), Warwick (R.I.) and elsewhere around the country this year," said Ralph Lloyd, AFT public relations director. "They involve maintenance of the union and job security for the teachers."

Earlier last month, Local 1755 members shouted down what they charged was an out-and-out sellout offer by the board.

The board said it would reinstate all of the discharged teachers if the union's strike coordinator, Ed Prong, and nine other union activists would resign. The proposal also called for the teachers to drop a number of lawsuits they have initiated against the board, in return for which Prong would receive $25,000 and each of the others $15,500 in damages.

"Incredible!" said June Fieger, a Michigan Federation of Teachers organizer. "For $40,000, the board could have met all our demands 10 weeks ago. This offer would cost it $165,000.

"It proves that the board is only interested in a settlement which would break the union, and punish the strikers."

Mrs. Fieger said the board has since hardened its position even more, vowing not to accept any proposal which provides for the return of a single teacher.

Meanwhile, a federal district judge has taken under advisement a suit by the teachers charging their constitutional rights to due process were violated when they were dismissed.

College President James Lehman has been quoted as saying the administration already has spent $3.5 million to fight the union, and that he will keep the school open regardless of cost.

Shaner said he believes "a personal vendetta" between board chairman Robert Small and the union is at the root of the matter. "He lost a strike in 1967, and had to pay raises as a result of binding arbitration. He doesn't want to lose this one."

A factfinder selected by the board recommended last January that the teachers be given a 5.5 percent increase. The board rejected the recommendation, saying it didn't have the money.

"We have what we believe is one of the finest faculties in the state of Michigan," said Hafer. "We're very concerned about Lake Michigan Community College. Right now it's floundering.

"This year's enrollment is down 12.5 percent following a 25 percent increase the year before. It'll be even lower next semester.

"We won't return unless we get our faculty back."

LEADERS OF STUDENTS COMMITTEE supporting a lengthy strike by faculty members at Lake Michigan Community College hold a news conference at the Teachers' union headquarters in Washington after visiting their U.S. senators and congressmen to seek help in settling the dispute. From the left are Marnie Heyn, Steven Hafer and Don Shaner.

Louisiana Labor Urges Broad Energy Policy

Baton Rouge, La.—The Louisiana AFL-CIO called for the adoption of a comprehensive national resources policy to protect jobs and insure technological and industrial development while preserving the environment.

The more than 500 delegates to the state federation's 18th annual convention stressed the need for immediate action by Congress to head off an energy crisis in the United States.

Resolutions were adopted urging the development of deep water ports to accommodate super tankers, construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline and a trade policy with the requirement that at least half of the U.S. oil imports be carried on American-flag vessels.

The convention also called for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill to protect U.S. workers from job-eroding imports and the export of American technology.

Delegates heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany score the Nixon Administration for economic policies that have held workers' wages down while allowing prices, rents, interest rates and profits to soar.

The four-day convention was dedicated to former House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, the Louisiana Democrat who was killed in a plane crash last fall in Alaska.

State Federation President Victor Bussie was re-elected to his 18th term. Other top federation officers, including First Vice Pres. A. P. Stoddard and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr., also were re-elected.

In other action, the convention called for passage of the labor-backed National Health Security bill, federal standards on workmen's compensation benefits, and a $5,000 personal exemption on state income taxes.

Delegates also voted support of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers on strike against Shell Oil Co. and Clothing Workers striking Farah Manufacturing Co. The convention called on all union members to observe the consumer boycotts of Shell and Farah products.

A Clear, Simple Choice

THE VOTER REGISTRATION bill that has been before the Senate since April 10 presents a clear, simple choice.

Do we want to make it as easy as possible for Americans to register to vote?

Or do we want to continue the practice of many states and communities of making voter registration an obstacle course that only the determined can surmount?

"Nowhere in the free world is voter registration at a lower level than it is in the United States. . . . Nine out of 10 registered Americans vote, but fewer than six out of 10 voting-age Americans vote. . . . It is the committee's conviction that our disquieting record of voter participation is in large part due to the hodgepodge of registration barriers put in the way of the voter."

So reported the Senate committee that, with only one dissenting vote, recommended passage of the voter registration bill sponsored by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.).

The McGee bill is simplicity itself. Under the direction of the Census Bureau, postcard registration forms would be sent to every address and otherwise made available. The returned forms would be processed through the regular state voter registration machinery. There would be both safeguards and stringent penalties against fraud.

It would no longer be necessary to go to inconvenient locations at inconvenient times in order to register.

The AFL-CIO supports this legislation because, as the federation testified at Senate hearings, we believe that "citizens of every state should have equal and easy access to the voting booth."

A clear majority of the Senate likewise supports the bill. A minority of the Senate opposes it, and has filibustered to keep the bill from coming to a vote.

THE REAL REASON for much of the opposition has remained unspoken in the Senate debate. But supporters of the McGee bill are convinced that behind the states' rights argument is a practical concern that an enlarged electorate might endanger the political future of some incumbents.

Even though the Administration is opposed to the bill, it is not in fact a partisan issue. Its supporters include the former chairman of the Republican National Committee who, last year, found out for himself some of the difficulties of registering voters.

The Senate has come so close to the two-thirds vote needed to curb the filibuster that the effort to pass the bill should continue. It is time that a determined majority demonstrated the perseverance needed to overcome the delaying tactics of a relatively small minority.

There is justification for extended debate in the Senate, for the thorough airing of all viewpoints and exploration of alternatives.

But there comes a time, and surely this is the time, when issues must be faced on their merits and the machinery of representative government allowed to function.

No one can or should make Americans vote. But there is no excuse for not providing every American with "equal and easy access to the voting booth."

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A Word Edgewise:

Nation Slowly Growing Aware Of What Nixon's Budget Means

By Gus Tyler

ONLY SLOWLY IS THE NATION becoming aware of what the new Nixon budget really means. Originally, it looked like a prudent paring of welfare frills. But with each passing day, what some thought was a sophisticated "operation" on the poor comes through as mayhem on Mr. Middle America, who is discovering that you don't have to be poor, black and on welfare to develop a distaste for the bitter bread of this budget.

The businesslike Wall Street Journal was among the first to note that the Administration was not going at the budget with a scalpel but with an ax. "What's shaping up," reported the Journal on Feb. 26, "is a substantial—in some cases, perhaps even massive—withdrawal of federal funds from a wide variety of programs," such as subsidized housing, hospital construction, and manpower training—to name a few.

On Mar. 5, the New York Times extended the list: Nixon plans to "withdraw federal money for neighborhood mental clinics and regional medical programs." When then White House Domestic Affairs Adviser John D. Ehrlichman announced that the President would veto a variety of proposed congressional bills, the Times reported on Mar. 10 that the assault was directed against a wide range of subjects "from flood control and rural electrification to airport security and veterans' burial benefits."

Some of the programs under the ax pre-date Johnson and Kennedy and go all the way back to the early days of Roosevelt such as the Soil Conservation Act (now called the Rural Environmental Assistance Program) and the Rural Electrification Administration, which were set up in the 1930s.

The Monthly Economic Letter, put out by the First National City Bank, reported in March that the Administration is "impounding some $15 billion—the biggest chunk of which was for water pollution control."

Changes in Medicare regulations will cost the elderly an added $750 million to a billion in 1974.

Day care regulations have been rewritten so that a working parent who is a bit above the poverty level (up to $5,400) can no longer have her child in a federally aided day care center.

Focusing on housing, the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing notes that the Administration moratorium on new housing will immediately halt "such programs as public housing (conventional, turnkey, leasing); Section 235 (moderate income home ownership); Section 236 (moderate income rental). . . . Also halted were commitments for water and sewer grants, open space grants, and public facility loans."

THE LAST WEEK in March, the National Cancer Advisory Board appointed by Nixon protested the elimination of research training grants to find a cure for cancer.

On Mar. 27, President Nixon vetoed a congressional bill to aid the physically handicapped and to create new programs to help those with serious spinal injuries and severe kidney diseases.

Early in March, an official publication of the Republican National Committee, First Monday, carried two pages of favorable editorial reaction to the Administration budget. Astride the center-page spread was the reproduction of a Richmond News Leader cartoon, showing Nixon, with budget in hand, reading from it as if from a bible, officiating over the grave of "New Deal, Fair Deal, New Frontier, Great Society—1933-1973—I.O.U."

At last, this Administration has its special name too: The Big Burial.

(Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, appears in this space as a guest columnist for John P. Roche.)

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Consumer Advocates Missing:

Lack of Broad Representation Mars Product Safety Panel

By Sidney Margolius

IT TOOK PRESIDENT NIXON over five months to appoint the new Product Safety Commission when it should have been done in one month, and the new commission is noticeably lacking in experienced consumer representation.

Still, however it is composed, the new commission needs to get moving. Some of the newer products on the market such as minibikes have introduced new hazards while some of the older ones are proving to be hard to correct, as in the case of flammable fabrics.

Two of the new commissioners about to assume a leading responsibility for the public's safety have engineering training, which is useful. These are Chairman Richard Simpson, who has been acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for scientific affairs, and Lawrence Kushner, acting head of the National Bureau of Standards.

But two others have no experience in product safety. One is Barbara Franklin, a White House staff assistant who previously worked for a big New York bank and is considered to be the White House's pipeline so the Administration will know what's going on in the commission. The other is Constance Newman, a lawyer and former head of Vista, an agency that recruits volunteers to work with low-income groups.

The fifth opening, earmarked for a Democrat, had been offered to a lawyer who had been chairman of "Ohio Democrats for Nixon" in 1972. He refused, so the post is still open.

The full extent of the injuries related to product safety is coming to light through the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) recently established by the Food & Drug Administration. NEISS gets daily reports from a sample of hospital emergency rooms through touch-tone phones linked to a central computer.

Some safety experts had insisted that a national survey could never be done. But it has been done and it can be useful to you as well as to manufacturers and regulators to know where most household and recreational injuries occur.

The latest report shows that most injuries requiring emergency treatment occur in team sports, which is predictable enough. Others of the most frequent causes, in descending order, are stairs and railings, cutlery and chopping devices, doors and hardware, windows and glass panels and doors, bikes, glass bottles and jars, metal and self-opening containers, ladders, manual tools, playground equipment, razors and shavers, skates and skate boards, drinking glasses, pens and pencils, bath and shower structures, and fences.

In power tools, the chief threat appears to be power saws, the NEISS data indicate. In the kitchen, portable appliances are the leading cause of injuries, followed by irons and refrigerators. The TV set can be dangerous, too. It leads in the rate of injuries caused by home entertainment devices.

In home maintenance products, the greatest threats are caustic cleaners and solvents, gasoline, kerosene and paint removers, and bleaches and dyes. Garden tools and power mowers are another leading source of injuries.

THE NEISS ESTIMATE is that already there are about 63,000 minibike-related injuries treated each year in hospital emergency rooms, about half involving children 10 to 15.

The Bureau of Product Safety warned that lack of safety devices or defective and poorly constructed components were involved in about one-third of 21 incidents investigated in depth. In four cases, double riders were involved; and in three cases each, ground obstructions and skidding.

Additional efforts to provide flame-retardant apparel are required if the tragic number of deaths and injuries from such fires is to be significantly reduced, the National Safety Council has warned.

Howard Pyle, council president, states that 1,500 lives are lost and some 100,000 persons suffer disabling injuries each year from clothing fires. Most are children or elderly and disabled persons.

A federal standard has been adopted that will bar sale of kids' sleepwear up to size 6X failing to meet new flammability standards after July 1973. Another proposal may extend similar restrictions through size 14. But sleepwear represents only part of the problem, Pyle points out. He has urged the apparel industry to voluntarily produce flame-retardant clothing.

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Clearing State Barriers:

Post Card Voter Registration Would Spur Election Turnout

PASSAGE of the national voter registration bill would be a major step toward reversing the 50-year dismal record of voter turnout in U.S. elections, the legislative director of the Service Employes declared on Labor News Conference.

Richard Murphy said that stringent and unnecessary barriers in many state laws too often discourage citizens from taking part in the election processes.

Such roadblocks, he said, are a basic factor in the low voter turnouts that some observers ascribe to apathy, although growing "disenchantment among the public with politicians and government" is also a real part of the problem.

In-person voter registration is particularly hard for low-wage workers, who can't afford to miss part of their workday, even if they are able to get permission to leave their jobs long enough to register, he stressed. He said the post card registration provided in Sen. Gale McGee's bill would at least give those voters a chance to register and exercise their right to vote on election day.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio weekly interview, Murphy rejected the contention that post card registration would open the door to wide abuses and frauds. Pointing out that the actual fraud occurs when a "bogus voter" casts a ballot, not when he registers, he said the present face-to-face registration system now in wide use has no effective safeguards against such abuses, since once a voter registers, there is no further face-to-face contact with the registrar.

Further, he noted, stiff criminal penalties for abuses spelled out in the McGee bill would make a false registration as serious as cheating on income tax. Such "hemming-in of the ways that frauds could be practiced" is necessary, he asserted, and predicted that adoption of a post card registration system would be followed up with a wide educational program to alert the public to the seriousness of abuses and the penalties involved in frauds.

Murphy noted that opposition to the McGee measure is coming largely from Republicans and southern conservative Democrats.

"The Republicans," he said, "have decided that they don't need to get their people registered. If voter registration were eased, a great many of the people who would be registered would be Democrats."

He said the reason southern Democrats are opposing the legislation is that many blacks would be registered.

"This is a voting rights bill and the southern Democrats and Republicans have traditionally been against that kind of legislation," he said.

Reporters questioning Murphy were Ronald Sarro of the Washington Star-News and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT IS ONE of the characteristics of the Nixon Administration that it has the ability to make an analysis of national problems and then come up with pitifully inadequate, mediocre and sometimes tricky "solutions."

Time after time the first half of a presidential message leads to strong hope that finally a solution is to be found to an obvious problem, only to leave the reader stranded by the proposals in the second half.

Latest example of this frustrating story is the President's proposals for protecting the pension rights of workers, many of whom labor for a lifetime in the hopes of decent retirement, only to find themselves with nothing in the end.

The President's analysis of the "Need For Pension Reform" is filled with perceptive statements: "Half the country's work force has no employer-financed retirement plan. . . . Only one of every three employes participating in employer-financed pension plans has a 'vested' right to those plans. . . . Present minimum funding requirements do not offer enough security for pensions. . . . The laws governing administration of pension fund assets vary from state to state and often are inadequate to safeguard these funds. . . ."

All these convincing points having been made, what happens?

The President comes up with a tepid program to "protect" pension funds without the basic labor-supported requirement for a system of government reinsurance such as we have for bank deposits; only a degree of mandatory vesting that does nothing for past services; nothing for those already retired; nothing to protect pension funds when a company goes out of business.

In fact, the chief beneficiaries of the Nixon proposals would be insurance companies, mutual funds and wealthy individuals aided to make their own retirement plans.

Much the same criticism can be applied to the President's proposals on health insurance. After announcing that "good health care should be readily available to all of our citizens," the President has presented his own version of a health insurance program that in essence would benefit private insurance carriers without adequate federal regulation and would provide no coverage for the unemployed, part-time and seasonal workers and employes of state and local governments.

OR, TAKE THE MINIMUM WAGE. Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan, in behalf of the Administration, put the need in simple language:

"The existing minimum wage rate bears little or no relationship to a wage level that is necessary for a family to maintain a minimum standards of living."

With that as a starter, how much of an increase in today's $1.60 an hour should he have recommended?

Yet, the Administration came up with $1.90 an hour now—or less than the absolute minimum required to climb above the poverty mark—and only $2.30 an hour in 1976 when no one knows what inflation will have done to workers' wages.

On top of that, Brennan supported the industry-desired "subminimum" for teenagers, which would make a mockery of a true minimum wage.

The story is pretty much the same up and down the line. In the more than four years of the Nixon Administration it is virtually impossible to find what might be called a piece of legislation that can be called "generous" for low-wage Americans. Instead, the generosity is reserved for the wealthy and the corporations—tax loopholes, accelerated amortization, tax deferrals, aid for corporations in trouble.

NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION along the lines proposed by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) could reverse the "dismal record of voter turnouts in the United States," Service Employes Legislative Director Richard Murphy, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Ronald Sarro, left, of the Washington Star-News and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is heard Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcall on Public Service Jobs Bill

A conservative coalition won a 209-193 vote on Apr. 18 that prevented the House of Representatives from acting on a labor-supported bill to continue the public service employment program.

On labor's scoreboard, the 178 Democrats and 15 Republicans who voted to take up the bill were Right (R). The 170 Republicans and 39 Democrats who voted against the motion were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts: AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) A
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) A
12. Talcott (R) PW
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) PR
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) W
18. Mathias (R) PW
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorehead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) A
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) A
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Gunter (D) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) A
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Vacancy
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenhorn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) PR

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) A
3. Treen (R) PW
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neil (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Harvey (R) A
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) A
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Roncallo (R) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) PR
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) PR
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) PW
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) A
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) PW
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) A
3. Green (D) A
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) W
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Saylor (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) PR
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) PR

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) A

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) PW
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) A
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Oil Subsidy Raised:

Loopholes Escape Nixon Tax Proposal

A thick package of tax changes proposed by the Nixon Administration would leave untouched the biggest tax loopholes and would cost the government more in lost revenue than it would bring in through two tax reforms.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told the House Ways & Means Committee that the Administration opposes comprehensive tax reform because it is fearful that removing special benefits for corporations and wealthy investors "will risk the loss of the prosperity we now enjoy."

Therefore, he said, Congress shouldn't tamper with such loopholes as taxation of capital gains, rapid depreciation of machinery and equipment or the investment tax credit.

And the oil depletion allowance, Shultz urged, should not only be kept but expanded through additional subsidies to companies.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) disagreed. The Administration package "doesn't go far enough" in the direction of tax reform, he said. He specifically criticized the failure of the Administration to deal with the capital gains loophole, and reform of estate and gift laws.

Other committee members also expressed their displeasure and Rep. William J. Green (D-Pa.) said of the Administration's 175-page presentation: "I feel the mountain has roared, and produced a mouse."

Two of the Administration proposals would partially close existing loopholes in the tax law.

The principal revenue-gainer would stiffen the minimum tax provision, which is intended to collect at least a token tax from wealthy persons who otherwise would escape taxation through the various loopholes and preferences in the law.

Another step towards tax reform would be taken by preventing persons with big incomes from escaping taxation through investments deliberately designed to produce an artificial loss for tax purposes. These paper losses are then used to wipe out tax obligations on earned income.

Doctors and other high-income professionals are among the most common investors in such tax-avoidance schemes. Under the Administration proposal, losses from such investments could only be used to offset future income from the same investments and could not be deducted from taxable earnings.

In a small step to curtail the Treasury loss from the tax-exempt status of interest on municipal bonds, the Administration proposed to offer an interest subsidy to cities that switched to taxable bonds. In those cases, the government would pay 30 percent of the interest cost, since presumably the cities would have to pay a higher interest rate in order to market their bonds. But cities that chose to continue selling tax-exempt bonds would be free to do so.

One of the items in the thick book of tax proposals would hit nearly all workers. It would require them to pay taxes on employer contributions to health and welfare plans.

The Administration also proposes to abolish the present sick pay exclusion from taxable income. Along with an assortment of other itemized deductions, it would be replaced by a $500 "miscellaneous" deduction.

Under certain very limited conditions, companies with foreign investments would lose their present tax deferral loophole. Taxation of foreign profits would apply only to future investments, and then only when lower taxes in the foreign country were a factor in the decision to locate there.

When President Nixon made his proposal in his trade message to Congress last month, AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that it would do "virtually nothing to close lucrative tax loopholes for American-based multinational companies."

New sources of tax revenue would be exceeded by an assortment of revenue-losing proposals.

Tax credits would be granted for tuition paid to private elementary and secondary schools—a perennial proposal whose constitutionality has been questioned.

Persons over 65 with limited incomes would receive a partial rebate of property taxes or the portion of their rent that goes for property taxes. And a new "age credit" would replace the present retirement income credit. A more generous income limitation would allow more persons to claim a tax deduction for child care expenses.

Corporations would continue to benefit from the multitude of loopholes and tax windfalls in the present law.

And, in fact, oil and gas companies would be given new tax benefits. They would be granted a 7 percent investment tax credit for exploration expenses. If their efforts brought in a gas- or oil-producing well, they would be further rewarded with an additional 5 percent tax credit.

Eisenhower Dollar Backed by Meany

AFL-CIO President George Meany urged Congress to approve coinage of a souvenir silver dollar that would honor the memory of Dwight D. Eisenhower and help the college named for him.

Meany reiterated labor's support of the Eisenhower dollar legislation in a letter to Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan, chairman of the consumer affairs subcommittee of the House Banking & Currency Committee.

The special issue of silver Eisenhower dollars would be sold at a premium. One dollar of the proceeds from each coin would be earmarked for Eisenhower College in Seneca, N.Y.

Meany noted that many unions have contributed to the college as "a living memorial" to "a revered President."

Waymen Elect Berge As Vice President

Detroit—Ole M. Berge has been elected a vice president of the Maintenance of Way Employes for the brotherhood's northwest territory.

Berge, a full-time officer since 1966, formerly was a top official in the brotherhood's Chicago office. He succeeds J. P. Wilson, who retired Jan. 31.

DRENCHED WITH WATER, a Camden, N.J., fire fighter battles a blaze in a smoke-filled room. The photo by Bob Bartosz of the Camden Courier-Post was selected as the top prize winner for newspapers with more than 100,000 circulation in the Fire Fighters 1973 media competition.

Fire Fighters Awards Cite Media Coverage

The Fire Fighters honored reporters, photographers and newscasters for depicting the professionalism of IAFF members and the hazards they face on the job.

The award-winning newsmen and women were chosen from hundreds of newspaper, television, and radio entries in the 1973 IAFF international media competition.

Top winners in six major categories received prizes of $500 each and second prize winners received $250 each. Other contestants were cited for honorable mentions and special citations.

In announcing the contest winners, IAFF President William H. McClennan noted the increased number of entries in this year's competition reflected "the obvious concern with the difficulties and complexities of present-day fire fighting duties."

This year's judges were Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director; Frank Swoboda of McGraw-Hill publications, and Warren Y. Kimball, for many years associated with the National Fire Protection Association.

Among the four special citation winners was Miss Dorothy Fuldheim, commentator for Cleveland television station WEWS, who helped relay the message of the city's fire fighters to the public in a battle over a pay cutback imposed by the mayor.

Others named for special awards were Dan Greenberg for a Life magazine article on "The Perils of Battling Smoke and Flame," Dick Scamyhorn, a member of IAFF Local 476, for a series of color photographs on the Cincinnati Fire Division, and a monthly publication of Local 112 in Los Angeles for keeping its members informed on municipal and community developments.

The top prize winners were:

- Jim Fleming of the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item for an in-depth study of a proposal by the mayor to reduce the size of the city fire department, a proposal Fleming found to be inefficient and costly. The series was submitted by IAFF Local 1408 in the category of newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Pete Hamill of the New York Post on the role of fire fighters protecting people while facing dangers created by reduced manpower and equipment. Local 854 submitted the series in the competition among newspapers of more than 100,000 circulation.
- Joseph H. Gruver of the Annapolis (Md.) Evening Capital for a photo of fire fighters up to their necks in foam while battling a blaze involving a gasoline tanker. Local 1563 submitted the entry.
- Bob Bartosz of the Camden (N.J.) Courier-Post for a photo of a Camden fireman drenched with water at the window of smoke-filled room. It was submitted by Local 788.
- Pete Lambousy of New Orleans television station WWL for coverage of serious dangers in fighting fires in high-rise buildings, submitted by Local 632.
- David L. Day of radio station KFJZ in Fort Worth, Tex., for community service in reporting on an oil company fire. The transcript was submitted by Local 440.

Personnel Cuts Raise Risks in Fire Fighting

South Bend, Ind.—Cutbacks in fire department manpower are exposing fire fighters in the United States and Canada increasingly to frequent and severe danger, participants at a symposium on Occupational Health and Hazards of the Fire Service were told.

The symposium, held at the University of Notre Dame, was the second sponsored by the John P. Redmond Memorial Fund, which is supported by voluntary contributions of members of the Fire Fighters.

One panel discussed various techniques to offset the lack of personnel, but reported that "the participants felt that nothing could really take the place of adequate manpower."

More than 200 medical, scientific, and technical authorities and members of the IAFF from all over the continent attended the seminar.

In his keynote address, IAFF President William H. McClennan noted that deaths to fire fighters in the line of duty are running well over a hundred a year and the injury rate is increasing rapidly, topping the 50,000 a year mark.

"Here in the middle of the space age, we're still using too much early 20th century technology in this profession of ours. . . . We must do better."

In another panel recommendation, participants were told that fire fighters should no longer be subjected to the risk of clinging to the sides and backs of fire apparatus as it rushes to answer an alarm. The men should be seated and provided with safety belts, the panel said.

Other recommendations called for:

- More research into the incidence of heart disease among fire fighters, since this is the major cause of disability among them. In addition, fire services should maintain physical fitness and other remedial programs.
- Development of standard specifications for protective equipment and apparatus.
- Development of breathing apparatus that is lighter, smaller, and more effective.
- Further studies of the effects on fire fighters of the smoke and gases they inhale.

High Court Bars Suits Against States on Wages

The Supreme Court ruled that employes of state hospitals and schools may not bring suit against the states in federal court to recover unpaid wages from their employers.

In an 8-to-1 decision, the court said 1966 congressional amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act extending minimum wage and overtime pay coverage to such workers were not meant to allow them to sue the states.

"It is established that an unconsenting state is immune from suits brought in federal courts by its own citizens as well as by citizens of another state," the high court said in its opinion.

The state employes still have a remedy under the FLSA, the court noted. The same 1966 amendments authorize the Secretary of Labor to bring remedial action on behalf of state employes, it pointed out.

The high court's ruling grew out of a Missouri case in which employes of certain state facilities brought suit in federal court to recover overtime pay under the 1966 amendments.

A Missouri federal district court held that despite the 1966 law the Constitution prohibited a citizens' suit against a state for wage claims. A U.S. appeals court agreed.

The lone dissenter in the Supreme Court decision, Justice William J. Brennan, said the high court previously had held that states surrendered their sovereign immunity to such suits when they granted Congress the power to regulate commerce.

The majority opinion noted that the FLSA in 1971 covered 45.4 million employes and nearly 2 million establishments, and that 2.7 million of these workers and 118,000 of the establishments were in state or local government employment.

Expands Coverage:

House Unit Rejects Lower Youth Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

ers to fire fathers and hire their children.

The close division in the House subcommittee points to another battle on the House floor over the Fair Labor Standards Act amendments. Last year, a conservative coalition gutted the bill approved by the House Labor Committee and then blocked a conference with the Senate, which had passed a labor-backed measure.

In approving the bill, the subcommittee inserted a provision allowing employers of household workers to claim a tax exemption on wages paid. Presumably, the intent was to lessen opposition to inclusion of domestics under the wage-hour law. Tax legislation falls in the jurisdiction of the House Ways & Means Committee and a special rule would be needed to prevent that section from being stricken from the bill on a point of order.

The full House Labor Committee is expected to take up the bill shortly, and the next step would be clearance by the House Rules Committee.

In congressional floor action:

- The House voted 229-171 to require Senate confirmation of both the director and deputy director of the President's Office of Management & Budget.

The bill would require confirmation of the present holders of these offices, OMB Director Roy Ash and his deputy, Frederick V. Malek.

It would do this by eliminating the current positions and creating virtually identical new posts which the President could fill only by submitting nominations as in the case of Cabinet officers.

A similar bill that the Senate passed in February by a 64-17 vote merely requires confirmation of the incumbents within 30 days after enactment of the legislation.

The House vote hewed closely to party lines. Democrats argued that the OMB has become the most powerful agency in government and its director more important than any Cabinet officer. Republicans were generally united in opposing the requirement for confirmation of the incumbents, but divided on whether future holders of the post should be subject to confirmation.

After a future confirmation amendment was defeated, 209 Democrats and 20 Republicans voted for the bill while 164 Republicans and seven Democrats opposed it.

The measure now goes to a House-Senate conference committee.

- Senate Republicans squabbled among themselves after adoption of a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should nominate a special prosecutor "of the highest character and integrity from outside the executive branch" to supervise the Watergate investigation.

The resolution's sponsor was Republican Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois and it was co-sponsored by 10 Republican and four Democratic senators. But only a handful of senators were on the floor when the measure was considered and "unanimously" passed. Later, several Republicans sought to have the passage voided, but were unsuccessful.

Wages Under $3.50 Exempt from Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation also included provisions that:

- Require the Cost of Living Council to offer to conduct hearings for affected parties before wages can be reduced.
- Redefine "wages and salaries" to exclude reasonable employer contributions to fringe benefit plans.
- Stipulate that the stabilization law may not be used as authority or justification for impoundment of funds.

Despite the mildness of these provisions, congressional Republicans mounted a drive in the House to reject the conference report and reshape the bill. Only last minute intervention by the White House blunted the attack.

5-5-73

The chief target of the conservative rebellion was the requirement that big corporations disclose cost and profit data. The Administration agreed with the objections to possible embarrassment to business. But when Democrats succeeded in delaying consideration of the conference report until just a few hours before the President's stabilization powers would expire, the White House sent word to the Republican leadership that it wanted the legislation passed.

The Senate gave voice vote approval to the conference report.

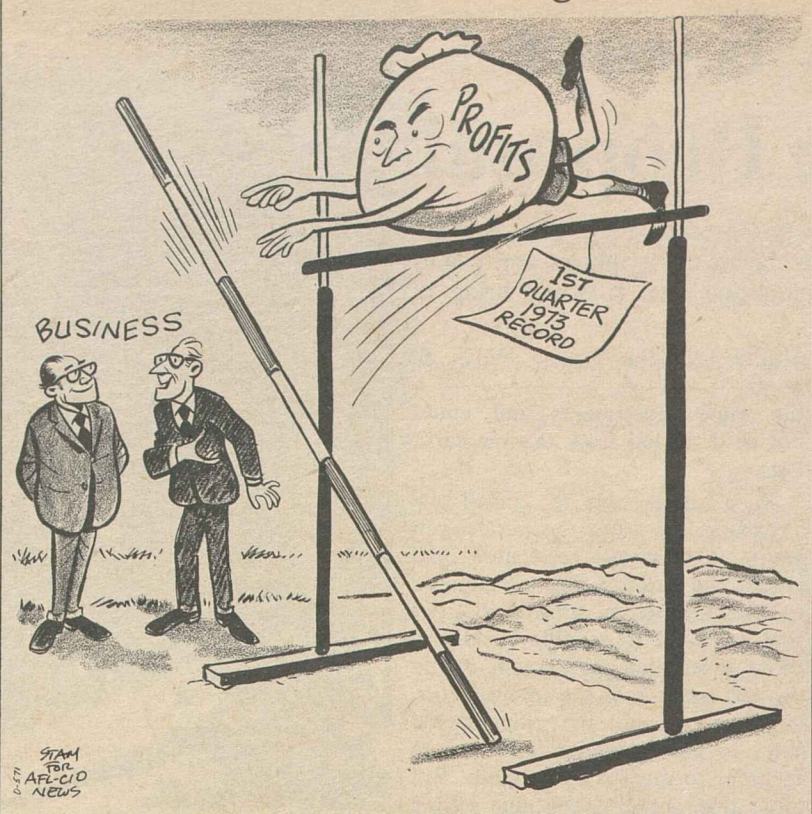
And the House, after some heated debate, cleared the bill for the President's signature by a 267-115 vote. In addition to hard-core conservative opposition, some of the votes against the measure were cast by congressmen who considered the legislation ineffective in controlling inflation.

The AFL-CIO urged approval of the conference report because, as Federation President George Meany noted, the alternative would probably be a simple extension of the present "inequitable" law without the $3.50 wage exclusion.

The new legislation gives the President authority to allocate supplies of gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products to relieve regional shortages, and to impose rationing if necessary.

The Administration did not seek such authority and has said it doesn't foresee any such need.

'He Can Go Even Higher!'



11 of 14 Unions Approve New National Rail Pact

All but three of the 14 unions involved in the tentative national railroad agreement in mid-March have now ratified the pact.

The latest to approve the contract are three of the six member unions of the Railway Employes' Dept—the Carmen, the Boilermakers-Blacksmiths and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The three announced that a referendum of their memberships showed a substantial majority favored ratification of the 18-month agreement. The ratifications are tentative pending a meeting of the department's executive council May 5.

Two other members of the Railway Employes' Dept. — the Sheet Metal Workers and the Machinists — oppose the settlement because, they say, it does not provide sufficient wage increases to keep up with living costs. The Yardmasters have scheduled a meeting of officers to consider the agreement.

Other unions that have ratified the agreement are the United Transportation Union, the Dining Car Employes, the Firemen & Oilers, the Signalmen, the Dispatchers, the Maintenance of Way Employes, the Railway & Airline Clerks and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

The new contract, reached three and a half months before the old one expired, provides pay and fringe benefits totaling 10.7 percent. More than 500,000 railroad workers would be covered by terms of the agreement.

Meanwhile, union leaders joined spokesmen for the railroads and the Railroad Retirement Board in urging Congress to take quick action on a bill to implement retirement plan changes agreed to in the new contract.

Attorney Lester P. Schoene, representing the Congress of Railway Unions and the Railway Labor Executives' Association, explained highlights of enabling legislation proposed by Rep. Harley Staggers (D.-W.Va.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee which is considering the action. President C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks later discussed the background of the measure.

In his statement to the committee, Schoene listed the following highlights of the bill:

- The last three "temporary" increases in rail retirement benefits, scheduled to expire on July 1, would be extended to Dec. 31,
- Starting Oct. 1, the railroads would pay the costs of retirement plan contributions above the 5.85 percent level now paid by workers in other industries under the social security system. This would mean a return to rail employes of 4.75 percent of their pay, up to a maximum of $42.75 a month.
- Employes voluntarily retiring at the age of 60 after 30 years' service would be eligible for full pensions, effective July 1, 1974.
- Unions and the carriers would set up a joint standing committee which would make recommendations to Congress for a long-range restructuring of the railroad retirement system. If the two parties are unable to agree, each would make separate recommendations. Congress then would have six months to act on the restructuring.

Wage Hikes Drop Sharply In '73 Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

combined averaged 7.3 percent. This compared with 9.3 percent in the same period a year earlier, 8.4 percent for full-year 1972 and 6.8 percent for fourth-quarter 1972. Wage and benefit gains together over the life of the contract averaged 5.5 percent, compared to 8.1 percent in first-quarter 1972.

BLS also reported that contracts settled in the first quarter of this year had an average duration of 23 months, compared with 33.5 months the last time agreements were concluded in these same bargaining situations.

For the 272,000 factory workers covered by major first-quarter settlements, first-year wage increases averaged 6.5 percent, down slightly from the 6.6 percent gain for full year 1972. The annual gain on a life-of-contract basis was 6.1 percent, up from 5.7 percent in 1972.

The 554,000 workers covered by non-manufacturing settlements concluded in the first quarter of 1973 received first-year wage gains averaging only 4.7 percent, a sharp reduction from the 7.2 percent gain in full-year 1972. Over the life of the contract, wage gains for these workers averaged 3.8 percent, compared with 6.8 percent in 1972.

First-year wage gains in the construction industry dropped to 4.5 percent in the first quarter of this year from 6.6 percent for last year as a whole. Increases over the life of the agreement averaged 4.9 percent, compared to 5.9 percent for all of 1972.

Contracts with cost-of-living escalator clauses provided first-year gains averaging 7 percent in the opening 1973 period, down slightly from the 7.1 percent level for full-year 1972.

For contracts without escalator clauses, the first-year gain was 5.3 percent in the first quarter of 1973, down sharply from 7 percent for 1972 as a whole.

Price Surge Continues, Meany Hits 'Rhetoric'

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany dismissed the price reporting change as inadequate and warned that "for consumers and housewives, the worst is yet to come" as wholesale price increases reach the retail level.

For April, the seasonally adjusted one-month rise was 1 percent, despite a leveling off of food prices that had paced the sharp increases of previous months.

The industrial commodities index, which usually moves only in fractions of 1 percent, increased 1.3 percent on a seasonal basis and 1.4 percent in actual dollar terms. That was the highest one-month rise since the height of the Korean War inflation.

Gasoline and other petroleum products jumped an astounding 7.1 percent; lumber and wood products continued their steady rise with a new 5.1 percent price gain. While farm prices showed little overall change from the previous month's record highs, fruits and vegetables were 11 percent higher and live poultry costs were 12.7 percent above the March levels.

Overall, for the past six months the wholesale price index rose at an annual rate of 17.3 percent. During the first three months of the period, the rise was at a yearly rate of 11.3 percent. But the increase accelerated during the most recent three months to nearly double that figure.

The six-month advance in farm products and processed foods and feeds amounts to an annual rate of increase of 40.3 percent.

Nixon expressed satisfaction that "retail food prices have been rising less rapidly in recent weeks" and said the Administration will continue to resist "the superficially simple solution—to freeze prices across the board or even roll them back."

He counselled the American people to show "patience."

6% Joblessness Holds in 38 Areas

The number of major labor areas with substantial unemployment in April remained unchanged at 38, the Labor Dept. reported. In addition, 803 smaller job areas had substantial or persistent unemployment during the month.

Substantial employment means a jobless rate of 6 percent or more with that rate expected to continue for at least two more months. Persistent unemployment means the average jobless rate was 6 percent or more for the last calendar year and at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

The ratings are based on reports by state employment security agencies.

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Impartial Panel Demanded On Watergate 'Subversion'

Voter Bill Approved By Senate

The Senate broke a month-long filibuster and passed a national voter registration bill strongly supported by the AFL-CIO as a high-priority legislative goal.

As sent to the House, the bill would enable Americans to register to vote by returning a post-card registration form sent out by an agency in the Census Bureau. The forms would be processed by state voter registration offices—but the potential voter wouldn't have to overcome the frequent inconveniences of distant registration offices, open during limited hours, and sometimes requiring long waiting in line.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), had been on the Senate floor since Apr. 10. But a small group of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans had refused the unanimous consent needed to set a time for a vote on the bill.

Two attempts to break the filibuster fell narrowly short of the two-thirds vote required by Senate Rule 22 to limit debate.

But a third try, on May 9, succeeded with a 67-32 vote—one more than the two-thirds needed. On this key rollcall, which will be published in the next issue of the AFL-CIO News, 49 Democrats and 18 Republicans voted for

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FULL AIRING of the "bizarre and sickening" Watergate scandal was called for in an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement read to news reporters by Federation President George Meany.

Council Denounces Key Nixon Policies

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO called for a full airing of the "bizarre and sickening" Watergate scandal by creation of an independent commission of leading citizens to conduct a "vigorous and thorough impartial investigation."

The Watergate statement, adopted unanimously by the federation's Executive Council as a first order of business at its spring meeting in Washington, set the tone for a number of statements strongly and sharply attacking the Nixon Administration's policies and programs:

- The shambles of the economic stabilization policy, the council declared, gives the labor movement no further alternative but to seek equity at the bargaining table.
- The Administration's dismantling of social programs, it warned again, is a callous attempt to turn back the clock on progress.
- Its proposals on trade, pensions, minimum wage, taxes and unemployment compensation are simply unacceptable, the council said.

But overriding, the council stressed, was the "subversion of political democracy" coming to light in the Watergate and related scandals. Federation President George Meany, reading the full text of the statement for the nation's television and radio networks, said the statement was the position of the AFL-CIO and turned aside requests for amplification.

But in reply to a reporter's question on whether the Administration merits the confidence of the American worker, he said it "has lost the confidence of a great many Americans, including the working man."

Asked about the feelings of labor leaders, Meany replied: "Well, speaking for myself, the answer is in the affirmative."

As to the Administration's economic stabilization program, the AFL-CIO president said "it just hasn't worked, so there's got to be a Phase 4." He stressed in a number of comments that there is no equity for the worker and the ordinary American in the present situation where prices and profits zoom and wages are held down.

While the major attention of the two-day council meeting was on economic and legislative policies, the federation handled a number of internal problems involving strikes and boycotts with top attention going to the Teamster raids on the Farm Workers. The council voted a 4-cent per member per month special assessment to support

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To Repel Teamster Raids:

$1.6 Million Voted For Farm Workers

The AFL-CIO will back the Farm Workers with $1.6 million in the next three months to help the union fight off a "vicious, strike-breaking, union-busting" attack by the Teamsters.

The federation's Executive Council voted a special assessment of 4 cents per member per month for the next three months to keep the Farm Workers alive in face of the assault on their contracts and membership in the California grape fields by the Teamsters and the growers.

AFL-CIO President George Meany announced the council action at a press conference, declaring that the union-busting attack was the "most vicious" that "I have seen in my lifetime."

He charged that the Teamsters, in busting the Farm Workers' contracts, have brought back the labor contractor and a form of slavery. The UFW contracts had substituted a hiring hall for the contractor, he said but that "is all out the window under the Teamsters 'sweetheart' contract with these growers."

Meany pledged that "we're going to fight . . . to secure justice for the 'workers in the field.' "

The funds raised by the special assessment, Meany said, will be used to help the Farm Workers survive as they conduct their strike against the growers in the Coachella Valley of Southern California.

In reply to a query, the federation president said the question of boycotts was not discussed at the council session. "We are addressing ourselves to the immediate problem . . . to try to save the Farm Workers in the present situation in which they are confronted with this attempt to destroy their union . . . an attempt to destroy their livelihood."

He pointed out that historically the labor movement has actively campaigned for coverage under the National Labor Relations Act for farm workers, exempted from

(Continued on Page 2)

Nation's Jobless Rate Sticks at 5 Percent

The nation's unemployment rate failed to show any improvement in April, remaining at 5 percent after seasonal adjustment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Total unemployment held at 4.4 million, "roughly the same as the levels that have prevailed since last November," BLS noted. The number of Americans holding jobs leveled off at a seasonally adjusted 83.9 million, following especially sharp gains in February and March.

For the first five months of last year, the jobless rate stayed at close to 6 percent. Then, in June, it dropped suddenly to 5.5 percent, and was still there five months later. It fell again in November, to 5.2 percent, and has held at between 5.1 and 5 percent ever since.

For most groups in the labor force, the government's job figures showed little or no change in April. But the unemployment rate for teenagers jumped from 14.2 to 15.4 percent. Vietnam veterans between the ages of 20 and 24 also continued to experience difficulties in job-finding, as reflected by their 9.3 percent jobless rate.

Non-farm employment was little changed for the month at 75 million persons, following a 210,000 pickup in March and a gain of 480,000 in February. Factory employment accounted for 19.7 million jobs.

"Although factory employment has recovered substantially since the

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Sees Bargaining As Only Hope for Equity

Organized labor has no alternative but to seek equity at the bargaining table because of the "inequitable, intolerable character" of the Administration's controls program.

That position was underscored in a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council that American workers cannot "and will not continue to be the only group in the economy forced to sacrifice."

"Unless and until effective action" is taken to achieve equal sacrifice, "no government intervention in collective bargaining settlements is justified," the council stressed.

"Nor can the Administration reasonably expect the trade union movement to counsel moderation of wage increases," it added. "We have no further alternative but to seek equity at the collective bargaining table." **(Text, Page 5.)**

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters that federation representatives, including himself, will continue to hold membership on the Labor-Management Advisory Committee to the Cost of Living Council because "it still represents a place where we can let the Administration and the other members of the advisory board from industry know how we feel."

(Continued on Page 3)

UNION-BUSTING TACTICS that Teamsters are using against the United Farm Workers in California grape fields are detailed by UFW Director Cesar E. Chavez at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting. From left are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, President George Meany, Vice President I. W. Abel and Chavez.

Funds Voted To Back Up Farm Union

(Continued from Page 1)

the original act and still unprotected. The AFL-CIO position has not changed, he said.

UFW Director Cesar E. Chavez appeared before the council and reported on the background and current situation in the Coachella Valley and the upcoming threats to the union elsewhere in California.

About 1,200 farm workers are on strike in the valley after a majority of the growers signed new contracts with the Teamsters less than 24 hours after their agreements with the UFW expired.

Meany had earlier assailed the Teamsters' union-busting tactics and in mid-April renewed his attack, pledging assistance to the union. At the time, he instructed William Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization, who has been working with the UFW, to give the union all possible assistance including appropriate staff.

The Farm Workers have signed new contracts with two of the growers in the Coachella Valley calling for higher wage increases and improved conditions superior to the contracts signed by the other growers with the Teamsters.

Jobless Rate Still Sticking At 5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

recent recession," BLS noted, "it was still 530,000 below its peak level of mid-1969."

Employment in contract construction dropped by 60,000, largely due to inclement weather in the Midwest, BLS said. In the service-producing sector, post-Easter layoffs resulted in a decline of 40,000 retail trade jobs, the bureau added.

The unemployment rates for adult men and women were 3.4 and 4.7 percent, respectively. The jobless rate for blacks was 9.1 percent. Full-time workers had a 4.5 percent unemployment rate while married men had a jobless rate of 2.4 percent and household heads, 3 percent. The unemployment rate for part-time workers was 8.4 percent.

BLS noted a two-tenths of an hour increase in the average workweek for the month, raising the level to 37.4 hours, seasonally adjusted, its highest since January 1970. Average hourly earnings were $3.83 on a seasonally adjusted basis in April, up two cents from the previous month, BLS said.

Federal Role Stressed In Safety Enforcement

Unless states come up with job safety programs that match or better federal standards, full enforcement responsibility should remain with the federal government, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

A comprehensive nationwide approach for the protection of workers came with the passage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in 1970, the council noted. But, it said, that approach is being undermined by efforts to shift enforcement back to the states.

Organized labor must now concentrate its efforts in the state legislatures to have substandard developmental plans withdrawn or to work for the defeat of enabling legislation that would weaken safety and protection for workers, the council urged.

"Workers have fought for federal responsibility," the council stressed. "They now deserve full federal implementation."

The Labor Dept. already has approved nine state developmental plans designed to supersede the enforcement powers of the federal government.

Safety experts in organized labor hold little hope that the state programs will provide workers with effective protections from injury and health hazards on the job.

Another 35 state plans up for approval by the Labor Dept. represent little more than the desire for states to recapture jurisdiction, the council said.

"The substitution of this multitude of state programs for a strong program federally administered by the Dept. of Labor is contrary to the interests of working men and women," the statement declared.

"Once authority is fragmented into many state pieces it will become impossible to police the performance of the enforcement authorities to assure that they do their job."

Eventually, it warned, job safety enforcement could deteriorate to the low levels that were common before enactment of the federal safety law.

The council applauded the seven states that have not submitted developmental plans or have withdrawn earlier proposals for return of state jurisdiction.

It noted that Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp (D) withdrew his state's plan because he recognized the importance of a uniform nation-wide system of safety and health regulations.

The council also praised the efforts of the Montana labor movement in blocking enabling legislation that would have produced a weak state program.

Congress and the Occupational Safety & Health Administration were urged to meet the needs of federal responsibility through adequate appropriations and the hiring of a full enforcement staff.

Nixon Plan Seen Harming Drug War

A reorganization plan that President Nixon claims would enable the government to wage "all-out war on the drug menace" is actually "a patchwork, makeshift proposal," the AFL-CIO charged.

An Executive Council statement urged Congress to reject the plan, which it said would undermine the efficiency of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, and instead press for greater resources and vigorous enforcement of both immigration and drug laws.

On Key Legislation:

5 Nixon Proposals Held 'Unacceptable'

The Nixon Administration's legislative proposals in five areas of major importance to labor have been branded "unacceptable" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Instead, the council urged Congress to write its own legislation, incorporating labor proposals, dealing with trade, minimum wage, unemployment compensation, pensions and tax laws.

On taxes, the council said the most significant aspect of the Administration's recent recommendations to the House Ways & Means Committee "is what is omitted."

By leaving untouched the major loopholes for corporations and wealthy individuals, "the Administration made a calculated attempt to preserve inequities and thwart any efforts towards the goal of tax justice."

Neither the tightening of the minimum tax nor the proposal dealing with taxation of profits of foreign subsidiaries go beyond the "tokenism" stage, the council said.

And the proposals for "simplification" of tax returns will increase the tax burdens of many persons who have suffered long and expensive illness, severe casualty losses, and hit also workers who are covered by health, accident and disability insurance to which their employer contributes.

The council resolution sharply criticized a proposed new "$50 million-a-year tax giveaway to the oil and gas industries—despite the fact that the loopholes presently enjoyed by these industries amount to a national scandal."

It also rejected Administration proposals that could "aggravate inequities in local government real estate taxation" and a "private school tuition tax giveaway . . . which sets the dangerous precedent of subsidizing a particular group of individuals which chooses not to use a particular public service."

The council reiterated its previous proposals for tax justice that would result in a $20 billion revenue gain from closing loopholes instead of "a net loss of $600 million" under the Administration plan.

AFL-CIO positions on other major legislative issues were likewise reaffirmed.

On trade, the council pledged to "aggressively seek" enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill.

"The Nixon Administration's trade proposal fails completely to meet the need." It would "provide no specific machinery to regulate the flood of imports and, indeed, would cause greater damage to American employment and industrial production," the Executive Council charged.

As for the minimum wage proposals presented to Congress by Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan, the AFL-CIO evaluation is that they "are even worse than the Administration's proposals last year."

On unemployment compensation, "faced with the continued inaction of the states, the Administration has now submitted standards that simply are not good enough."

The council said the desirable features of coverage for farm workers and a federal minimum standard for weekly benefit payments "are heavily outweighed by retrogressive provisions."

It urged Congress to include standards on eligibility and duration of benefits, provide benefits to all long-term jobless workers with a regular work history, and to reject the effort to force all states to deny benefits to strikers—even after a long waiting period.

As for pensions, the council statement reiterated that the Administration plan is primarily "another tax break for the wealthy" and called instead for "real protection for the worker."

Administration Pressed to Restore Funds for Basic Housing Programs

Prompt action to restore federal housing programs halted by the Nixon Administration was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which charged the White House with a "lack of concern for the problems of low-income and elderly citizens."

The council said the Administration has dealt the public housing program a series of crippling blows, culminating with its Jan. 5 "moratorium on new commitments under the program. The moratorium, which came at a time when the nation's housing situation had reached "a crisis stage," also wiped out new housing subsidies for working families making less than $12,000 a year.

Thus, the council observed, "the Administration has turned its back on all families below the upper middle-income level."

For more than 20 years, the public housing program has been the only source of housing assistance for low-income and elderly households, the council noted.

"To date, the public housing program has provided over one million units," the council statement said. "An estimated third of these units are for elderly persons living on fixed incomes.

"While the exact number of persons requiring public housing is difficult to estimate precisely, there is evident need for a major program.

"In June of last year, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development had received and approved preliminary project applications for close to 300,000 units of public housing," the council noted. "Since the Jan. 5 moratorium has stopped these units from being constructed, it is obvious that the need has only worsened."

National housing goals set in 1968 call for the production of 1.3 million public housing units by 1978, with 145,000 units targeted for fiscal year 1974, the statement observed. But the Administration intends to provide only 29,800 units in fiscal year 1974—a 79 percent reduction from the targeted goal and a 70 percent drop from the previous fiscal year's total of 100,862 units.

"By the end of 1974, there will be close to 550,000 fewer units of public housing than were targeted for the period 1969-74," the council said.

Meanwhile, the Administration has signaled its intention to suspend the public housing modernization program effective on June 30, 1973—a program enacted in 1968 because a number of projects were getting older and required substantial rehabilitation.

"The combination of these actions means that not only will the production of all new public housing units be stopped, but those units presently occupied will be allowed to deteriorate further," the council continued.

It also urged Congress to take quick action "to assure that the necessary contract authority is made available so that new public housing units can be produced and existing units maintained."

"These actions will constitute a reaffirmation of the federal commitment to the program which continues to be the principal hope for adequate housing for hundreds of thousands of low-income and elderly households," the council said.

Full Probe Asked in Watergate Scandal

Council Resolutions Assail Nixon Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

the UFW strike—a total of $1.6 million.

Meany told reporters the funds and other assistance coming from the AFL-CIO and its affiliates are designed to help the Farm Workers "against the most vicious strike-breaking, union-busting effort that I have seen in my lifetime" on the part of the Teamsters. **(Story, Page 1.)**

The federation's Watergate statement was strongly and unanimously supported the next day by the executive board of the Auto Workers meeting in Detroit. Endorsing and fully supporting the AFL-CIO demand for an impartial investigation, the UAW called it a "necessary first step."

The AFL-CIO statement termed the Watergate scandals "particularly outrageous" because the object was not greed but "large-scale subversion of the democratic political process." Anything that twists and distorts that process "is a threat to organized labor," the council declared.

"Anything that weakens public confidence in the integrity of government is hostile to the needs and values of working people. Any grave injury, self-inflicted or otherwise, to the prestige of the presidency is of grave concern to all Americans."

To restore confidence in the government requires an investigation conducted by an outside commission made up of citizens who are of unquestioned stature and uncompromised by any apparent relationships or associations with leading figures in the Administration, the council said, adding:

"Such an investigation must not be impeded by the invocation of 'executive privilege' for the ruthless and criminal use of executive privilege is exactly the question at issue."

The council called on the President to give vigorous support to AFL-CIO backed campaign-spending legislation, noting that "it is outrageous that briefcases filled with $100 bills should be passing between political fat cats and peeping toms while the average housewife struggles to stretch her food dollars at the grocery store, and the President piously calls for fiscal restraint and economic sacrifice."

Meany, at a press conference, commented that former White House special counsel Charles Colson, who has figured in the Watergate stories, had sent a number of "operatives" to the AFL-CIO's convention in 1971 "to try to contrive a confrontation between the President and the AFL-CIO in which we would insult the President, and when we did not insult the President he just put his gang on the phone to call all the radio stations and newspaper offices around the country to tell them that we did."

The council adopted statements on the Alaska pipeline and the energy crisis, housing, food prices, East-West trade, with specific attention to assistance to the Soviet Union, safety and occupational health as well as a review of Administration proposals on social programs and economic policy.

It heard a discussion on the Alaska pipeline from former Alaska Gov. Walter Hickel, who served as Secretary of Interior in the first Nixon Administration.

The council pledged its support for the newly formed Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, a group of Latin American trade unionists from 10 AFL-CIO unions and three state federations.

The next meeting of the council was set for Aug. 1-2 in Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL addresses itself to vital domestic and trade union issues affecting American workers at its spring meeting in Washington.

Dystrophy Groups Re-Elect Unionists

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America re-elected AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and six officials of federation affiliates as corporate members of the agency.

Serving with Meany are Presidents Hal C. Davis, Musicians; James T. Housewright, Retail Clerks; William H. McClennan, Fire Fighters; Frederick O'Neal, Actors & Artistes; James H. Rademacher, Letter Carriers, and Vice Pres. Thomas R. Donahue, Service Employes.

Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO was re-elected a national vice president of the MDAA.

4-Point Program Pushed To Stem Sharp Increases in Food Prices

The record-high food prices of recent months are directly attributable to the Nixon Administration's farm and trade policies, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged as it spelled out a four-point program to reverse the trend.

"Immediate federal action is needed to protect domestic supplies, to curb price-raising speculation and profiteering, and to control food prices effectively," the council declared. It called specifically for:

- "Export controls on agricultural products, without delay, until the domestic U.S. supply situation improves.
- "Suspension of the tax subsidy for the export of commodities in which there are price-raising supply problems.
- "Effective, immediate government regulation of the commodity markets—including margin requirements — to curb excessive price-boosting speculation and profiteering.
- "Establishment and maintenance of controls on the price of raw agricultural products, until the supply-and-demand situation improves and price pressures subside."

The council blamed soaring food prices on the Administration's 1972 policy of holding down agricultural production while encouraging and subsidizing a huge rise in export sales—plus its "refusal to impose effective regulation of the commodity markets and controls on the prices of raw agricultural products."

A continuation of these policies, combined with the impact of recent floods in the Midwest and the Administration's rejection of across-the-board price controls and effective regulation of commodity market speculation, threaten continued increases in the retail prices of meat, eggs, other farm products and related goods through the rest of 1973, the council said.

The price of soybeans for May delivery contracts jumped 16 percent between Apr. 16 and 30 while soybean meal prices rose 26 percent in the same two-week period, the statement noted.

The cash spot-price for soybeans rose from $3.54¾ a bushel on Apr. 17, 1972, to $6.64¾ on Apr. 16, 1973, and to $7.58½ on Apr. 30, 1973—up 14 percent in two weeks and 113 percent in little over a year, the council pointed out.

"Since soybeans and soybean meal are a major high-protein feed for steers, hogs and poultry, these new price increases mean that the retail prices of meat and eggs are probably going to continue up," the council observed.

"Yet the Administration is continuing to promote and subsidize the export of these commodities, and there is no real control over excessive speculation and profiteering in the commodity markets."

The statement noted that corn, soybeans and soybean meal exports all were up substantially in March over the same month last year. The export of soybeans rose from 31.3 million bushels to 59.1 million bushels; soybean meal exports went from less than 369,000 tons to 507,800 tons, and corn exports rose from 48,293 bushels to 104,181 bushels.

It charged that government policies and programs "set the stage for these continuing trends" and cited this record:

- Despite the fact that the U.S. had concluded a deal to send Russia $1.2 billion worth of grain, including about one-fourth of the nation's entire wheat crop, the Nixon Administration maintained its hold-down on agricultural production until the beginning of 1973. The federal government last year paid farm producers about $4 billion to keep 60 million acres of land out of production.

A total of 18,585 farmers each received payments in excess of $20,000 from the federal government for curtailing or halting production of certain crops in 1972. Their names and the amounts they were paid filled 93 pages of the Congressional Record.

- In addition to shipments to the USSR and Soviet bloc countries, the U.S. is continuing its record exports of wheat, corn, soybeans and other agricultural products to other countries.
- China has emerged as an important buyer of American cotton, adding to the large exports to Japan and other nations at a time when floods and weather are adversely affecting U.S. production.
- **Under a tax law adopted in 1971, federal taxes on one-half the profits of export subsidiaries of American companies are deferred — providing a subsidy for the export of commodities is in short supply at home.**
- In addition, the devaluation of the American dollar has made it cheaper for foreigners to buy these products in the United States, promoting their export at a time of inflationary supply shortages.

Labor Sees Bargaining As Only Hope for Equity

(Continued from Page 1)

He noted that under the AFL-CIO structure "we do not tell unions what they will bargain for, that's their own prerogative." But he stressed that "you can't continue to hold down the income of workers when the things they must buy with that income are just shooting through the ceiling."

Summarizing the record of the controls program, the council pointed out that "there is no possible connection between workers' wage increases and the continuing inflation which has sharply accelerated in recent months."

The "inequitable and unbalanced stabilization program" has imposed stringent controls only on wages, the statement said, but there has been no effective controls on prices, interest rates, profits or executive compensation.

The council specifically declared that President Nixon's recent action to extend reporting procedures on price increases "does nothing to provide effective price control" and has no bearing at all on the rise in food prices.

In this area the council stressed that only a very small portion of the rise in food costs went to wages, pointing out that in the 16 years between 1956 and 1972 the meat packer's wage-cost per pound increased three-tenths of 1 percent.

"No stabilization program can effectively combat inflation if it is unbalanced, unfair and unjust," the council asserted, and one-sided controls on wages only cannot produce equity.

Pointing out that "wages of workers are only worth what those wages will buy," the council said that "today, everything they buy and the rents they pay cost more than ever before."

Congress Urged to Fight Cut in Social Programs

"A decade of social legislation must not be abandoned without a fight far more vigorous than the leaders of Congress have yet shown a disposition to wage," the AFL-CIO declared.

An Executive Council resolution deplored "the Administration's callous attempt to turn the clock back on social progress in America."

Presidential rhetoric won't overcome the problems of the cities, the council said, nor make the streets safe, care for the sick, provide quality education for all children, or turn slums into decent housing.

"The willingness to lead the country in solving its social problems is utterly lacking in the present Administration," the council said. "If the Administration will not lead . . . Congress must fill the vacuum."

The AFL-CIO urged Congress "to take up the fight for the people; not to be discouraged by one veto or a slew of vetoes; not to cave in to presidential pressure."

In separate statements the Executive Council:

- Called for a one-year extension of a package of health programs the Administration seeks to abolish by not renewing key sections of the Public Health Service Act that expire June 30.

While some modifications may be needed, abolishing them before adequate alternatives are available "would be disastrous."

- Expressed concern that some measures billed as "mental health reform" point to "increased reliance on profit-making groups to provide health care."

Plans to decentralize, close or merge mental health facilities should give "primary consideration to the needs of the patients" and also should involve employes of the institutions and their unions in safeguards against sudden layoffs, the council said.

The Watergate Scandal

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have been profoundly shaken by the Watergate revelations and the evidence of related scandals that reach into the upper echelons of the White House.

Corruption is no stranger to American politics. But what makes this case particularly outrageous is that the object was not the satisfaction of personal greed so much as the large-scale subversion of the democratic political process.

It is indeed a subversion of political democracy when one party, because of its access to vast and excessive sums of money, can exercise the advantages of wealth and power to pervert the Justice Dept. and the White House itself to undermine its opposition and cement its grip on the reins of government.

Anything that twists and distorts the democratic process is a threat to organized labor.

Anything that subordinates voters to dollars, or the rights of the many to manipulations of the few, is against our interests.

Anything that weakens public confidence in the integrity of government is hostile to the needs and values of working people.

Any grave injury, self-inflicted or otherwise, to the prestige of the presidency is of grave concern to all Americans.

The Watergate scandal not only damages the presidency in the midst of a presidential redesigning of our foreign relations; it also comes amid increasingly aggressive assertions of executive powers over our domestic affairs by means of economic controls, impoundments, vetoes and the like.

The American people cannot help but wonder whether such extraordinary powers can be wielded wisely, and for the common good, by an Administration so steeped in scandal and twisted by privilege. We have no special information, but we are not satisfied that anything like the full truth has been put forth or that the cover-up is over.

We need a restoration of confidence in the workings of government. This can only be achieved by a vigorous and thorough impartial investigation conducted by an outside commission made up of citizens who are of unquestioned stature and uncompromised, in fact or appearance, by friendships or associations with leading figures in the Administration.

Such an investigation must not be impeded by the invocation of "executive privilege," for the ruthless and criminal use of executive privilege is exactly the question at issue.

There is ample precedent for such a procedure. In the case of the Teapot Dome scandal, President Coolidge appointed a bipartisan prosecuting team—consisting of a prominent Democrat and a prominent Republican.

In his television broadcast, the President promised steps to make sure that there won't be any more Watergates. His pledge would be far more convincing if he gave vigorous support to campaign-spending legislation such as that backed by the AFL-CIO. Money is indeed the root of this evil. It is outrageous that briefcases filled with $100 bills should be passing between political fat cats and peeping-toms while the average housewife struggles to stretch her food dollars at the grocery store, and the President piously calls for fiscal restraint and economic sacrifice.

The sooner we get a full airing of this bizarre and sickening chapter in the history of dirty politics, the better for the Administration and for the American people.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 8, 1973, at Washington, D.C.

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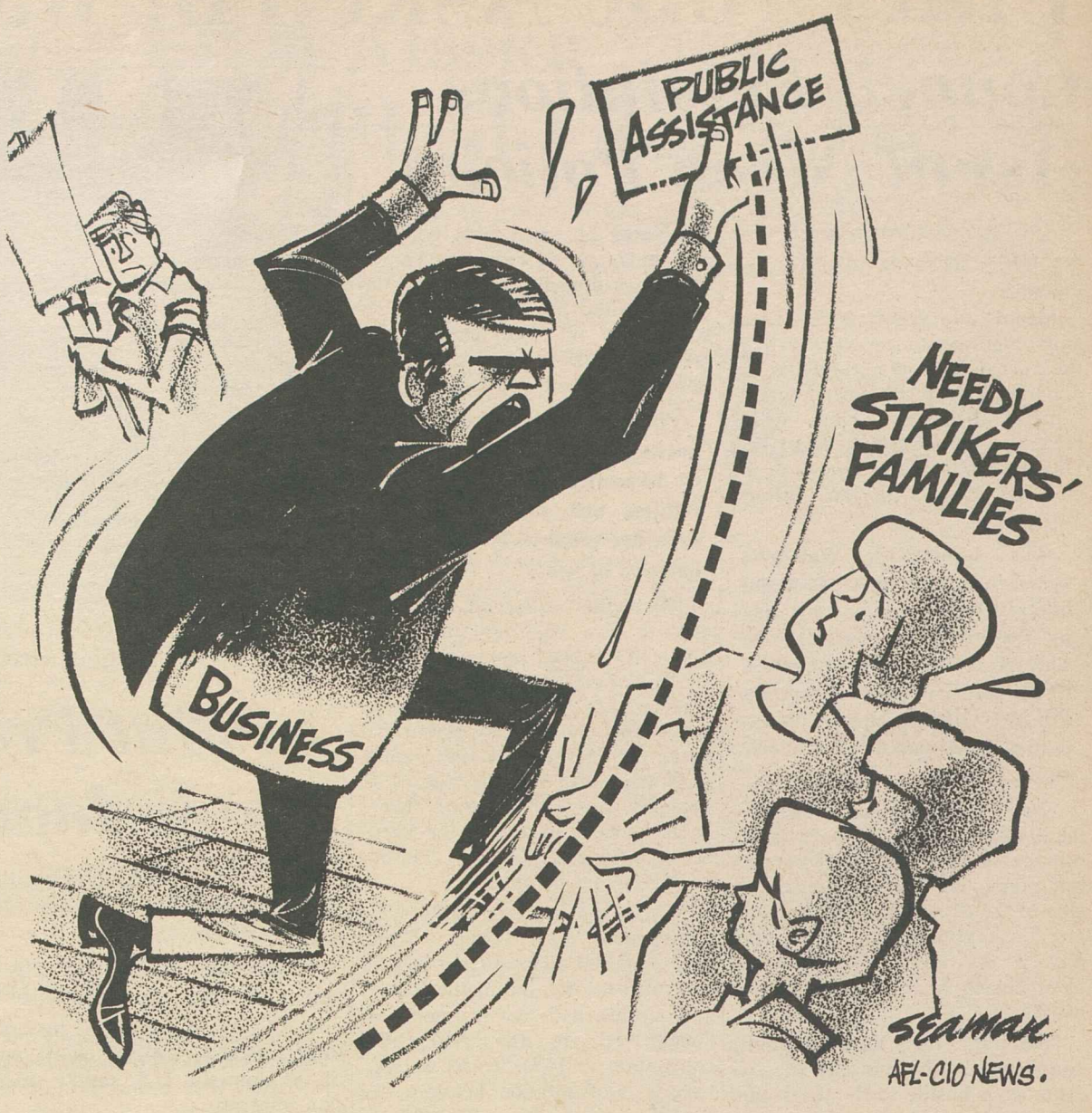

A Word Edgewise:

Revenue Sharing Plans Based On Politics of Divide and Rule

By Gus Tyler

TO HELP "COOL" THE CITIES that were burning in hot riot a few years ago, the federal government has been pouring funds into urban areas for summer youth employment programs. This year, fearing that President Nixon's budget cuts would mean the end of federally financed summer jobs, many cities and private agencies pleaded with the White House for youth employment funds. The President's response late in March came as a pleasant surprise. He announced that this year he would make $424 million available—about $3 million more than last year.

"The outlook for young people this summer is encouraging in many ways," he announced. Mayors across America breathed easier—until they looked at the fine print.

Most of the money for the summer youth program—$300 million of it—will not be new money but old money already appropriated for Emergency Employment Assistance Act that provides for year-round public service employment for adults. If the youth want the money they will have to take it away from the "old man." The decision as to who gets the funds will be made by each city. The federal government has washed its hands of the dirty business.

Republican Sen. Jacob Javits howled his protest: "This is more than impoundment, it is impoundment and breach of promise. Cities are left with the Hobson's choice of firing the father in order to hire the son."

The "breach of promise" refers to the promise made to the mayors of America in 1971 that revenue sharing would not mean the end of any ongoing programs: sharing would mean more funds—over and above what the cities were getting for a variety of programs, such as summer youth employment.

On this "promise," the mayors pushed for revenue sharing. But, as the Wall Street Journal put it: "Right now at least, revenue sharing is promising little revenue and less sharing." Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier says flatly: "The President is breaking the promise he made us at the White House."

The mayors, however, are not just angry about broken promises, they are fearful about the coming civil war in the cities. The conflict of sons versus fathers over funds will turn city halls into a battleground.

What is true of the summer youth program is true of dozens—actually hundreds—of other programs. Revenue sharing is being used as a way of wiping out many vital programs directly and still other programs indirectly. Lump sums are given to the cities in place of categorical aids earmarked for clearly defined programs. If any deprived group comes to Washington to find out what happened to some program, it will be told: "Go fight City Hall. We gave them money. It's up to you to get it out of them."

AS A POLITICAL PLOY, it's a pip. It takes the heat off the President and puts it on the mayor. If he can't come up with the needed funds, he—not Nixon—is to blame. If he puts up the tax—which he will have to do—to get the vital funds, he will have to take the gaff—not the President.

Meanwhile, in the cities, things will heat up. The various "tribes" that make up our uptight towns will be on the war path. They will all be demanding their share of a dwindling federal appropriation. Black neighborhoods will be pitted against white, sons against fathers, working mothers against those on welfare, ecologists against educators, the poor against the near poor, the mentally ill against the physically handicapped.

The Romans had a phrase for the kind of politics hidden in the present revenue sharing: *divide et impera.* Divide and Rule. So long as you can keep the little people busy scratching one another's eyes out, they will be too blind to see what the big boys are up to.

(Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, appears in this space as a guest columnist for John P. Roche.)

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Workers Victimized by Inflation:

Unfair Controls Force Unions To Seek Equity in Bargaining

The following is a statement on wages, prices and profits adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Washington, D.C., May 9, 1973.

THE RECORD of wages, prices and profits is clear proof, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that there is no possible connection between workers' wage increases and the continuing inflation, which has sharply accelerated in recent months.

With workers' buying power declining, while profits skyrocket, it is also clear that workers are the victims of this inflation, not the beneficiaries.

The Administration's inequitable and unbalanced stabilization program has imposed stringent controls only on workers' wages, ever since Aug. 15, 1971.

From the very beginning, there has been:

- No effective control on prices and the degree of price control that did exist has dwindled to the vanishing point.
- No direct control on interest rates.
- No restraint on profits.

The Administration's claim that executive compensation is under controls, similar to workers' wages, is now proven false by the report that the compensation of top corporate executives rose 13.5 percent in 1972, under Phase 2.

These facts prove the inequitable, intolerable character of the Administration's so-called anti-inflation program:

- The Labor Dept.'s index of average hourly earnings shows that the hourly wages of the nation's rank and file workers increased only 5.4 percent in the year between April 1972 and April 1973.
- **In that same period, wholesale prices jumped 11.2 percent and consumers' living costs rose 4.7 percent in the year ended March 1973, the most recent date for available information. Moreover, the pace of inflation has accelerated, washing out the buying power of workers' wage gains.**
- Productivity shot up 4.2 percent in 1972 and continued up at a yearly rate of 4.7 percent in the early months of this year.
- The result has been a one-sided profit boom —with after-tax profits up 14 percent in 1971, 15.5 percent in 1972 and a sharply accelerated gain in the first quarter of 1973, accompanying the increased rate of inflation.

On May 4, the Labor Dept. reported as follows on developments in the January-March quarter of 1973:

"Productivity in the private economy rose substantially in the first quarter, matching the large gain in the fourth quarter of 1972.

"The Hourly Earnings Index for production and nonsupervisory workers . . . increased at an annual rate of 4.5 percent (seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter.

"The rate of increase in wage and benefit gains in major collective bargaining settlements . . . declined in the first quarter of 1973, continuing the trend established during most of 1972.

"The Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index rose at the highest quarterly rates since 1951."

In its preliminary report for the first quarter, the First National City Bank of New York reported that after-tax profits were up 24 percent from the same period of last year.

These facts are clearly on the record of Phase 1, Phase 2, and Phase 3.

On the subject of food prices, the Agriculture Dept. reports that 88 percent of the rise in the retail price of food, purchased by the average city family, between the spring quarter of 1971—before the stabilization program was established—and the beginning of this year, went to agricultural operators. And the big agricultural producers —many of them large corporate enterprises— received, in addition, hundreds of millions of dollars of federal subsidies, paid by American taxpayers.

Only 12 percent of the rise in the urban family's food costs, in those 19 months, went to all of the various food processors, wholesalers, distributors, retailers and their employes. With stringent controls on the wages of the workers, who move the food supply through processing to retail stores, it is clear that merely a small portion of that 12 percent increase could possibly have gone to them.

For example, in the 16 years between 1956 and 1972, the meat packer's wage-cost per pound of meat increased from 3.3 cents to only 3.6 cents —a rise of merely three-tenths of one cent.

All these facts are a clear part of the sorry record of one-sided wage controls, with inflation permitted to continue and even to accelerate and profits allowed to go through the roof.

The President's action of May 2 does nothing to provide effective price control and a balanced, even-handed stabilization program. Moreover, it has no bearing on the accelerated rise of food prices.

No stabilization program can effectively combat inflation if it is unbalanced, unfair and unjust. So long as controls apply only to workers' wages, with no even-handed controls on all prices, rents, interest rates, profits and executive compensation, there can be and there is no equity.

AMERICAN WORKERS cannot—and will not—continue to be the only group in the economy forced to sacrifice. Wages of workers are only worth what those wages will buy.

Today, everything they buy and the rents they pay cost more than ever before. The compensation of the executives of the corporations they work for are allowed to mount unchecked. The profits of their employers are allowed to soar. The interest rates they pay on mortgages and loans are allowed to increase. None of this is fair. None of this is tolerable.

Unless and until effective action is taken in these areas, no government intervention on collective bargaining settlements is justified, nor can the Administration reasonably expect the trade union movement to counsel moderation of wage increases.

We have no further alternative but to seek equity at the collective bargaining table.

States Ignore Needs:

Minimum Federal Standards Pressed for Jobless Insurance

CONGRESS SHOULD shore up major weaknesses in the unemployment insurance system that block it from being the "economic stabilizer" it should be, AFL-CIO social security expert James O'Brien declared.

More than 30 years of fruitless effort to establish meaningful unemployment compensation on a state-by-state basis make it clear that minimum federal standards on coverage, duration and benefits are the only sure route to realistic updating of the system, O'Brien said. The urgings of the current and past administrations have been largely ignored by the states, he said, and there is little reason to think the states are ready to move now.

As a result, unemployment insurance is now a mixed bag of 52 different programs, few of which measure up to the needs of workers, employers and communities in a modern industrial society, O'Brien asserted on Labor News Conference.

O'Brien scored the Administration's proposal to prohibit unemployment insurance benefits for workers involved in labor disputes. He pointed out that whether a worker is locked out by his employer or is involved in a work stoppage, "his economic needs are just as great as a person who is unemployed because of the trade policies or procurement policies of the government."

"No government, at any level," should use its power "to side with the employer . . . to starve workers into submission in labor dispute situations," he declared.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

I AM A ROMAN CITIZEN was once a proud boast. But it was more than that. It was at once an affirmation of privilege and of duty.

In the centuries that have passed since citizenship was a precious right in Greece and Rome, there have been various philosophical concepts of what the vote was all about.

There was the theory that the vote was a right that grew out of citizenship. Another held that the vote was a vested privilege that went with ownership of land. A third held that the vote was a "natural" right and was part of the popular sovereignty, while a fourth held that the vote was a function of government, that by voting one was performing a public office. Finally, there was a belief that the vote was an expression of human individuality in expressing one's will.

All these concepts have played a greater or lesser role in American thinking. No one can mistake the obvious pride of many men and women who finally attain American citizenship after immigrating to the United States. Nor can one ignore the long and stubborn struggle of many Americans, denied the right to vote through one device or another, finally to attain that right.

It has been a long, hard fight, and it is not yet over.

Almost from the beginning the vote has been a means of control by a ruling class over the mass of people. In the days of agricultural societies, the ownership of land was the touchstone to the right to vote. Even then it was mostly limited to adult males. Only centuries later did women win the right to vote.

Despite the strong American tradition in favor of the broadest kind of suffrage rights, there have been long and stubborn efforts to deny the vote to millions of Americans, notably Negroes. Although the 15th Amendment ratified in 1870 provided that neither the federal government nor the states could deny the right to vote to anyone on account of race or color, there were soon many devices to thwart that amendment.

While whites were spared through "grandfather" clauses, southern states adopted "literacy" tests deliberately designed to bar Negroes from voting. The U.S. Supreme Court struck down literacy tests in 1915, but other tests continued such as tests on constitutional law and the meaning of complicated passages of state constitutions.

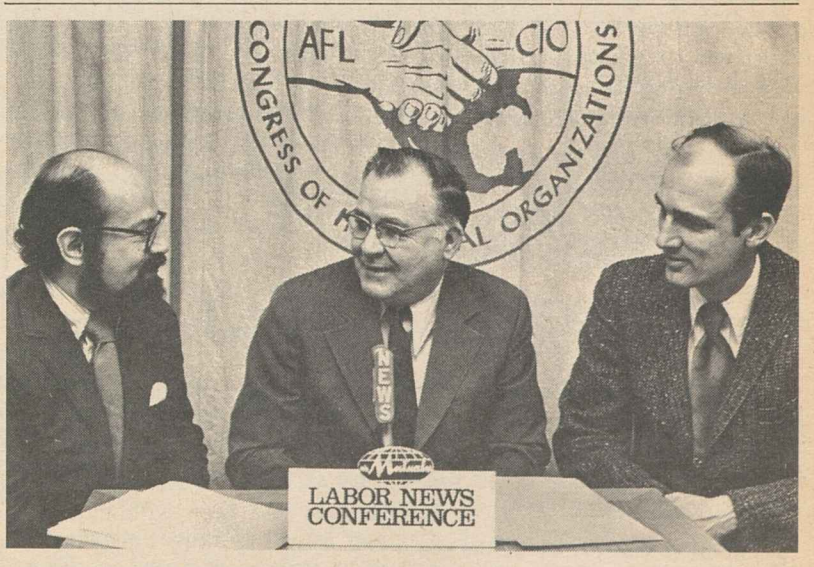
THE KEY TO THIS disfranchisement was making registration almost impossible or as difficult as possible. It was in reaction to this that the famous march from Selma to Montgomery in Alabama took place in 1965, the same year that brought the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which represents a landmark in suffrage history.

But the struggle still goes on. Negroes, and for that matter many whites, find obstacles in their paths to register and vote. There are all too often deliberate blocks placed in the way of the would-be voter.

Registration quarters are inadequate to handle potential registrants; not enough officials are on hand to do the registering; hours of registration are deliberately rigged to keep workers from registering; voting wards are so laid out that it is difficult to know where to register; a wide range of legal offenses—Louisiana had 66—are bars to registering. Finally all sorts of threats are used to discourage registering and voting.

It is for this reason that organized labor—long a front runner in the struggle to get Americans registered and out to the polls—has been supporting legislation that would make registering as easy as possible. One measure is the postcard registration bill introduced by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), which would make registration by simple postcard legal. Organized labor is for it.

"I am an American Citizen" with its proud citizenship right, the right to vote, is still being thwarted in the United States with the same stubborn determination that has marked the days of the freeholder, the poll tax, the literacy test, the registration obstacle course.



CONGRESS MUST shore up major weaknesses in unemployment insurance if the system is ever to be the "economic stabilizer" it should be, AFL-CIO social insurance expert James O'Brien, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Philip Shandler, left, of the Washington Star-News and Donald Finley of United Press International. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

TAKING TIME OFF to spread the Farah strike story after one year on the picket line, Mr. and Mrs. Rodolfo Portillo meet with AFL-CIO President George Meany at the federation's headquarters. At left is Joseph Pastore of the Clothing Workers' Baltimore Joint Board. The ACWA struck Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico in May 1972.

Farah Strike Gets Renewed Labor Support

The 3,000 Clothing Workers on strike against Farah Manufacturing Co. for the past year were reassured the full support of America's labor movement in their struggle for human dignity and social justice.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in marking the first anniversary of the strike, urged union members and all citizens not to buy Farah products until the strikers achieve their rights.

"Their strike is part of the continuing struggle of Mexican-Americans to overcome economic and social repression that makes them vulnerable to exploitation by employers like Farah," the council declared.

Farah's answer to the pleas of its workers for social justice has been harassment and intimidation, the council said.

"Strikers have been arrested and held on high bonds for the 'crime' of peaceful picketing and exposed to vicious, unmuzzled police dogs."

The council noted in its May 8 statement, "It is exactly a year since more than 3,000 workers—mostly Mexican-Americans—struck the giant, multi-million dollar Farah Manufacturing Co., with plants in Texas and New Mexico, seeking their basic legal right to join a union of their own choice—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America."

Besides the complete support of the trade union movement, the council noted that strikers have the full backing of numerous distinguished Americans, including senators and congressmen, statesmen, church leaders of many denominations, and noted educators.

The council pledged to continue and strengthen the national boycott of Farah pants and sportswear "to take the profit out of repression."

'Lopsided' Economy Threatens New Slump

The economy is heading for an "utterly lopsided condition" and by the end of the year the current expansion may grind to a halt, the AFL-CIO warned.

Reviewing economic developments over the past quarter of the year, the federation's Executive Council warned:

"By the final months of the year the only sector of rapidly rising activity may be business investment in plants and machines, fed by the profit boom and the Administration's tax giveaways to big business. But such a one-sector boom would not be enough to offset declining home building and the probability of a badly slackening pace in consumer expenditures."

The council called for balanced expansion "with equity and fairness for workers" to prevent a period of layoffs, production cutbacks and growing slack.

In the first three months of the year, the statement said, the economy failed to reduce unemployment and most of the benefits of rapidly rising productivity have gone to widening profit margins and soaring profits.

The council's analysis made these points:

- Average hourly earnings of non-supervisory workers in private employment have increased 5.4 percent in the 12 months ended April 1973 and buying power over the period has slipped and essentially remained unchanged.
- The rate of inflation has accelerated with wholesale prices up 11.2 percent over the year ended April 1973 and at a yearly rate of 21.2 percent in the three months from February through April.
- Consumer prices rose 4.7 percent for the 12 months ended March 1973 and at a yearly rate of 8.8 percent for the first quarter of the year.
- Corporate profits are up 24 percent in the first quarter of the year compared to the year-ago quarter after a 15.5 percent rise for all of 1972 and a 14 percent boost in 1971.
- Compensation for top corporate executives increased 13.5 percent in 1972, more than twice the Pay Board's 6.2 percent control standard for combined wage and benefit increases for workers.
- Tightened monetary policies and rising interest rates are threatening the economy's forward momentum, and residential construction is moving downwards. The rapid increase in consumer expenditures is "not sustainable" and will probably slacken as the year progresses.

In Energy Crisis:

Alaska Pipeline Bill Held Vital to Nation

Immediate federal action is necessary in the face of petroleum shortages to expand the development of domestic energy sources, including the construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, the AFL-CIO declared in related statements.

An energy crisis threatens to affect the life of every American, the Executive Council warned, with the nation becoming more dependent on foreign oil while the large petroleum reserves of Alaska's Northern Slope remain untapped.

The council said the quickest, most economical and secure method to get Alaska oil to American markets would be through the proposed pipeline to Alaska's southern coast and then by tanker to West Coast ports.

"Jobs for American workers would be generated not only in building of the pipeline and related plant construction," the council noted, "but also in manning the trans-shipment facility at Valdez."

The council also pointed out that approximately 33 new U.S.-flag tankers would be needed to carry the oil, "thus stimulating employment in U.S. shipyards and for U.S. shipboard workers."

But congressional action is needed to clear the outdated right-of-way roadblocks to the pipeline and to answer various environmental concerns—some real and some imagined, the council said.

It urged immediate passage of legislation introduced by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) that would solve the right-of-way problem and provide "very tough environmental safeguards and stringent liability requirements for damages caused by the pipeline."

Alternate routes to the Alaska pipeline would not meet the pressing needs of the nation for petroleum, the council said, although it noted that additional pipelines would be required as demands increase.

To encourage further development of U.S. petroleum resources and refineries, the council also urged Congress to repeal the 22 percent depletion allowance for U.S. oil companies on foreign wells and to eliminate their U.S. tax credits on their foreign tax payments.

Congress should also determine through a study whether the oil industry "is not in fact a public utility and therefore subject to interstate regulation" in meeting the obligations of supply to the public at reasonable prices, the council declared.

It also reiterated the AFL-CIO position that a fair share of the foreign oil imported into the United States be shipped in U.S.-flag ships.

And beyond the efforts to overcome current petroleum shortages, additional prompt action is needed to meet the nation's long-range requirements for energy, the statement stressed.

It expressed labor's strong support for Senate legislation that would pump $20 billion into a crash program to develop alternative energy sources, declaring:

"If America does not solve the immediate and long-range energy needs, this country will be forced to depend largely on foreign sources with political, economic and national security hazards."

Congress Urged to Deny Proposal For Trade Preference to Soviets

Preferential treatment for Soviet exports to the United States would be "a political and economic triumph" for Moscow, opening the American market to Russian commodities produced under slave-labor conditions, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned.

The council urged Congress to reject the Administration's proposed trade package of last Oct. 18 which would give Russia "most-favored-nation" status, and extend large-scale credits for the Soviet purchase of U.S. goods and technological know-how.

The council also asked Congress to reject a "deal" between Moscow and Washington under which the USSR would settle its $11.1 billion World War 2 lend-lease debt for "a few pennies on the dollar." The terms are part of the same Oct. 18 trade package.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, releasing a statement on the council's position on East-West trade, charged that "the situation is certainly unfair to the American worker."

As an example of the unfairness, Meany cited an $85 million Export-Import Bank loan to the Soviets to build a truck plant. The loan is at 6 percent interest, allows the Russians to make no payments for four years, and then permits them to pay off the amount over a 12-year period.

"This is an American federal government institution; this is Uncle Sam," Meany said. "Now if Uncle Sam can give them 6 percent, and defer payments for four years, I'd like to see Uncle Sam give the American worker, the ordinary American Joe, a 6 percent mortgage on his home.

"These are the sort of things that bother us. They're getting our technical know-how, and getting all the cooperation in the world. . . . I'd like to see some of this money go into the programs that are being washed down the drain—for the handicapped, for the poor, for the ordinary Joe."

The council statement said that the Soviet leaders want Western aid to shore up their own shaky economic system. It added that this system has failed to provide the Russian people with enough basic necessities, such as bread, butter and meat, let alone durable goods, such as cars, refrigerators and automatic washers, which are taken for granted in the West.

"What is more," the council asserted, "Moscow seeks to utilize Western aid . . . for expanding and modernizing Soviet industry in order to further the Kremlin's ambitious plans abroad, and increase its influence and power in the world arena."

American businessmen would be well-advised to guard against various pitfalls in their pursual of trade with Russia, the council cautioned.

"Trade with Communist governments is not 'business as usual.' It is a highly political affair. It should be governed by the principle that it must serve the national interest of our country and the interests of the free world as a whole."

The council called on Congress to adopt an amendment by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) to deny most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union because of its "arbitrary and capricious emigration policies. . . ."

"The West should not grant the Soviet Union any economic concessions without receiving in return political concessions like halting support of Hanoi's aggression in Indochina and Arab war preparations and guerrilla activities against Israel, dismantling the Wall of Shame in Berlin, and granting the German people the right of self-determination," the council statement said.

Railway Clerks Win REA Pact

The Railway & Airline Clerks reached tentative agreement with REA Express on a new contract, following a strike that lasted only a few hours.

The union said details of the settlement would be withheld while rank-and-file members acted to ratify it. However, BRAC President C. L. Dennis, directing the union's 13,000 workers at REA to return to work, said the agreement "establishes absolute comparability of wage rates and fringes with the railroad and trucking industries through 1975."

REA's clerks, drivers and freight handlers had been without a contract for 20 months. Following another strike last October, BRAC members were ordered to return to work by a federal court which granted REA a temporary restraining order. The court dissolved the order last month and gave the union a free hand to renew the walkout.

Bikel Is President Of Actors' Equity

New York — Theodore Bikel, noted stage and screen actor, was elected president of Actors' Equity for a three-year term to succeed Frederick O'Neal.

Bikel, formerly first vice president of Equity, was unopposed. O'Neal, who did not seek re-election, continues as president of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America and as a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Carl Harms was elected to succeed Bikel as first vice president of the union. Donald Grody continues as executive secretary, an appointive position.

13.5 Percent Increase:

Pay Gains Highest In Executive Suites

Top corporate executives, making the most of rising profits throughout most of the economy, raked in salaries and bonuses last year averaging 13.5 percent more than in the previous year.

This is the finding of a comprehensive survey of executive compensation conducted by Business Week magazine. The 13.5 percent increase compares with a 9.3 percent rise in 1971.

Salaries alone jumped 10.1 percent, compared with 7 percent a year earlier, Business Week reported. Pointing out that the salaries of executives "appear to exceed the limits of 5.5 percent on salaries and seven-tenths of 1 percent on fringes that were imposed by Phase 2" of the Nixon Administration's economic controls program, the magazine notes in its May 5 issue:

"But corporate spokesmen are quick to point out that the government's rules allow individual pay increases beyond the ceiling figures as long as the average increase for the employe group of which they are a part does not exceed the guidelines.

"That means that if one executive gets more than the ceiling permits, another one gets less in order to keep the average increase for the employe group within the guideline figures."

Business Week also observes that the Pay Board permitted companies to go back as far as three years prior to Sept. 15, 1971, to pick a base year on which to compute increases in salaries and bonuses.

"Even so, such explanations may be small solace to those lower-level employes who found their pay boosts closely tied to the 5.5 percent ceiling while the top two or three executives in their company tallied much higher percentage increases," the magazine comments.

As previously reported, General Motors Chairman Richard C. Gerstenberg received the largest overall compensation last year—$874,963 in salary and bonuses, plus a $15,000 company contribution to a savings and stock purchase program for a total of $889,963. Gerstenberg's pay, the highest ever paid to an auto company officer, topped 1971's leader, ITT Chairman Harold S. Geneen.

Ford Motor Co. Chairman Henry Ford II came in second with $887,795 while Ford President Lee A. Iacocca placed third with $873,852.

Johnson & Johnson Chairman Philip B. Hofmann, in fourth place, received $873,672. ITT's Geneen was fifth highest with $813,311.

James F. Towey, a senior vice president at Olin Corp. until he became chairman and president in April 1972, had one of the biggest single increases. Business Week's survey notes his compensation of $321,718 last year was 212.3 percent higher than his 1971 pay.

SEN. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR. (D.-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee (left) is presented with an inscribed menorah—a Hebrew candelabrum—by Sol C. Chaikin, secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers and chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. Williams was guest of honor at a dinner sponsored by the council in Washington to benefit Histadrut scholarships for Israeli youths.

11,000 Picket B. F. Goodrich Rubber Plants

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers set up picket lines at B. F. Goodrich's big plant here and at six other company locations across the nation, after union and management negotiators in Columbus failed to reach an agreement on a new contract.

The walkout involves some 11,000 URW members in Indiana, Ohio, California, Oklahoma, Alabama and Pennsylvania, and has halted all of the company's domestic tire manufacturing operations.

The strike came two weeks after URW workers at Goodyear ratified a new agreement providing for a 78-cent hourly wage increase over a three-year period, plus fringe benefit gains that included an early retirement provision.

After concluding the Goodyear agreement, the URW made Goodrich its second "target" in its current round of negotiations with the rubber industry's Big Four.

URW President Peter Bommarito noted that specific problems in the Goodrich chain could not be solved under the Goodyear agreement, which normally would have served as a pattern for contracts with other Big Four rubber firms. Such problems include plant and department closings, job security and pensions, he said.

Bommarito also charged other members of the industry's mutual assistance pact—Goodyear, Uniroyal and Firestone—with interfering in the negotiations and preventing the union and Goodrich from reaching "an acceptable settlement" without a strike.

Negotiations with Goodrich are continuing in Columbus. Talks with Uniroyal and Firestone also are going forward. The union's contracts with the Big Four expired on Apr. 20.

CWA Praises Bishops' Bid to Resolve Strike

The Communications Workers praised the Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church for adopting a plan aimed at settling a CWA strike at Kentucky Methodist Hospital in Pikesville.

The Methodist bishops urged that the hospital's board of directors recognize the union, open negotiations and bargain in good faith.

The 200 hospital workers who formed the CWA unit in the spring of 1972 walked out last June after the hospital management refused to bargain with the union.

They are seeking union recognition and an initial contract covering wages, working conditions and benefits.

CWA President Joseph A. Beirne said the resolution adopted by the bishops urging collective bargaining comes "in a situation that has gone on for more than 10 months without any meeting with hospital authorities."

He termed the action by the bishops "exciting and heartening. The moral lift they have given our cause in Pikesville will be good for the hospital itself, for the workers who are involved and for the entire community."

Cooperation Is Pledged New Latin Labor Group

A recently formed group of trade unionists working for the advancement of Spanish-speaking Americans has received a pledge of the "wholehearted cooperation" of the AFL-CIO.

The formation of the group, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, is "a healthy indication of the growing aspirations of the Latin American community and we welcome it," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement.

Representatives of 10 international unions and three state federations formed the group at an Apr. 25 meeting in Albuquerque, N.M., and adopted a declaration of principles.

The group's goals of social dignity, economic and political justice and a decent standard of living for every Latin American worker were cited by the Executive Council as "the concept on which the American labor movement itself was founded and to which it has always adhered."

An interim committee headed by Ray Mendoza of the Laborers was named at the Albuquerque meeting. Mendoza, an international representative and assistant manager of the Los Angeles region for the Laborers, is chairman of the committee with Maclovio Barraza of the Steelworkers serving as secretary-treasurer and Maria Portalatin of the Teachers and Henry Villarreal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as vice chairmen.

The interim committee has announced plans for calling a national conference which will set up a permanent national committee and adopt a constitution and structure.

The statement forming the new council said "the successful operations of the A. Philip Randolph Institute offer an excellent example of the type of organization through which the Latino labor community can attain its objectives." The Randolph Institute was formed by Negro trade unionists in 1966.

A three-part statement of the aims of the new Latino labor council includes encouraging voter registration and participation by workers of Latin American descent; supporting economic and social policies and legislation to advance the mutual interests of trade unions, the poor and Latin Americans; and working within the labor movement to improve and strengthen trade unions by ensuring equal benefits and protection of union membership for all workers.

Labor Backs IBEW Boycott Of Square D

All trade unionists were urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to boycott Square D electrical equipment until the company abandons its anti-labor practices.

In recent years, local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were forced to take strike action against Square D plants six times. Four strikes have occurred since July 1972.

The current strike began Jan. 25 at the company's plant in Lincoln, Neb., after the firm continually refused to bargain with IBEW Local 1536 negotiators over wages and benefits.

"The collective bargaining tactics of Square D Co. are an affront to modern labor-management relations," the council stressed. It said the firm has revived the discredited tactics of "Boulwarism" in forcing its employes to strike to obtain satisfactory contracts.

The council also noted that Square D has forced Lincoln city officials to implement an archaic mass picketing law to arrest 18 IBEW strikers.

All union members were urged to support the IBEW boycott of Square D products, which include switch gear and boards, circuit breakers, transformers and other electrical equipment.

The council also urged the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to add Square D to its "unfair" list and the labor press to publicize the boycott.

Labor Board Names 2 Regional Directors

The National Labor Relations Board has named new regional directors in Detroit and Houston. Bernard Gottfried was appointed to the director's position in Detroit. Louis V. Baldovin, Jr., will head the Houston office.

Unions Urged To Widen Shell Strike Support

The AFL-CIO called on its affiliated unions to renew and extend their support of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' four-month-old strike against Shell Oil Co.

"Particularly, we urge continued support of the consumer boycott against Shell products," the federation's Executive Council said in a statement.

The strike and boycott went into effect last January after management refused even to bargain on the union's request for a voice in matters of health and safety directly affecting its members. Some 4,000 OCAW workers are involved in the walkout at six Shell locations on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts and in the Midwest.

"We recognize that the battle being waged by OCAW is of significance to all of organized labor," the council said. "The gains made by OCAW on this subject with most oil companies undoubtedly will be reflected by gains in negotiations between other unions and other industries."

Shell remains adamant also in its refusal to negotiate the union's request for a top-level union-management review of the company's pension plan.

OCAW has received wide support, not only from other labor unions, but also from non-labor groups such as environmental organizations and scientists interested in occupational and public health, who "recognize that the issues are of general, not parochial, concern," the council noted.

Mono Products Boycott Supports Machinists

The AFL-CIO announced its support of a Machinists' boycott against the Mono Manufacturing Co. of Springfield, Mo., which has stubbornly refused to agree to grievance and arbitration machinery in contract negotiations with the union.

The federation's Executive Council adopted a statement urging the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to put Mono's name on labor's "unfair" list and called on all union members to refrain from purchasing the company's products. These include lawn mowers, garden tillers, chain saws, brush cutters and suburban-type tractors sold under the brand names Mono, Town and Country, Husky Brush Cutters, Tiger Brand, Aztec Chief, High Chaparral, Jet Star and Rocket Brand.

In its statement, the council said that Mono's bargaining tactics showed a "blatant disregard for 20th Century labor-management relations."

"First, the company tried economic blackmail — conditioning economic matters on the union dropping legitimate court suits arising from disagreements under the previous contract.

"Cited by the National Labor Relations Board for this unfair labor practice, the company then withdrew its economic offer."

The firm's only concession has been to offer a clause that would have required selection of an arbitrator only from among four county judges, all of whom were friends of the company's management. The local immediately rejected the proposal.

Local 1316 of the Machinists struck the firm last Nov. 10, nearly two months after its old contract had expired. Besides refusing to include grievance and arbitration clauses in any new contract, Mono would not provide hospital coverage. The union took the position that it would not accept any contract without grievance and arbitration machinery.

Penalize Employers:

Illegal Alien Curbs Approved By House

The House voted 297-63 approval of a bill that would penalize employers who knowingly and repeatedly hire aliens who entered the United States illegally.

These illegal aliens, the AFL-CIO said in a statement supporting the legislation, have been "easy prey for the unscrupulous employer looking for cheap labor."

They can be blackmailed—by threat of deportation—into accepting substandard wages and working conditions, the AFL-CIO noted. And in areas where illegal border-crossing is widespread, the effect has been "to depress and maintain low wage levels and substandard living conditions" for both American citizens and aliens who have been admitted to the United States as permanent residents.

Under the House bill, a first violation would bring only a warning. A second violation would subject the employer to a fine of up to $500 for each illegal alien he knowingly hired. Further violations could bring a $1,000 fine and up to one year in prison.

There is now no penalty at all for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

Most of the opposition to the bill came from employer-oriented congressmen, but some opponents charged that the effect would be to discriminate against Mexican-Americans because employers would be reluctant to hire persons who might turn out to be illegal aliens.

Supporters stressed that the government would have to show that an employer knowingly hired illegal aliens, and pointed out that persons of Mexican descent legally in the United States have been the chief victims of the low-wage standards resulting from the availability of illegal alien workers.

A similar bill passed the House late in the 92nd Congress, but no action was taken by the Senate before adjournment.

In other congressional developments:

● Both the House and Senate Labor Committees voted out bills which would amend the Taft-Hartley law to allow employer contributions to prepaid group legal service plans, a move which has strong support from organized labor.

The group legal plans are attracting widespread attention among union groups, but their financing cannot become a subject for collective bargaining until the current law is amended. The Taft-Hartley Act names the specific fringe benefits for which funds can be set aside.

● Scaled-down funding of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting was passed by the Senate, with action in the House still to come.

The Senate bill provides funding for two years for public broadcasting instead of the one year proposed by the Nixon Administration, but it cut the authorization back to $55 million for fiscal year 1974 and $65 million for fiscal 1975.

The labor-supported bill would have provided $60 million next year and $80 million the following fiscal year.

● By a vote of 81-16, the Senate followed the House in ignoring Administration wishes and extending an economic development program for areas with high unemployment. The Administration had proposed letting the program die June 30, and the measure may draw a presidential veto.

Sizable differences in funding remain to be worked out between the House and Senate versions of the bill. The House bill passed earlier authorized a ceiling of $1.2 billion, while the Senate bill would extend the program at its present appropriation level of $362.5 million.

ONEITA MILLS STRIKERS lead a boycott demonstration at the national headquarters of J.C. Penney Co. in New York protesting continued sales of Oneita products. Members of the Textile Workers Union of America have been on strike at Oneita plants in South Carolina since Jan. 15. From left are TWUA Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi, Bayard Rustin, executive director of A. Philip Randolph Institute, and strikers Effie Shurling, Flossie Gibson and Dorothy Glisson.

Court Orders Release Of Clean Water Funds

A federal judge has slapped down the Nixon Administration's effort to shortchange states and cities of $6 billion in sewage treatment funds authorized by Congress for a two-year program of curbing water pollution.

All the money Congress authorized by law has to be allocated, Judge Oliver Gasch ruled.

Nixon had ordered $6 billion of the $11 billion for the clean water program held back because, he said, it would be "inflationary."

Earlier, Nixon had vetoed the bill authorizing the funds. But Congress last year overrode his veto by overwhelming bipartisan majorities.

The money can't be spent until it is appropriated. But, Judge Gasch said, Congress "clearly" intended that applications for the full amount authorized be processed by the Environmental Protection Agency so that projects can go quickly ahead.

It was the third court verdict in a row that went against the Administration's continuing effort to nullify congressional actions by executive edict.

Judge Gasch quoted both other recent court decisions in his 20-page ruling on the water pollution funds.

A U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis last month ordered the release of federal highway construction funds that had been withheld from Missouri.

And about the same time, U.S. District Judge William B. Jones ruled that the Administration had no legal right to dismantle the anti-poverty Office of Economic Opportunity, which had been set up by Congress.

The suit over the water pollution funds was brought by the City of New York, and joined in by Detroit.

Actually, at the time the President ordered the allocations slashed by more than half, William D. Ruckelshaus, then the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, acknowledged that there is "a legal question" as to the President's authority to limit the funds.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), a principal sponsor of the water pollution control legislation, termed the court decision "a victory for Congress, for the cities, for the American people and for clean water."

The government has not yet announced whether it will appeal Judge Gasch's ruling.

Merger Plan Approved By Stereotypers

Members of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers approved the merger of their union with the Printing Pressmen by a mail referendum vote of 5,498 to 1,610.

While approval of the merger agreement was expected, President James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers said the 77 percent of the vote favoring the issue exceeded expectations. A 60 percent majority was needed for approval.

A simple majority of the members of the Pressmen is now needed to make the merger agreement final. That referendum will be conducted June 27 and votes will be counted within 14 days.

Pending their approval, the merger of the 125,000-member Pressmen's union and the nearly 8,000 members of the Stereotypers will be consummated by early September.

President Alexander J. Rohan of the Pressmen expressed appreciation of "the vote of confidence" by the members of the Stereotypers in approving the merger plan.

Mail Registration Bill Approved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

cloture. Opposed were 7 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

Later the same day, the Senate passed the bill on a 57-37 vote.

The Senate Democratic leadership and a bipartisan group of cosponsors of the legislation worked closely with labor, civil rights and other supporters of the measure in bringing about the handful of switches necessary to cross the two-thirds barrier.

A Washington Post story quoted Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) as saying: "The AFL-CIO did a fantastic job. Without the work of the AFL-CIO in favor of the bill, we could not have won."

In the final hour of debate preceding the cloture vote, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) termed the filibuster against the bill "frivolous."

"What is feared," he asked, "by assuring to citizens the broadest possible opportunity to participate in the exercise of the most precious right a citizen has—the right to vote?"

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) countered by terming the voter registration bill "one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation considered by Congress in many years."

After the final vote, McGee praised the Senate for demonstrating "its capability of standing up and being counted, in spite of differences of opinion."

Several of the senators who voted against passage of the bill cast key votes in favor of breaking the filibuster on the principle that the legislation had been adequately debated and the Senate should have an opportunity to vote on the merits.

The White House has opposed the legislation, and some Senate opponents expressed the hope that the President will veto the bill if it should be passed by the House.

5-12-73

Phone Numbers for AFL-CIO to Change

The first three digits in the telephone numbers of the AFL-CIO will change on May 21.

On that day, all headquarters phone numbers that previously began with 293 will begin with 637. The last four digits will be unchanged.

Thus, the AFL-CIO's main telephone number will be 637-5000 instead of 293-5000. The number for the AFL-CIO News will be 637-5032 instead of 293-5032.

The area code number for persons calling from other cities remains unchanged at 202.

Jobs Termed Key Need Of Manpower Program

America's unemployed need jobs at decent wages, not just training, the AFL-CIO testified at Senate hearings.

"Without an employment program," Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young said, "new manpower legislation serves no purpose other than to fool the public and to frustrate the unemployed."

Young strongly urged a Senate Labor subcommittee to approve legislation extending for two more years the public service employment program that the Nixon Administration wants to discard.

He recommended a number of amendments to strengthen the extension bill but stressed that the program is essential because "we simply don't have a full employment economy now" and the private sector is "not expanding fast enough" to provide jobs for all who need and want work.

The Nixon Administration's opposition, Young said, "must be overcome." To discard the program after its successful start would be "a tragic blunder."

On comprehensive manpower and training legislation, Young termed the bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) a substantial improvement on the Administration's "no-strings" manpower revenue-sharing proposals.

He said the AFL-CIO recognizes the problem of "serious overlapping" of some of the categorical grant programs and the need to give more flexibility to state and local officials.

But this can and should be accomplished without discarding federal oversight and the continuation of specific national programs "that have proven their value," Young stressed.

The main purpose of the legislation must be to provide jobs, he said. "The AFL-CIO believes in training . . . but training is only successful when it leads to employment at a decent wage."

Young listed changes labor would like to see in the bill being considered by the committee, and expressed confidence that the legislation sent to the Senate floor "will represent a major step in the right direction."

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Burke-Hartke Bill Pressed To Stop Exporting of Jobs

Meany Tells Congress:

Loopholes Abound In Nixon Tax Plan

The Nixon Administration's tax proposals won't achieve tax justice and can't even properly be called tax reform, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

Meany sent the House Ways & Means Committee a detailed analysis by the AFL-CIO of the package of tax law changes recently proposed by the Administration.

In an accompanying letter to Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), Meany said the Administration's silence on the closing of major tax loopholes puts the burden on Congress "to fundamentally revamp the tax structure" so that corporations and wealthy individuals pay their fair share and to raise revenue "to meet the great social needs of our time."

Meany warned that the American people are "fed up" with inequities that result in workers bearing an excessive share of the tax burden.

While some Administration proposals are "a step in the right direction," Meany said "these are more than counterbalanced by proposals we consider retrogressive."

He had particularly sharp criticism for two Administration proposals:

One would require workers to pay taxes on employer contributions to health, accident and disability plans.

"By forcing employes to report these fringe benefits as income," Meany said, "the taxes paid by millions of Americans would go up

(Continued on Page 2)

Wage-Hour Bill Clears House Unit

The House Labor Committee overrode Administration objections and approved a bill raising the minimum wage for all workers, extending coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and eliminating some of the inequities in the present law.

First, the committee rejected by a 20-12 vote a Republican substitute that would have imposed a subminimum youth rate, provided a smaller increase in the minimum wage, no extension of coverage and no other improvements in the law.

Then it voted 23-13 approval of a bill that would:

- Raise the minimum wage from $1.60 to $2 immediately for the bulk of workers presently covered—all except those whose jobs were brought under the wage-hour

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members are led by Federation President George Meany on a tour of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center's future campus in Silver Spring, Md. The site, formerly a Catholic seminary, was purchased by the AFL-CIO last year. The buildings are being renovated and the new center is scheduled to open in December. **(Another photo, Page 2.)**

Labor Hits 'One-Way' Trade Flow

Labor branded the Administration's foreign trade bill "bad legislation" and urged Congress to take "a giant step toward restoring America's economic health" by passing the Burke-Hartke bill.

AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel told the House Ways & Means Committee that a "one-way street" in foreign trade has gotten the nation and particularly its workers "into deep trouble." Abel, who is president of the Steelworkers, testified as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

He called on Congress to act quickly and decisively:

- To slow the massive flood of imports into the U.S. market that is sweeping away jobs and entire industries.
- To stop the easy export of American technology which is undermining the nation's industrial base.
- To check the flow of American capital away from the United States into overseas investments.

Unless Congress acts, Abel warned, America's standard of living will plummet and the nation will be left "a fourth rate industrial society."

Just two days before the AFL-CIO testimony, the Commerce Dept. reported that the U.S. balance of payments deficit had exceeded $10.2 billion for the first three months of 1973. That was nearly as much as the entire deficit for all of 1972.

Abel said the Administration's trade bill fails to meet the needs of the times. It provides no brake on

(Continued on Page 8)

Hits Unfair Practices:

Labor Board Rules Farah Must Bargain

The Farah Manufacturing Co., the object of a strike and nationwide boycott by the Clothing Workers, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to abide by the outcome of a 1970 representation election and to bargain with the union as the agent for its cutting room workers in El Paso.

The board's order is based on its certification last September of the ACWA as exclusive bargaining agent for cutting room employes at Farah's four El Paso plants. Farah refused to negotiate with the union, however, and the NLRB regional office issued an unfair practice complaint against the company.

Upholding recommendations of the regional director, a three-member panel of the NLRB has now issued a summary judgment finding Farah guilty of illegal refusal to bargain.

It ordered the company to negotiate "rates of pay, wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment" with ACWA, and to post notices of the decision at its main El Paso plant. Signing the order were NLRB Members John H. Fanning, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John A. Penello.

The case stems from an October 1970 election in which the firm insisted on voting 250 individuals who were ineligible to vote. The NLRB sustained the union's challenges in 229 instances, and those votes were rejected. The union was declared legal bargaining agent, and eventually certified as such.

(Continued on Page 3)

Profits Soar 23 Percent For First-Quarter 1973

Corporate profits zoomed in the first quarter of 1973 at an annual after-tax rate of $62 billion—23 percent higher than the first quarter rate of 1972, according to a new survey by Business Week magazine.

The survey, covering 873 companies in 36 separate industries, noted also that profits were 6.6 percent greater than the record $57.2 billion rate set during the fourth quarter of 1972.

The steel industry led the boom with earnings up by 84 percent in the first three months of this year. Paper makers were second with first-quarter profits up by 70 percent. The building materials industry was next with gains increasing by 65 percent.

"The most impressive thing about the quarter's profits picture was its breadth and uniformity," Business Week observed. "The pattern in industry after industry was a profits gain of 20 percent to 30 percent."

The most spectacular profits leap was scored by the aerospace firm of Curtiss-Wright, up 855 percent during the first quarter of the year. Fairchild Camera & Instrument led the electrical group with an increase of 477 percent while Hammermill Paper rose 360 percent. International Harvester was up 353 percent, and American Motors went up 345 percent.

Federation Mobilizes To Aid Farm Workers

The AFL-CIO formally notified its affiliates of a special assessment of 4 cents per member per month to help the Farm Workers in their battle for survival in California's Coachella Valley.

The assessment, voted by the federation's Executive Council at its May 9 meeting, will generate $1.6 million over the next three months.

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland, in a letter to all affiliated unions, noted the financial aid will be used by UFW members to sustain themselves and their families during their strike against area table grape growers.

The walkout began on Apr. 15 after the Teamsters signed up most of the growers to contracts previously held by the Farm Workers.

"This assault was launched in collusion with grape growers in the Coachella Valley of Southern California who refused to renew their contracts with the United Farm Workers Union, and clandestinely signed up with the Teamsters," Kirkland noted.

(Continued on Page 3)

House Panel Rejects Lower Youth Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

law for the first time in 1966. Next July 1, the wage floor would rise to $2.20 an hour.

- Extend coverage to an estimated 5 million public employes and 1 million household domestic workers.
- Bring these newly covered workers and those covered for the first time in 1966 up to the $2.20 level, starting with $1.80 and rising next year to $2, and to $2.20 on July 1, 1975.
- Phase out the present second-class status of farm workers, who presently are protected only by a $1.30 wage floor as compared with the $1.60 minimum for other workers. Their pay floor would rise to $1.60 immediately and then in annual step-ups of 20 cents an hour to the $2.20 level by 1976.
- Some of the overtime exemptions now in the law would be partially eliminated. Thus, the seasonal and agricultural processing exemption from overtime pay requirements would be phased out over two years. Local transit drivers, now totally excluded, would be legally entitled to overtime after 48 hours initially, after 44 hours a year later and after 42 hours the third year.

In an effort to make coverage of domestics more acceptable, the committee included a controversial provision allowing families or individuals employing household workers to claim a 10 percent tax credit on wages paid, up to a $480 annual maximum. The tax provision is subject to being stricken from the bill on a point of order when it reaches the House floor, since tax changes fall in the jurisdiction of the Ways & Means Committee.

Only two Republicans — Alphonzo Bell (Calif.) and Peter Peyser (N.Y.) — voted for the committee bill. And a conservative alliance of Republicans and many southern Democrats is expected, as in past years, to seek to gut the bill with amendments or substitute the Administration proposals.

Before reaching the House floor, the Labor Committee bill must be cleared by the House Rules Committee which sets the ground rules for debate and votes.

FUTURE HOME of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, currently being renovated, is inspected by Federation President George Meany and members of the Executive Council.

Labor Posts Key Gains In Montana Legislature

Helena, Mont.—Organized labor pushed through significant improvements in workmen's compensation and increased unemployment benefits in the 1973 session of the state legislature, while blocking passage of a state job safety program that would have watered down federal coverage.

The key legislative gains, including collective bargaining rights for all public employes, came in a package of about two dozen bills written on the recommendations of the Governor's Advisory Council on Workmen's Compensation.

James W. Murry, executive secretary of the Montana AFL-CIO, reported that the ceiling on unemployment benefits under the new law that takes effect July 1 will be 50 percent of the state's average wage. This means maximum payments increase from the current $52 to about $66, based on the present $132 average weekly wage, and will be raised automatically as the average wage goes up.

The law also extends coverage to state employes who previously did not qualify for unemployment compensation.

Substantial improvements in workmen's compensation benefits for permanent partial disability and temporary total disability were achieved in another bill. And for the first time, the legislature extended coverage to farm workers.

Maximum benefits from disability caused by occupational accidents will be increased to $110 a week July 1 and to the full amount of the average state wage a year later. Current weekly payments range from $60 to $80 for temporary disability and $37 to $60 for permanent disability.

For victims of silicosis, covered by the state welfare act, monthly payments were increased 10 percent—boosting benefits from the current $158.50 to $175 a month.

The legislature deferred action on the Montana Occupational Safety & Health Act until the 1974 session after organized labor exposed the poor enforcement record of the state safety compliance officers, Murry said.

He noted that evidence detailing the laxity in the safety enforcement program also led to forced resignation of the administrator of the state workmen's compensation division.

Montana's developmental safety plan is one of eight approved by the Labor Dept. which would shift enforcement responsibility from the federal government to the states. Organized labor has been working at the federal and state levels to block the return of enforcement to states because of their weak performance records.

The legislature passed several other labor-endorsed measures providing for stronger consumer protection, state funding of kindergartens, local day care centers and a rigid strip mining reclamation act.

Nixon's Tax Plan Hit As Step Backward

(Continued from Page 1)

because their income would be artificially increased. They would get no more in their paychecks, in fact they'd get less. They would get no additional benefits. The only thing that would go up is their taxes."

After the AFL-CIO spotlighted this item in the Administration's official listing of its tax proposals, the Treasury Dept. said it had slipped in by "mistake."

The other item Meany singled out for special criticism would further widen the tax loopholes that oil and gas companies now receive. It would provide these companies with a 7 percent tax credit on exploration expenses—with an additional 5 percent bonus for finding a productive well.

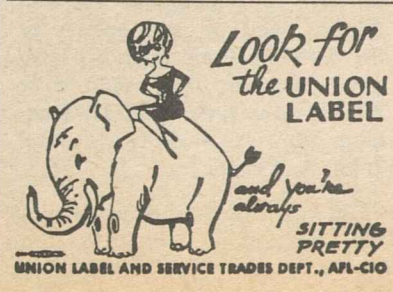
The AFL-CIO analysis termed this a $50 million-a-year giveaway to an industry whose existing "special tax privileges . . . have significantly aggravated taxpayer discontent."

Some Administration proposals would be an improvement over present law, the AFL-CIO said, including tightening of the minimum tax. But in all cases, the federation stressed, loopholes to avoid taxation would merely be made smaller but not closed tightly.

Furthermore, the federation analysis noted, some claimed reforms such as "simplification" of tax forms would actually cost the average taxpayer more than any benefits he would receive. Persons with heavy medical expenses and those who received sick pay during periods of illness would pay higher taxes than at present.

"The AFL-CIO's major and overriding concern," the federation said, is that the Administration proposals leave essentially untouched "the most glaring tax loopholes—the costliest in terms of revenue loss, citizen confidence and tax justice."

The statement declared that "any tax proposal that is silent on corporate tax giveaways, capital gains, oil depletion, estate and gift taxes and other less well-known tax loopholes should fail on its face."



'Concocted Statistics':

Meany Challenges Executive Pay Data

AFL-CIO President George Meany charged in a letter to Dr. John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, that a council news release of May 9 was "a fraud."

The release, titled "Executive Compensation," purported to show that the pay of corporate executives had risen less than the 5.5 percent permitted workers under the Administration's economic policy.

In fact, Meany declared, it was based on "concocted statistics designed to conceal an unpalatable political fact."

Citing a survey by the Internal Revenue Service that it said was "designed to determine the degree of compliance during both Phase 2 and Phase 3 in the area of executive and variable compensation," the release from the council's office of public affairs declared that:

"An average annual increase of approximately 5.2 percent in executive and variable compensation was paid to over 500,000 officials and salaried employes in the 94 companies which were audited in a special survey just completed by the Cost of Living Council."

The figure was derived from 1972 information about the pay of 467,051 employes, of whom 1,349 were corporate officers and in 1973 of 28,318 employes including 536 corporate officers, the release said.

"In other words, this is not a report on executive compensation at all," Meany wrote Dunlop. "Corporate officers are less than four-tenths of one percent of the groups that were surveyed. Most of the people . . . are salaried white-collar and clerical employes, including file clerks, stenographers and secretaries—and none of these is an executive."

Meany charged that the fraudulent release was "designed to counter the AFL-CIO's charge that large, inequitable increases in executive compensation were permitted at the very time that workers' wage increases were stringently controlled." That charge, he noted, is supported by a recent Business Week survey indicating that compensation of top corporate executives increased an average of 13.5 percent last year.

"It is your responsibility, as director of the Cost of Living Council, to clear the record and present the facts," Meany wrote. Since the council has the facts about increases among officials of the 94 firms surveyed, he said, "I urge you to publish that unadorned information including not only direct salary increases, but also increases in bonuses, stock options and other deals which increase the compensation of executives.

"The American people are entitled to factual reports from their government . . . not concocted statistics designed to conceal an unpalatable political fact. I trust you will immediately move to end statistical distortion in your press releases and release the truth about this situation."

Fire Prevention Panel Supports Federal Role

A plan to set up a new U.S. Fire Administration to help spur more effective fire prevention and fire fighting services throughout the country has been proposed by the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control.

In a preliminary report, the government-appointed panel predicted that fire damage could be cut by over a third of a billion dollars a year and fire-caused deaths could be substantially reduced from the present annual level of about 12,000 a year. The commission was headed by Dr. Richard Blaud of Pennsylvania State University.

One of the major features of the commission report, which will be formally filed with President Nixon in June, is a call for a National Fire Academy as a center for research, training and education in fire safety.

The academy and other items in the report have long been endorsed by the Fire Fighters.

IAFF President W. Howard McClennan, who served as vice chairman of the commission, called the report's recommendations a "fire fighter's dream come true."

McClennan said the Fire Fighters' union will go "all out" to win legislative support for the recommendations. Two other major organizations concerned with fire control—the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the National Fire Protection Association — have also voiced strong endorsement of the proposals.

In Congress, Sen Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), head of the Senate Commerce Committee, and Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, have both promised full support in moving the proposals through the legislative mill.

AFTRA Strike Hits Capital CBS Outlets

The Television & Radio Artists struck Stations WTOP and WTOP-TV in Washington, D.C., when the union's contract expired May 10 with management insistent on surrender of long-held contract protections.

The union said the stations—CBS outlets owned by the Washington Post—demanded that AFTRA:

- Dispense with the eight-hour day and 40-hour week.
- Agree to eliminate required overtime payments.
- Permit the company to employ any person to perform a newsman's function without a contract for protection.
- Allow the company to ignore existing national contracts and codes.

In addition, the union said all of its contract proposals were rejected by the stations.

AFTRA has filed unfair practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board accusing management of refusal to bargain. It also has asked the FCC to bar the stations from implying or claiming that AFTRA members are still working.

Battle for Survival:

Funds, Manpower Rallied To Assist Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

"As a result of this exploitation of farm workers, they were forced to strike to preserve their livelihood and the continuance of their union."

The assessment will be treated as supplemental to the regular per capita tax for the months of May, June and July, Kirkland said.

"If a successful resolution of this struggle is achieved and the workers are no longer in need of financial assistance in their strike endeavors prior to the end of the three-month assessment period, we will so notify you, and the assessment will be terminated," Kirkland said.

Meanwhile, in a demonstration of solidarity, organized labor moved quickly to help the striking Farm Workers. Some 1,200 UFW members are involved in the walkout.

Several unions, notably the Seafarers, the Carpenters and the Steelworkers, sent members to man the picket lines that have gone up throughout the Coachella Valley, from Indio to the Salton Sea.

The Laborers and the Alameda County Central Labor Council assigned members to work full-time with the struggling Farm Workers.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, is organizing statewide support for the strike.

Members of the Ladies' Garment Workers in the Los Angeles area formed a 35-car caravan and drove the 135 miles to the Coachella Valley where they lent assistance to the Farm Workers, distributed food, and participated in the picketing.

AFL-CIO Organization Director William Kircher, who is on the scene at the assignment of Federation President George Meany, reported several instances of physical intimidation of farm workers by Teamsters standing guard over the growers' vineyards, including threats against workers who wanted to leave the fields to take part in the picketing.

Kircher also said growers throughout the state have told him they had been warned by the Teamsters that unless they signed new contracts with the Teamsters when their agreements with the UFW expire, their produce would not be trucked to market.

At a National Press Club lunch in Washington, D.C., Chavez repeated his charges that the Nixon Administration, the Teamsters and the growers have conspired to "put our union out of business."

But, he added, "the Teamsters have inherited a lot of headaches" for themselves.

"Nonviolently, we are going to move the hearts and minds of the American people until they throw them out of the fields," he vowed.

Both Chavez and Teamsters' President Frank E. Fitzsimmons had been invited to give their sides of the farm workers' dispute at the national forum. Fitzsimmons failed to appear.

With a number of union officials at his side, Chavez told of the five-year struggle that led to the first three-year contracts between the grape growers and the UFW in 1970.

He charged the Teamsters perpetrated "an unprecedented, vicious act" in signing Coachella Valley table grape growers to "sweetheart" contracts less than 24 hours after their agreements with the UFW expired. The growers were misled, Chavez said.

"They were really misled when they were told that George Meany and the AFL-CIO would not support us with money," he continued.

"This is strong support," Chavez said of the $1.6 million pledged by the federation to the Farm Workers. The money will be used exclusively for strike benefits, the first strike fund the Farm Workers has had, he said.

"Since we became part of the federation, we've experienced respect," Chavez told a standing-room-only audience. "George Meany, Bill Kircher and the members of the Executive Council understand what we're trying to do. Unlike the Teamsters, they said 'way back in 1966 we had a right to have a union.

"If it means we have to fight to protect what is ours, we accept the challenge," Chavez said. "We are not going to die. We are going to win our fight."

Two hours before Chavez spoke, Mrs. Dolores Mendoza of Delano, Calif., held a news conference at the National Press Club to protest farm worker unionization. Her appearance was sponsored by the National Right to Work Committee.

Introduced as "a bona fide farm worker," Mrs. Mendoza was interrupted by a young farm worker, Tomas Padilla, also of Delano.

"Why don't you tell the truth, Dolores? Why don't you tell them that you are a labor contractor?" shouted Padilla, the son of UFW Vice President Gilbert Padilla.

Mrs. Mendoza, questioned sharply by reporters about her credentials, admitted she has worked as a foreman the past eight years, providing workers transportation to the farms at a fee. Chavez later described her as a labor contractor, who has done the bidding of the National Right to Work Committee and the growers' American Farm Bureau Federation.

Labor contracting, known also as the "padrone" system, was eliminated under the UFW contracts. It has been revived by the Teamsters, and is feared and despised by the farm workers, Chavez said.

"The labor contractor can hire and fire at will but has no responsibilities for the workers," Chavez said. Among its evils, the labor contractor system brings back the practice of child labor, he charged.

Price Data Rule Called Attempt to Bypass Law

The Cost of Living Council has interpreted the public disclosure amendment to the Economic Stabilization Act to mean that large corporations need not make public financial information on their costs and profits when they raise prices above a certain level.

The council's interpretation, spelled out in a proposed rule to implement the amendment passed by Congress on Apr. 30, drew an immediate blast from Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), who said the proposed regulation "completely and absolutely nullifies" congressional intent.

"With its bankrolling of the Nixon campaign to rely on, big business persuaded the Cost of Living Council to reverse by regulation what the Congress required by legislation," said Proxmire, vice chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The amendment, authored by Sen. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.), was attached to a measure extending President Nixon's economic control power for another year. It requires companies doing at least $250 million gross business a year to make cost and profit data public if they raise the price of a "substantial product" by an annual rate of more than 1.5 percent above the Jan. 10 level.

However, the rider also allows a business to exclude from its public report any such information that is "proprietary in nature," and gives the COLC the responsibility of defining what is "proprietary." In its interpretation, the council indicated that "proprietary" means "confidential," thus making it unnecessary for companies to disclose such data.

"This information is already reported to the Cost of Living Council. The amendment passed by Congress merely requires that these reports be made public," said Proxmire, who threatened to sue the council if it does not rescind the proposed regulation.

The Wisconsin senator called for public hearings on the new rule, and said he is asking the General Accounting Office to determine its legality. The COLC gave interested parties until May 30 to comment on the proposed regulation.

NLRB Orders Farah To Bargain with Union

(Continued from Page 1)

The order was the second NLRB ruling in a week slapping the giant clothing manufacturer for unfair labor practices.

In the earlier decision, the board affirmed a Jan. 31 stipulation requiring Farah to cease and desist from engaging in illegal acts that led workers to strike the company at plants in Texas and New Mexico. The strike passed its first-year mark earlier this month.

As a result of the ruling, the giant firm has agreed to discontinue some of the abuses charged by the Clothing Workers. But it still has refused to correct a number of illegal acts outstanding in other cases before the NLRB, including a number of dismissals for union activity.

ACWA President Murray H. Finley said the unfair labor practices strike will continue "until Farah agrees to halt all such practices, and guarantees workers their full rights."

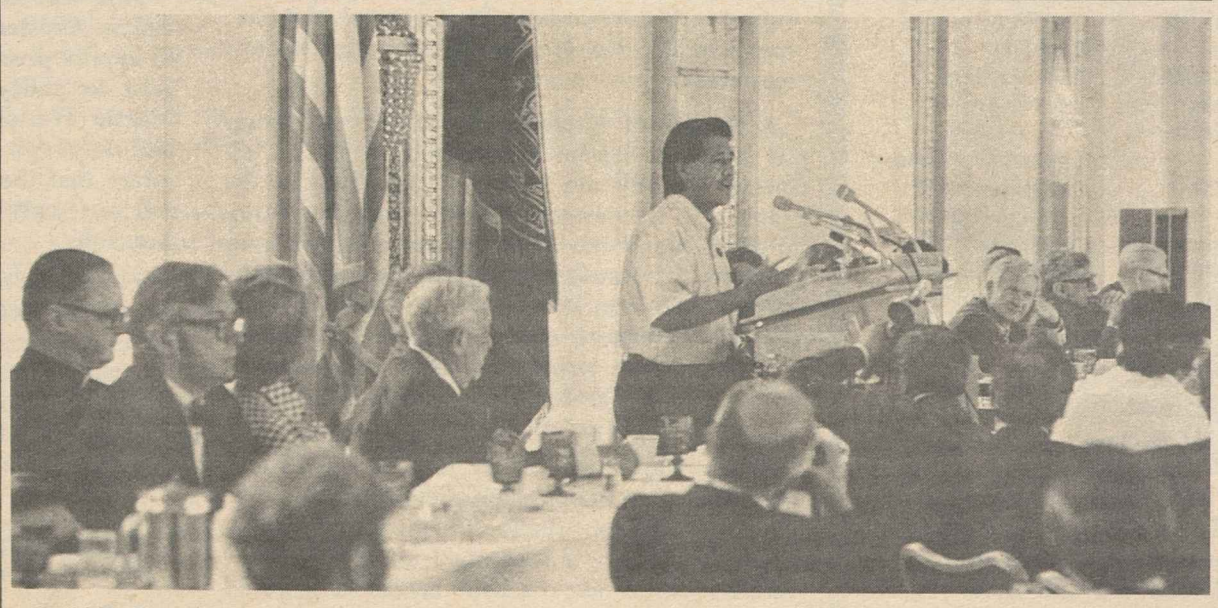
The board's action on the Jan. 31 stipulation gave it final approval. While Farah had signed the stipulation, the charging parties refused to do so on the grounds that some of the language created ambiguities and discrepancies regarding the rights of the striking employes.

The board, after reviewing the stipulation, dismissed the union's objections and approved the order. The stipulation applies only to three of the many cases that have arisen from the dispute.

Farah has agreed to discontinue the use of guard dogs, unlawful firings for union activity, intimidation and harassment of workers, and other acts interfering with the workers' rights to form and join a union of their choice.

The company is the nation's largest manufacturer of men's and boy's slacks.

The AFL-CIO has given full support to the national Farah boycott, urging union members, their families and friends not to buy Farah products as long as the company denies its workers the right to organize and bargain collectively.



CESAR CHAVEZ, director of the Farm Workers, tells a National Press Club audience the struggling AFL-CIO affiliate will win its fight for survival with the Teamsters. He accused the Teamsters of forcing table grape growers in California's Coachella Valley to drop their contracts with the UFW for "sweetheart" pacts with the giant union. The AFL-CIO has pledged $1.6 million to help sustain the striking UFW members and their families.

COL Council Withdraws Bar To Airline Pact

The Cost of Living Council has withdrawn its challenge of wage increases called for in a two-year agreement negotiated last March between North Central Airlines and the Machinists.

The challenge was issued on Mar. 21, a few days after the settlement was reached and before the tentative agreement could be ratified by the 600 IAM members covered by its terms.

The airline had agreed to give top-rated mechanics a 96-cent hourly boost over two years, raising their pay to $7.10 an hour as of Jan. 1, 1974. Part of the raise—36 cents—was retroactive to Apr. 1, 1972, and was not contested by the COLC. The rest, however, including a 10-cent-an-hour increase scheduled for last Apr. 1, was held up.

COLC Director John T. Dunlop withdrew the challenge in a letter to North Central and to the union after meeting with both parties.

The new contract, which provides for a total increase of 30 cents next Jan. 1, also includes among other gains improvements in health insurance, life insurance and pensions, all fully paid for by the airline.

IAM District 143 President Charles Easley, who headed the union's negotiating committee, noted that the company has agreed in writing that if there is any further challenge from the federal government, the contract will be open for renegotiation on cost items.

Easley said ratification of the contract is under way among members involved.

Reversing the Priorities

WE ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED by the Administration's callous attempt to turn the clock back on social progress in America.

We are as concerned by the atmosphere in which the Administration is abandoning social programs as we are with the cuts themselves.

For example, presidential rhetoric has not, will not and cannot solve the crisis in America's urban areas. Words have never created a job or turned a slum into decent housing or made the streets safe for decent citizens or unsnarled traffic congestion or treated a sick child or provided quality education for all children.

The only way these problems are going to be solved is by directly facing them.

No rational person can deny that America faces vast unmet public needs or that fulfillment of these needs requires the cooperation of all citizens and institutions. There is no hiding the fact that many of the nation's major domestic problems are still rooted in a shortage of services and facilities that are traditionally and appropriately the responsibility of government.

Though much that is needed can and should be administered and financed at the state and local government level, it is the federal government—which represents all of the American people—that holds the key.

The so-called New Federalism of the Administration is really nothing new. It is the thinly-disguised "old futilism" of the states' righters with their rallying cry of "let the states do it." And that slogan is as fallacious today as it always has been.

Very simply, the federal government cannot escape its responsibility for national problems and the states cannot exercise that national responsibility.

The most pressing domestic issues—such as unemployment, housing, health care, pollution and crime—are nationwide in scope and impact. They do not adhere to the lines drawn to bound America's 50 states and 80,000 local government units. They require national leadership, federal programs and federal financial support.

The willingness to lead the country in solving its social problems is utterly lacking in the present Administration.

The Administration's proposals to dismantle social programs are a blatant attempt to reorder national priorities in reverse.

We reject the preposterous claim of some Administration spokesmen that the 1972 election was a referendum on social progress in America and that 62 percent of the people opposed progress.

A decade of social legislation must not be abandoned without a fight, far more vigorous than the leaders of the Congress have yet shown a disposition to wage.

If the Administration will not lead, then the people's representatives—the Congress—must fill the vacuum. We urge the Congress not to turn a deaf ear to the pleas of those who ask only for hope from their government—those who seek nothing more than a government that is as responsive to the people's needs as it is to the strong and the comfortable.

We urge the Congress to take up the fight for the people; not to be discouraged by one veto or a slew of vetoes; not to cave in to presidential pressure.

—Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 9, 1973, at Washington, D.C.

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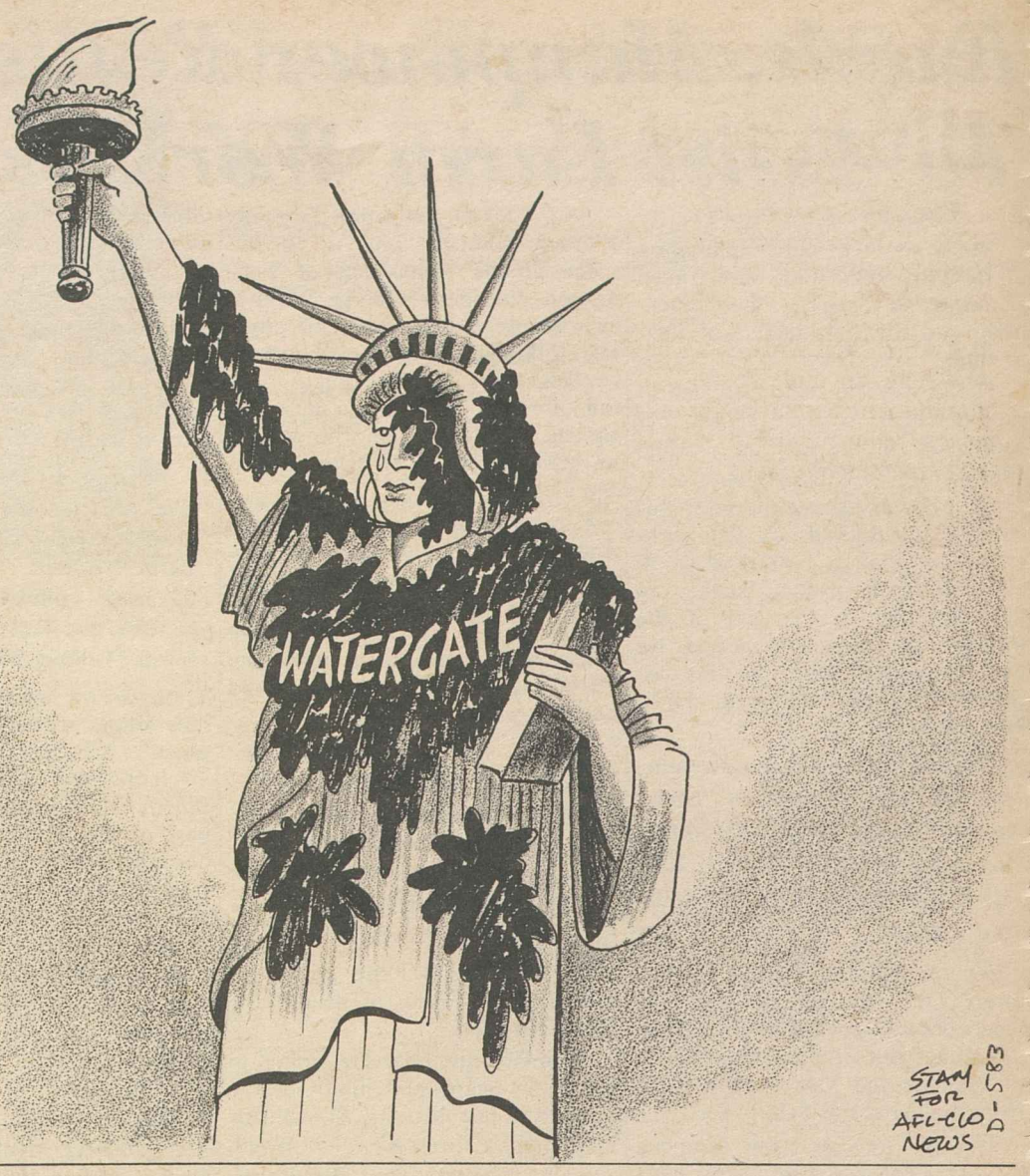


A Word Edgewise:

Nixon's Rigid Staff Structure Allowed Watergate to Occur

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING dimensions of the Watergate scandal is the extent to which it arose from the structural rigidity of the Nixon Administration. (I stand pat on the proposition that the President was not aware of the activities of his myrmidons. Leaving moral considerations aside, he is just too smart.) In large part this structural rigidity is Mr. Nixon's inheritance from his years in the Eisenhower Administration.

Ike, operating on the habits of a military lifetime, set up a tight staff system. Just as he once depended on Gen. Walter Bedell Smith to sift out the gold from the dross and see to it that nothing useless was brought to his attention, President Eisenhower completely insulated himself from the lower levels of the bureaucracy, or for that matter from his own subordinate staff. Sherman Adams was no Bedell Smith, but he controlled the keys to the kingdom.

The Adams scandal in a minor sense presaged Watergate. Once having placed his trust in the former New Hampshire governor, President Eisenhower never thought to keep an eye on him. He operated on the ancient military maxim: "Trust them or bust them." This is useful retroactively: you can fire a general who has lost a battle. But it is worthless in day-to-day operations.

A number of authorities on public administration hold this system in high esteem for its "efficiency." They are appalled, for example, by Franklin D. Roosevelt's "sloppy" habits, his wasteful technique of never passing out clear-cut lines of authority. But Roosevelt was far more interested in being the President of the United States than he was in some academic notion of "efficiency." In concrete terms, this meant that he made damn certain that no important decisions were made without his knowledge and consent.

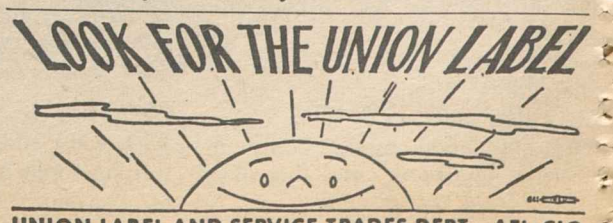
His technique, to simplify, was always to give subordinates overlapping jurisdictions. Thus Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Harry Hopkins and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes (to take one hypothetical case) would each be given the impression by FDR that he was in charge of some major aspect of domestic policy. Invariably the three would get into a fight on any significant policy question and—since it was impossible for them to settle it among themselves—the President would end up as the arbiter. Also, of course, this meant that all hands were constantly spying on each other and filling the President in on their rivals' machinations. (Ickes' diaries are one long wail on this subject.)

A hell of a way to run a railroad, but—to repeat—FDR remained the only President in town. If anybody ever succeeded in end-running him, it has escaped the history books. He even excommunicated one high diplomat for leaking a story about a homosexual episode involving a top State Dept. official: he knew everything that went on. My guess is that within two hours of the first planning of the Watergate, three aides would have reported it to him. And heads would have rolled —not necessarily because FDR was above a little dirty pool on occasion, but because he abhorred political stupidity.

BOTH JOHN KENNEDY and Lyndon Johnson (the latter particularly after the Jenkins affair) operated on the same set of premises. My first assignment for President Johnson was to go to Saigon and make sure that the military and the embassy were fulfilling the promises they had made to him at Honolulu in February 1966. (I was sent under the cover of a "public administration consultant."

JFK was known to pick up the phone and call an Assistant Secretary of State, or Defense, to inquire precisely what was going on with regard to policy. Both Kenny O'Donnell and Marvin Watson had their espionage networks and those two flinty-eyed characters were fully aware that the man in the next room put his full trust only in God; not in even his closest associates.

In short, the notion of an "insulated" presidency was simply non-existent. Kennedy was always talking to journalists; Johnson to congressmen—two categories with a singular nose for scandal. Mr. Nixon, in contrast, secluded himself with his yellow pad and trusted his staff to watch the store. In effect, to revert to the FDR analogue, he waived his authority as the only President in town.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Reviewed by George Meany:

Phil Randolph's Life and Vision Illuminated in New Biography

The following is excerpted from a review by AFL-CIO President George Meany of Jervis Anderson's biography of A. Philip Randolph in the May 1973 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

MANY COLUMNISTS have never really been able to understand (Phil) Randolph's deep commitment to the labor movement because they never really understood—still don't—what the labor movement is all about.

They could not understand Randolph's support of the 1968 New York teachers strike in the midst of an intense campaign to discredit the teachers as racists. Anderson gives a good account of Randolph's firm stand and quotes his reply to a critic: "I could not very well refuse to support the teachers' right to due process and job security since it is not only a basic part of our democratic life, but is indispensable for the ability of workers to hold jobs."

But this stand was rooted in a larger vision. Randolph expressed it at the 1963 AFL-CIO Convention, in words which, says Anderson, "summed up his moral conception of the labor movement and its role in the social life of the country."

"Social and political freedom cannot be sustained in the midst of economic insecurity and exploitation," Randolph said. "Freedom requires a material foundation. . . . Social justice and economic reform have become inextricably intertwined in our time. If we are to speak to the needs of these workers, the labor movement will have to tap its well-springs of social idealism. It will have to renew its crusading spirit to reach down and lift up the poor workers, the disinherited, those in poverty and despair."

And, as Randolph told the 200,000 participants in the march on Washington: "But this civil rights revolution is not confined to the Negro, nor is it confined to civil rights, for our white allies know they cannot be free while we are not, and we know we have no future in a society in which 6 million black and white people live in poverty."

In other words, as Anderson brings out, Randolph looked to the labor movement as the force that could best bring about the "material foundation" for freedom and, therefore, as the chief ally of the civil rights movement. He didn't look to big business, or to the journalists, the editorialists or the professors—black or white.

PHIL RANDOLPH and I have had our disagreements over the years. They are discussed in this book. Yet they were, in the last analysis, disagreements on tactics, not principles. I think we have shared a common conviction that the labor movement has an urgent obligation not only to clean its own house of racism but to move all of society away from that disease.

We've come a long way since Phil Randolph rose to speak at his first AFL Convention in 1929—or even since 1941 when, as Anderson recounts, one delegate replied to Randolph, "you can't mix oil with water, even if you want to." And another insisted that race, after all, was "the most terrific force in the whole of human life."

Today, the American labor movement is far and away the most racially integrated mass institution in American life. In fact, a higher percentage of black workers are unionized than of white workers. Moreover, a Chicago Urban League study showed that a higher proportion of blacks occupy decision-making positions in the labor movement than in any comparable institution.

IN ALL OF THIS progress, as Anderson shows, Phil Randolph has had a hand and a voice. Indeed, when you look back on his solid and lasting achievements, you can't help but compare them with the flash-in-the-pan gimmicks of the fly-by-night "leaders" who were created by the boob tube in the last decade. Where are the loudmouths and the supermilitants today?

I know where Phil Randolph is today, because he is a man of consistent and incorruptible dedication to principle. Half a century after his first union organizing efforts, he continues to serve with distinction as a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. He serves, too, as honorary chairman of Social Democrats, USA, having never abandoned his democratic socialist philosophy and his strong opposition to communist totalitarianism. And, as chairman of the institute that bears his name, he inspires highly successful programs of voter registration and political education in the black community, with the support of the AFL-CIO. The "Negro-Labor Alliance," for which Phil has been the most eloquent spokesman in America, has found a most effective embodiment in the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Phil Randolph has enjoyed a rich career. He has earned the esteem of millions, not only here but throughout the world. Many will claim him for their own. But, firstly and foremostly, as I see it, he is labor's son—and he does us proud. He is a credit to workers everywhere, white and black. I am glad my good friend has had such a good biographer.

—A. Philip Randolph: A Biographical Portrait. By Jervis Anderson. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. Available from A. Philip Randolph, Educational Fund, 260 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010. 1973. 386 pages, illustrated. $10.

Chesser Cites Record:

AMTRAK Underscores Need For Rail Passenger Service

ALTHOUGH HAMPERED by short funding and internal problems in its first two years, AMTRAK has proved that the public wants rail passenger service and will use it "even under adverse conditions," President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union declared in a network radio interview.

But, Chesser stressed, AMTRAK has to make "a great deal more progress" and improvement in its overall operations in the effort to restore the competitive position of rail passenger service with other forms of transportation.

"They have to gain experience . . . they need more expertise in the field of operations—how to run a railroad," he said, pointing out that the cooperation of the railroads "on which they operate" is a key factor in AMTRAK's future. Chesser, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 9:35 p.m. (EDT), on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said that the pattern of railroading through the country in the years ahead hinges in large part on the plan Congress finally shapes for rail service in the Northeast quadrant of the United States. Noting that a number of plans have been advanced—including those drawn by various federal departments and agencies, the union, the industry and congressional committees—he predicted that parts of all of them will likely be included in the action Congress eventually takes to "reorganize the whole Northeast into a good, viable (rail) system."

Chesser rejected the contention that the Northeast rail system is beyond help. "People who hang the crepe that the industrial Northeast is fading out are being ridiculous," he declared. He said that the peak of industrial migration from the Northeast to the South has passed, and that the demand for full rail service in the Northeast will soon see an upturn.

"I think we will see more railroad business in the Northeast when we get two or three railroads operating up there—as there should be—more business than we've ever seen before," he asserted.

Reporters questioning Chesser on the AFL-CIO produced interview were Michael Posner of the Reuter News Agency, and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF ANY GOOD can be salvaged from the sordid Watergate scandals and related revelations, it could be in the area of campaign financing.

Exposes of the free-wheeling operations of both the White House and the Committee to Re-Elect the President and of outrageous sums of money covertly contributed by the wealthy to influence elections have prodded both Democrats and Republicans to re-examine the way we finance our electoral process.

Certainly, if the stories of thousands of dollars being channeled through Luxembourg and Mexican banks, anonymous contributions, secret funds carried in suitcases in the White House, conflicts of interest to help a contributor already charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission with a multi-million mutual fund swindle cannot produce corrective legislation, what can?

The 1968 presidential campaign cost, it is estimated, was in the neighborhood of $100 million. Today, no one is likely to hazard even a guess about the total sum spent in 1972 because so much was raised and spent sub rosa.

Concern over campaign financing has grown over the years. In the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 Congress took some significant steps in putting some limitations on campaign spending and establishing stronger requirements on the source of funds.

While these were steps in the right direction, it is only too clear now that they were woefully insufficient.

However, some relief could be in the offing in the 1976 presidential elections. This is public financing, the so-called checkoff on tax returns to finance presidential elections.

This plan was included as an amendment to the 1971 tax reduction, mostly for business, sponsored by the Administration to stimulate the economy.

It provided that taxpayers, starting in 1973, could designate on their tax returns that $1 ($2 for a couple) be paid into a public campaign fund for the candidate of a qualified major or minor party or alternatively into a general public campaign fund to be distributed among qualified candidates.

Under the law the candidate could opt either for the public monies or private but he could not receive both.

It will be recalled that President Nixon threatened to veto the tax reduction bill if the effective date of the campaign financing amendment was not extended beyond the 1972 election to 1976. When he got the delay he signed the measure.

THIS YEAR, for the first time, taxpayers had the opportunity to indicate on their tax forms that they wanted the $1 or $2 to go to public financing. However, the section dealing with this was so buried in the package of forms it may have escaped most taxpayers.

Senator William Brock (R-Tenn.), chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee, has offered a plan for a "top to bottom" shakeup of private campaign financing to prevent future Watergates.

He would have all funds for each candidate's campaign go into a single bank or repository to keep track of it, limitations on cash donations but no severe limit on total sums that the wealthy can contribute.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) has another approach.

"My hope is that Watergate," he said, "will lead to a comprehensive overhaul of the federal election code. If we seize the moment, we can shut off forever the underground flow of cash in political campaigns. We can ring down the curtain on the insidious role of big campaign contributors. For too long, these men and women have been allowed to exercise the power of their own self-interest at the center of the American political stage. If Watergate means anything, it means their role must end."

PLAGUED BY UNDER-FUNDING and lack of experience, AMTRAK has nevertheless shown that the public wants and will use rail passenger service, President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of Reuters and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

3 Outreach Plans Granted New Funding

Three Outreach programs manned by members of AFL-CIO building trades unions in 14 California counties were selected for new Labor Dept. grants to prepare youths from minority groups for apprenticeship entry examinations.

The projects, based in Los Angeles, Oakland and Santa Ana, will receive a total of $630,229 to cover a 10-month instruction program for 565 youths.

Under previous government contracts the three Outreach programs placed 1,875 minority apprentices in the building trades.

The Bay Area Construction Opportunity Program in Oakland will receive $284,574 to train 230 youths in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties. Under four previous contracts the program placed 1,050 minority apprentices.

The Southern California Area Construction Opportunity Program, will instruct 225 youths in Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange and San Diego-Imperial counties on a $203,942 grant. It had placed 450 youths under three previous contracts.

The Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation at Los Angeles will train 110 youths in Los Angeles, Kern, Inyo and Mono counties and in the cities of Los Angeles and Bakersfield on a $141,783 contract. The group placed 374 with three earlier grants.

More than 22,000 minority youths have been placed through Apprenticeship Outreach around the nation since the program began in 1968, the Labor Dept. reported.

Members of the building trades serve as tutors during 10-week courses to prepare the youths for written and oral entrance tests for apprenticeship.

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute now administers 21 Apprenticeship Outreach programs operated by the federation's building and construction trades councils across the country.

New Rules on Central Bodies Distributed

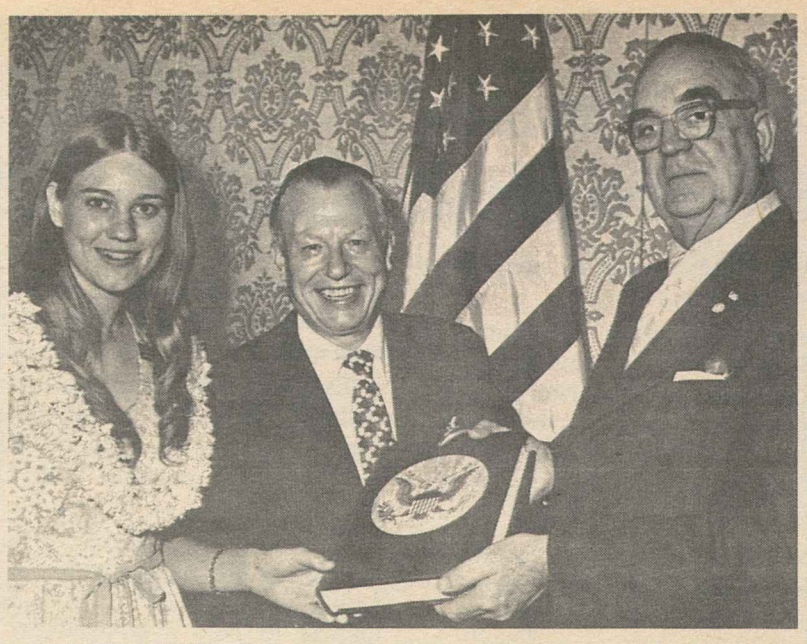
AFL-CIO President George Meany has sent all state and local central bodies copies of the newly revised and amended rules governing central bodies.

Meany directed attention of the central bodies to new rules issued by the federation's Executive Council earlier this year dealing with the basic structure and operation of state and local committees on political education. These new COPE rules supersede COPE bylaws previously adopted.

The revised publications also contain the policy statement issued by the Executive Council on involvement of state and local central bodies with commercial and nonprofit enterprises and the statement of ethical trade union standards for publications owned or endorsed by central bodies.

Single copies of Publication No. 12 — Rules Governing AFL-CIO State Central Bodies, and No. 13— Rules Governing AFL-CIO Local Central Bodies, are available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



ABILITY COUNTS essay contest, conducted among high school students by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, was won by Rhonda E. Neal of Great Falls, S.C. At a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO during the committee's annual meeting, other state finalists were presented with copies of the book, American Presidents, by AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton, right, a member of the President's committee, and Committee Chairman Harold Russell.

Jobs for Handicapped Stressed by Wharton

An essential element in providing employment for the handicapped is a full-employment economy that will open up jobs for which they have been trained, AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton told high school essay contest winners at an annual labor-sponsored luncheon in Washington.

Wharton addressed the national winners of the "Ability Counts" essay contest conducted each year by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

"One thing is needed just as badly as training for a job, and that is a job in which to use that training," Wharton stressed.

He described the progress that has been made in employing the handicapped but noted that although "many thousands of people . . . have overcome the barriers of physical disability (many) are stopped short by the barrier of prejudice."

Wharton cited a number of ways unions are working to combat prejudice in employing the handicapped:

- Writing nondiscrimination clauses in union contracts.
- Rewriting job descriptions to maximize abilities and minimize disabilities.
- Seeing that job descriptions are provided for those who undergo training.

Labor has been fighting for the handicapped on other fronts, too, he noted.

"There are literally hundreds of federal and state laws on the books, dominated by the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, aimed at giving handicapped people the training and encouragement they need in order to make it on their own. Labor was involved in every battle for every one of those measures, and we are proud of the progress we have made," he said.

"But we are not satisfied. More and better rehabilitation and training programs are needed, and labor is going to fight for them."

Five high school juniors and seniors shared a total of $2,500 in prize money donated for the essay competition by the Disabled American Veterans. Winners from 44 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands were brought to Washington by AFL-CIO central bodies. At the luncheon sponsored by the national AFL-CIO during the annual meeting of the President's Committee, each state finalist received a leather-bound copy of the book, American Presidents.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers took the students on a trip to historic sites in and around Washington. And the Carpenters gave another luncheon for them following a tour of the Capitol.

The $1,000 first prize in the essay contest went to Rhonda E. Neal of Great Falls, S.C. Other winners were: second prize of $600, Linda Fugato of Chattanooga, Tenn.; third prize of $400, Judy Sue Chin, Jonestown, Miss.; fourth prize, $300, Vickie L. Rothausen, Bluefield, W.Va.; fifth prize of $200, Sue Irwin, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Modernization Subsidies:

Shoe Workers Fight New Threat to Jobs

Miami Beach—The United Shoe Workers, already beset by imports, are fighting a new potential job-killer: government-financed plant modernization.

This was one danger outlined by USW President George O. Fecteau in his keynote speech to the union's convention here.

Shoe workers have lost 75,000 job opportunities because of imports in recent years, and 62 factories have closed since the union last met three years ago, Fecteau noted. He pointed out that imports now account for 37 percent of all shoes sold in the United States, and if the current rate continues in 1973, a record 310 million pairs of shoes will be brought into the country this year.

After outlining that background, Fecteau said 1973 is "a crucial period for the industry, the union and the shoe workers," because there is a new threat ahead.

Fecteau said the union is being pressed by manufacturers' plans for ultra-modernization of plants. That in itself is not particularly sinister, he said, "because we are not opposed to modernization and we are not in favor of featherbedding."

But shoe machinery manufacturers, flirting with the idea, have already proposed plans to the government for U.S. financing of the new concepts in machinery, "and they have received a sympathetic nod from the government."

Fecteau declared, "We do object strenuously to shoe workers' taxes being used to throw them out of jobs."

The Shoe Workers are also in a tough position, he stated, because "we must withhold our punches in contract negotiations since we have to help our manufacturers remain competitive with importers and domestic sweat shops—even though the cost of living is rising by leaps and bounds."

He was also critical of the current interpretation of federal labor law by the National Labor Relations Board, declaring that "the thinking of the board has gone over to the manufacturers' side and it no longer strikes a balance; they are taking away the workers' right to organize."

In a major policy resolution, the Shoe Workers voted strong support of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade bill, and expressed firm opposition to the Nixon Administration's trade bill.

Another resolution assailed the Administration's sub-minimum wage proposal for teenagers, comparing it to the "learners" sub-minimum of the 1950s and warning that it will cost the jobs of adult workers as chiseling employers seek to take advantage of the lower youth rate.

The more than 225 delegates reelected Fecteau as president, Sec.-Treas. Angelo Georgian, and 15 Executive Board members.

In a move to strengthen the union, the Shoe Workers also realigned districts, combined Canada with Territory 4 after the Canadian delegates requested such a move.

The new territories and the officers elected are: Territory 1—John Giderian (New England area); Territory 2—Fileno De Novellis (New York - Pennsylvania - Connecticut - Maryland areas); Territory 3 — Russell J. Taylor (Midwest and Southwest, including Missouri, Southern Illinois, Arkansas, Texas); and Territory 4 — Jack Wallace (ranging through Ohio, Chicago, Canada, California).

Burke-Hartke Trade Bill Termed Vital to Survival of Shoe Industry

Trade adjustment assistance has been approved for 420 more union shoe workers in New England who lost their jobs because of the adverse effect of imports.

But such "temporary relief" offers no real answer to the erosion of American jobs as a result of rising imports, President George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers declared.

He urged enactment of the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill as the only long-range solution.

The latest groups of workers certified by the Labor Dept. as eligible for assistance include 290 former employes of the Dover Shoe Manufacturing Co. of Somersworth, N.H., and 130 others who had been laid off by the Bernie Shoe Co. in Haverhill, Mass.

The Labor Dept. said that production and sales products of the two firms declined significantly in recent years, mainly due to imports of competitive women's shoes.

Bernie Shoe started laying off and cutting back working hours in October 1968. Dover Shoe's cutbacks started in March 1971.

The adjustment assistance provided under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 includes cash allowance, testing, counseling, training, job placement and relocation expenses. The weekly payments are limited to 65 percent of the national average wage in manufacturing.

Fecteau said the two cases offer examples of how the U.S. shoe industry has been hit by imports over the past decade with resultant shutdown of numerous plants and the loss of thousands of jobs.

He said the USW, which represents about one-third of the shoe workers in the United States, has filed 60 petitions over the years seeking trade adjustment assistance for displaced workers, but the government approved aid in only 18 of those cases.

Meanwhile, a bipartisan New England congressional delegation of nine senators and 13 congressmen called on President Nixon to take immediate action to curb any further erosion of the American footwear industry.

In a message to the White House, the delegation noted that the U.S. Tariff Commission had recommended to the President in January 1971 corrective steps to revitalize the U.S. shoe industry.

"The President has had two years to act on the commission's findings, but has neglected to act," the delegation stressed.

The recommendations call for an increase in the duty rate on imports, negotiations with foreign shoe manufacturers to limit exports to the United States, and certification of trade adjustment assistance for the affected firms and workers.

The delegation stressed that the very survival of the U.S. footwear industry is at stake.

Foreign-made shoes have been claiming an increasing share of the U.S. market, rising from 4.2 percent in 1960 to 34.6 percent in 1972, Fecteau said. By 1975, imports are expected to represent 45 percent of total U.S. shoe sales, according to the union's projections, if nothing is done to counter the flow.

Citing Census Bureau statistics, Fecteau noted that U.S. production of non-rubber shoes slipped from 600 million pairs in 1960 to 530 million in 1972. During the same period, imports increased from 26 million to 280 million pairs.

The union estimates that in 1971 alone, 90,000 job opportunities were lost in the U.S. shoe industry because of imports. And if imports continue to increase at the current pace, another 169,000 job opportunities will be lost by 1975, Fecteau predicted.

He said U.S.-based multinational corporations are adding to the problems of the industry by shutting down a number of domestic shoe plants and shipping production operations abroad to cash in on cheaper labor costs. But, he stressed, the savings have not been passed on to consumers.

Meany Protests:

Welfare Proposals Called 'Repressive'

AFL-CIO President George Meany accused the Administration of trying to create "a repressive welfare system which arbitrarily denies aid to needy individuals and families without even a pretext of procedural fairness and due process."

In a letter to Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, Meany voiced the federation's vigorous opposition to the Administration's proposed changes in welfare regulations and called on HEW to withdraw them.

"No changes should be made in the existing regulations that do not assure protection of the basic rights of the people to whom they apply," Meany declared.

He charged that the Administration's proposed new rules "would make it extremely difficult, and in some cases actually impossible, for needy persons to apply for aid and then would allow the states to delay unreasonably" a decision on their eligibility. While applicants were subjected to these delays, he pointed out, "their basic needs would go unmet."

Meany expressed shock at the proposed elimination of the present requirement that methods used for determining eligibility "will not result in practices that violate the individual's privacy or personal dignity, or harass him or violate his constitutional rights."

Meany said "this requirement was specifically aimed at protecting the legal rights and dignity of recipients from harassment by overzealous public officials and employes."

The proposed changes would also permit elimination or reduction of aid following an adverse local decision before appeals to the state be heard. Meany denounced this as a "deprivation of basic appellate rights which is inimical to the American system of justice and has no place in a federally funded welfare system."

States also would be allowed to recover payments made pending a hearing if the local action is ultimately sustained. Meany said this is contrary to current policy, and called it "a veiled threat" that would discourage recipients from exercising their rights to a hearing prior to termination or reduction."

He charged that the changes would unfairly allow states to recover overpayments made through no fault of the recipient, but as a result of administrative error.

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO last year worked with many other organizations "for a genuine welfare reform" bill. He said these efforts failed "largely because of the Administration's refusal to support its own reform proposals which President Nixon had initially advocated with so much vigor." Meany added:

"We are distressed to see that the Administration is now attempting to achieve through administrative fiat what it apparently wanted to achieve all along —a repressive welfare system which arbitrarily denies aid to needy individuals and families without even a pretext of procedural fairness and due process. . . .

"The proposed regulations, if they were to be implemented, would bring about a blatant invasion of the privacy and democratic rights of the most defenseless and deprived people of America."

Union Labor Life Insurance Cites Growth

Union Labor Life Insurance Co. reached record highs in all areas of operations in 1972, Board Chairman J. Albert Woll reported at the annual shareholders meeting.

Company assets rose 25 percent over the year to $128,485,961 as income from premiums, investments and other sources reached $209,488,144.

Woll said that insurance in force topped $2.7 billion for a 6 percent gain over the 1971 level. He also noted that ULLICO paid out $183,936,710 in benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries last year.

ULLICO is principally owned by national, international and local unions and AFL-CIO state federations and central councils. Its board of directors includes a number of union officers.

RECORD-HIGH OPERATIONS of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. are reported by Board Chairman J. Albert Woll at the annual shareholders meeting. Seated is President Joseph P. McCurdy of the United Garment Workers.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING that blew the Watergate "caper" into a full-scale scandal won the 1973 Sidney Hillman prize for Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein and Robert Woodward. The award is presented annually by the Clothing Workers in memory of the first ACWA president. From left are ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, President-Emeritus Jacob S. Potofsky, Woodward, who accepted the award for the two reporters, and President Murray H. Finley.

Watergate Stories Win Sidney Hillman Award

New York—Two investigative reporters for the Washington Post who broke open the Watergate story received awards in the 23d annual Sidney Hillman competition for outstanding achievement in mass communications during 1972.

Other prizes went to a television documentary producer for the National Broadcasting Co., the author of a best-selling book on the Vietnam war, and two co-authors of an article in a national magazine.

The $500 awards, presented at a luncheon, went to:

- Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of the Washington Post for their coverage of the Watergate story which resulted in more than 100 articles in the Post, winning them several awards.

- Lucy Jarvis, a television producer, for her NBC documentary, "What Price Health," an examination of the soaring cost of health care in America and the plight of the poor who cannot afford adequate attention.

- Frances Fitzgerald, an author of feature articles on cultural, social and economic issues, for her best-selling book, "Fire In the Lake," recounting her first-hand observations in Vietnam and her studies of that country.

- Frank J. Donner and Eugene Cerruti, two writers—both lawyers —who have collaborated on several writing projects, for their article in The Nation, "The Grand Jury Network," revealing how, through federal grand juries, the Nixon Administration has perverted a traditional safeguard of individual rights by attempting to curb dissent.

Judges for the awards, which are named for the first president of the Clothing Workers, who died in 1946, were Alan Barth, retired editorial writer for the Washington Post; Edward P. Morgan, director of the Public Broadcasting Laboratory, and Harrison E. Salisbury, an associate editor of the New York Times.

Burch Returns to Union Safety Post

Alan F. Burch, a member of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission since its inception, has returned to the Operating Engineers as safety director. His two-year term expired Apr. 27.

Burch had been serving on the three-member commission with James F. Van Namee and Chairman Robert D. Moran. Van Namee's term is for four years and Moran's for six. All succeeding commissioners will be named to six-year terms.

Burch declined reappointment to a new term on the commission which reviews appeals on penalties imposed under provisions of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Pay Is Sole Family Income of 45 Percent

About 45 percent of American families depend on wages and salaries as their only source of income. The rest have some additional income such as social security, pensions, dividends and public assistance.

Statistics compiled by the Census Bureau show that about 23 million American families who had wages and salaries only had a mean total annual income in 1969 of $10,206. Another 4 million had either self-employment income or a combination of wage and self-employment income. Their mean income averaged out at $12,126 a year.

About 19.7 million families received income both from earnings and from such sources as interest and dividends, some social security and public assistance. Their mean total income for the year was $13,284, divided into $11,251 in wages and salaries and $2,033 from other sources.

Some 4.3 million families had no wage or salary income but depended on social security, public assistance and other sources. Their mean income was $4,171. Of these about 1.1 million depended solely on social security; 500,000 on public assistance and 300,000 on income from other sources. The mean income for those depending solely on social security was $1,958; public assistance, $2,032 and other sources, $6,019.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Voting Bill Cloture

The Senate on May 9 broke a filibuster against a voter registration bill supported by the AFL-CIO by obtaining the two-thirds vote required under Senate rules to close debate.

The 67 senators who voted for cloture were "right" by AFL-CIO standards.

FOR CLOTURE

Democrats 49

Abourezk (S.D.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hathaway (Maine)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bible (Nev.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Moss (Utah)
Biden (Del.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Muskie (Maine)
Burdick (N.D.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Nunn (Ga.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Johnston (La.)	Pell (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McGovern (S.D.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hart (Mich.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Williams (N.J.)
Hartke (Ind.)		

Republicans 18

Aiken (Vt.)	Cook (Ky.)	Percy (Ill.)
Beall (Md.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Mathias (Md.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Taft (Ohio)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Young (N.D.)

AGAINST CLOTURE

Democrats 7

Allen (Ala.)	Ervin (N.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Byrd (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)		

Republicans 25

Baker (Tenn.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Roth (Del.)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott (Pa.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott (Va.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dole (Kan.)	Helms (N.C.)	Tower (Tex.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Dominick (Colo.)		

Absent: Stennis (D-Miss.).

Taft-Hartley Amendment:

Legal Services Bill Cleared by Senate

The Senate voted 79-15 to amend the Taft-Hartley Act so that unions and management can negotiate a new fringe benefit—a jointly administered legal services plan for workers.

The AFL-CIO, the Laborers and a number of other unions that have pioneered in providing legal services for workers strongly supported the legislation.

While the poorest families can get free legal services and the wealthy can afford attorney fees, surveys have found that middle-income families often have to go into debt when they need a lawyer.

A change in the basic labor law was needed to include legal services in the list of fringe benefit exceptions to the Taft-Hartley Act's strict limitation on types of employer payments. The last time the law was changed was in 1969, when union-management day care centers and jointly-administered college scholarship funds were added to the bargaining table options.

The legislation, sponsored by Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), is also a goal of the recently-formed National Consumer Center for Legal Services, a coalition of labor, consumer, civil rights, student, farmer, church and community service organizations.

Hearings on a companion bill have already been held in the House.

In another major action, the Senate approved a three-year program of federal aid to health maintenance organizations — most commonly prepaid group practice health care programs serving a community.

The bill, passed by a 69-26 vote, would authorize $805 million over three years in grants, loans, and interest subsidies to organizations providing a full range of medical services with an emphasis on preventing illness through early diagnosis and treatment.

In addition to planning and construction assistance, part of the funds could be used to provide lower premiums for persons who couldn't otherwise afford the cost but whose incomes are above the Medicaid level.

The preamble of the bill states as a finding of Congress that "there is a serious maldistribution of medical care resources" and "the medical care system is not organized in a manner which encourages the provision of medical care at a reasonable cost."

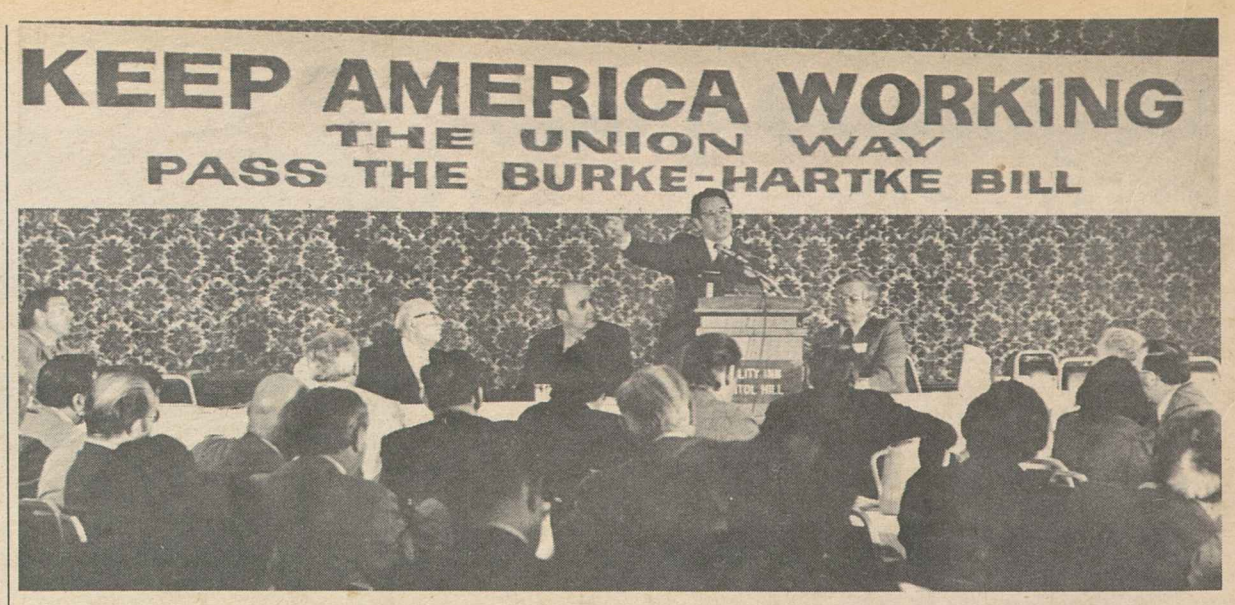
The final version of the Senate bill emerged as a compromise worked out by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the original sponsor, and Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.).

Two other health care bills were also passed by the Senate with little opposition, authorizing regional health care centers and providing federal funds for creation of emergency medical service systems for prompt treatment in cases of serious accident or illness.

Added to the emergency services bill was an amendment by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), with numerous co-sponsors, directing the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to continue seven remaining U.S. Public Health Service hospitals.

The Administration has announced that it plans to close the USPH hospitals in Seattle, San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore and Boston this summer, with New York due for the ax soon thereafter.

Under the Magnuson amendment, congressional approval would be required before the hospitals could be closed. The hospitals would also be required to provide the same level of services for merchant seamen and others entitled to treatment.



DRIVE TO PASS the Burke-Hartke bill received a boost from the National Conference of Motion Picture & Television Unions, formed to stem the loss of entertainment industry jobs to low-wage areas of the world. Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) is shown addressing conference delegates who came to Washington to lobby for the bill.

ILO Asks Upgrading For Timber Workers

Geneva—An international conference of timber-producing and consuming countries has set new standards for upgrading the pay levels and living and working conditions of the men who harvest the world's forests.

The 23-nation session of trade union, employer and government delegates called together by the International Labor Organization noted that "significant disparities" still exist in some countries between the lot of forest workers and that of employes of other industries.

The conference called for establishment of national programs to correct such situations "as soon as possible" by providing better pay and other conditions for the forest worker while taking into account his "needs and special problems."

Roland F. Roley, president of the Woodworkers and one of the two U.S. worker representatives at the conference, said that the accomplishments of the conference's committees had been in keeping with the goal of "social justice" for all workers that is written into the constitution of the ILO, a United Nations specialized agency.

But in his final address to the conference as its worker vice chairman, Roley also expressed "disappointment and regret" over the footdragging by American and Canadian employer delegates. He chided the employer representatives for abstaining in the final votes on some of the key provisions benefiting workers. All were nonetheless adopted without any opposing votes.

William Botkin, the Woodworkers' secretary-treasurer, commented that the attitude of the U.S. and Canadian employers was particularly disappointing. "They did not raise their objections in committee when the compromises put before the conference were worked out," he said.

Both U.S. worker representatives said the 12-day meeting had been valuable. "Full recognition was given to the problems of timber workers both in the advanced nations and in the developing countries," Roley reported.

He termed "significant" a resolution adopted by the conference timber industry in the study it is undertaking of the impact of multinational corporations.

"Urgent consideration" should be given to insuring a guaranteed annual income to forest workers, the conference said.

Special measures were urged to "protect the income of workers made less productive through old age" by granting them bonuses and by assigning them to jobs "requiring more skill and experience than physical effort."

A 40-hour week with a maximum work-day of eight hours should be the goal everywhere, the conference said. Overtime should be resorted to only in truly exceptional situations and after consultation with the workers' mandated representatives, another conclusion specified.

Unions Fight Job Losses In TV, Films

Union members from film and television studios came to Washington to tell Congress that time is growing short to stem a drastic loss of jobs in the entertainment industry.

President Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes outlined the goals in a keynote speech to the recently-formed National Conference of Motion Pictures & Television Unions.

The industry, he said, was among the first victims of international runaways when studios and producers fled to overseas locations to avoid U.S. wage scales.

Tell your congressmen and senators why the Burke-Hartke trade bill is essential, Walsh urged.

He summoned the 200 union delegates from locals throughout the nation to press also for legislation requiring prevailing wage and benefit standards for production of government film documentaries, and for changes in Federal Communications Commission policies to limit television reruns and provide new shows for the viewing public.

Later, the delegates gave enthusiastic applause to the sponsors of the trade bill—Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.).

They heard also from Republican as well as Democratic members of Congress who addressed the conference, and from Clay Whitehead, director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy.

AFL-CIO unions represented at the conference included the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Broadcast Engineers & Technicians, Radio & Television Artists, Screen Actors, Painters and Stage Employes.

In addition to direct visits to Capitol Hill, the conference used local newspaper advertisements and a float that toured the nation's capital to focus attention on their job problems.

Labor Presses Burke-Hartke Bill To End Trade Woes, Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

the export of jobs and technology, no specific machinery to regulate imports, no aid for displaced workers and virtually nothing to close tax loopholes through which multinational companies are draining the U.S. economy.

Its main feature, Abel noted, is to give the President "virtually unlimited authority" in trade negotiations. "This unlimited, unaccountable power to regulate the lives of the American people with only token congressional review is unacceptable in a democracy," Abel said.

By contrast, he stressed, the Burke-Hartke bill provides "a rational, logical, reasonable framework" for dealing with trade problems.

"It would regulate, not eliminate the flow of imports and the export of capital, equipment, technology and patents to see that America's industrial base is safeguarded."

Abel accused the Administration and multinational companies of using "statistical quackery" to conceal the actual job loss resulting from shifting production from the United States to low-wage areas of the world.

He told the committee:

"If you want a sobering picture of what could be America's future, go into a community where the main or a major job-supplying industry has been shipped abroad or overrun by imports.

"The jobs are gone; the payroll is gone; the tax base is eroded. What are these communities left with? A loss of purchasing power, the loss of taxes to pay for the services that community once had and still needs. Other taxpayers must pick up the slack."

Abel noted admissions by top-level Administration offiicials that within a few years the chief export of the United States will be agricultural products.

"Are we regressing to the status of a developing nation?" he asked.

Rep. Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.) said Abel's testimony had both "revealed the weakness of the Administration bill" and "taken the horns off Burke-Hartke."

Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock put his organization also on record against the Administration's trade bill. He told the committee that the President is asking Congress to abdicate its constitutional responsibility "to regulate commerce with foreign nations."

Invasion of congressional power by the White House has "already been carried to frightening lengths," Woodcock said, and "it is time to call a halt."

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan endorsed the Administration trade bill. He conceded that imports "cause some job displacement" but claimed that their impact on employment has been exaggerated.

S-19-73

New Telephone Numbers Announced for AFL-CIO

The first three digits in the telephone numbers of the AFL-CIO will change on May 21.

On that day, all headquarters phone numbers that previously began with 293 will begin with 637. The last four digits will be unchanged.

Thus, the AFL-CIO's main telephone number will be 637-5000 instead of 293-5000. The number for the AFL-CIO News will be 637-5032 instead of 293-5032.

The area code number for persons calling from other cities remains unchanged at 202.

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New Rise in Living Costs Tightens Squeeze on Pay

Safeguards Asked On Pensions

Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO to enact pension reform legislation that would protect the earned retirement benefits of American workers.

It should include a federal insurance program that would guarantee payment of pensions even if an employer went out of business, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told the Senate Finance Committee.

And it should also include, he said, "federal standards of vesting and funding in order that too many years will not pass before all employes covered by pension plans will have reasonable assurance that they will receive a pension on retirement."

Seidman termed these safeguards "essential because private pension plans are an important part of the retirement expectations of 30 million workers and their families."

At the same time, he stressed, pension reform legislation should be flexible enough to accommodate the various types of programs that have emerged from generations of collective bargaining.

Funding and vesting standards and termination insurance premiums should be stricter for the single-employer pension plan where the risk of loss of benefits is greater, Seidman said.

He urged that considerable flexibility be accorded to multi-employer plans, with requirements varying according to the scope and adequacy of the various programs. "Some of these multi-employer plans are national in scope," he noted, "and provide continuity of coverage under the pension plan even though the worker may change employers many times during the course of his working career."

Discussing the various bills that have been introduced, Seidman said the Administration pension proposal is deficient in a number of areas and includes still another tax loophole which will benefit only the wealthy."

The new tax loophole, he said, would come through an expanded tax credit for self-employed persons who set up their own retirement funds — primarily doctors, lawyers and other high-income professionals. It also allows tax credits for supplementary pension programs of a type that only the well-to-do could afford.

And the Administration bill, unlike the legislation introduced by Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and a bill by Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen (D-Tex.), rejects the con-

(Continued on Page 8)

Profit Rise Tops Early Predictions

Corporate profits exceeded all expectations in the first three months of 1973, climbing 26 percent above the level of a year earlier, Commerce Dept. figures show. The huge increase occurred during the initial three months of relaxed controls under the Nixon Administration's Phase 3 economic stabilization program.

The Commerce Dept. report confirmed what a number of private surveys had revealed earlier—that first-quarter profits skyrocketed in industry after industry. The chief difference is that the official government figures are even higher than the preliminary forecasts.

After-tax earnings in the January-March period rose to $62.3 billion, up $5.1 billion from the last quarter of 1972 and $12.8 billion higher than the first-quarter 1972 level, the government said.

Dividend payments, at $27.3 billion, were $600 million above the fourth-quarter rate. Retained earnings amounted to $35 billion, compared with $30.5 billion in the fourth quarter.

Before-tax profits were 28 percent higher than those posted in the comparable period a year earlier. The Commerce Dept. noted that before-tax profits rose $11.6 billion to $113.1 billion. The gain compares with a fourth-quarter 1972 rise of $5.8 billion.

About half of the first-quarter increase occurred in manufacturing, "especially in durable goods industries where higher earnings were particularly evident for automakers, the lumber industry, and non-electrical machinery producers," the department said. Profits also rose for most non-manufacturing industries, with the largest gains recorded for wholesale and retail trade.

BLACK TRADE UNIONISTS can line up support for minimum wage legislation by telling members of Congress that "today is payday" for their support in the 1972 elections, Rep. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D-Calif.) told the A. Philip Randolph Institute's national conference. At right is Bayard Rustin, executive director of the institute, which honored Representatives Burke, Andrew Young (D-Ga.) and Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.)

Randolph Institute Conference:

Election Target Set By Black Unionists

By Rex Hardesty

Electing a Congress with enough of a progressive majority to override presidential vetoes emerged as the 1974 goal of the black trade unionists at the fourth national conference of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Norman Hill, associate director of the institute, told the delegates to the Washington, D.C., conference that they didn't need to dwell on the urgency of a fully integrated workforce or on the inequities of the present national economic structure.

"You know all of that from your work in the local community," Hill said. "What we do need is a central strategy that ties us together for political action."

And it was reiterated by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the institute, and COPE Director Al Barkan that all President Nixon needs to thwart progressive legislation is one-third plus one—the votes needed to sustain vetoes in the House and Senate.

The two-day national conference, whose theme was "The Union Card and the Ballot Box," drew more than 400 delegates from 34 states. The institute, founded in 1964 to help strengthen Negro trade union activities, now has 104 chapters, an increase of 20 since the 1972 conference in Houston. The 1973 conference set highs for the number of chapters, states

(Continued on Page 6)

CPI Report 'Bad News' For People

By James M. Shevis

The cost of living shot upwards again in April while the buying power of a typical worker's average weekly earnings was held below the level of a year ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The government's Consumer Price Index rose six-tenths of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, over the month, following jumps of nine-tenths of 1 percent in March and seven-tenths of 1 percent in February. The March increase was the sharpest one-month jump in 22 years.

"The latest report on the Consumer Price Index for April adds up to more bad news for the American people," AFL-CIO President George Meany commented.

"The figures show that in the past three months the yearly rate of increase in the cost of living was 9.2 percent—far beyond the Administration's prediction of a 2.5 percent rate of increase," Meany said.

Meany added that the Administration probably would find a way of saying the April rise in living costs was "good news," on the grounds that it did not continue the sharp acceleration of February and March.

Sure enough, Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, commented that the April report "suggests that the wave of inflation which swept over the country is receding."

"But no housewife could possibly agree," Meany declared. "Neither could workers whose real weekly take-home pay in April was less than a year ago."

(Continued on Page 3)

Outdated Foreign Trade Policies Assailed for Battering Economy

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. charged that America's foreign trade policies have made "a shambles" of the economy, and labor witnesses testifying before the House Ways & Means Committee documented the charge with details of lost jobs, closed plants and runaway industries.

The common theme that ran through nearly all of the union testimony was that the nation's economy was in deep trouble because the world's trading patterns have changed enormously over the past quarter century.

Paul Jennings, testifying as chairman of the IUD's Committee on International Trade, warned that a high and rising standard of living cannot be sustained if the United States is transformed from a goods-producing nation into a service economy.

Jennings, who is president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE), gave the House panel this summary of the reasons for labor's support of the Burke-Hartke trade bill:

"It would strengthen the domestic economy by developing an orderly marketing procedure for imports, by removing the incentive of foreign investment, applying a tourniquet to the hemorrhage of capital and technology, thereby increasing jobs, and establishing controls over the operations of the multinationals.

"It would also encourage other nations to remove the present discriminatory barriers that have restricted access to world markets for U.S. products."

A vivid account of these barriers in one industry was given in testimony by the National Conference of Motion Picture & Television Unions.

Donald P. Haggerty, research director for the union coalition, said

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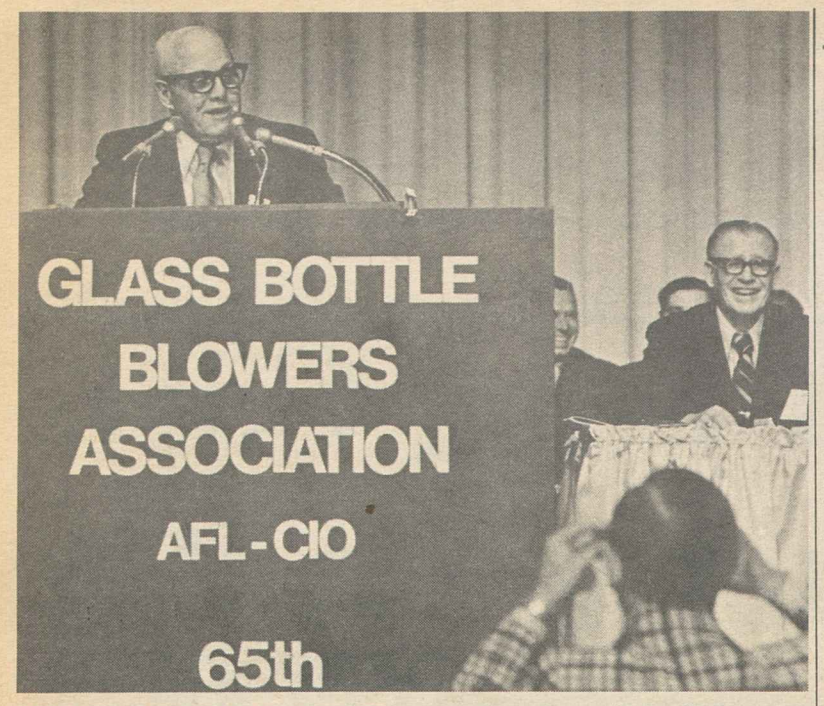
House Fails To Override Nixon's Veto

House Republicans saved President Nixon from a politically damaging setback after the Senate—for the first time this year—overrode a White House veto.

Nixon had vetoed a bill that would have required Senate confirmation of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management & Budget, the agency that wields enormous power by telling government departments how much they can spend and for what programs.

The President's claim that the doctrine of separation of powers would be violated by the confirma-

(Continued on Page 8)



GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS, attending the union's 65th convention, heard AFL-CIO President George Meany describe the high cost of living as the number one concern facing the American trade union movement today. Labor has had enough of Administration promises and predictions that "everything is okay, and it is going to get better," Meany said. GBBA President Newton W. Black is at right.

Beyond Watergate:

Sharp Rise in Living Costs Rated Nation's Top Problem

The number one problem facing the American people today is not Watergate, but the high cost of living, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared at the Glass Bottle Blowers' 65th convention.

"The fact is, when President Nixon took office, the inflation rate was 4.5 percent. Four years later, it was up to 6.3 percent, and by March of this year it got to 8.8, and today it is 9.2 percent," said Meany, quoting the latest consumer price index for April.

To buttress his remarks, Meany cited a recent Gallup poll, which "brought out the obvious." Sixty-two percent of those asked about their number one concern said it was not Vietnam, it was not foreign policy and it was not Watergate.

They listed the high cost of living as their paramount concern. Watergate came in a distant second.

On opening day of the week-long quadrennial convention, GBBA President Newton W. Black told the delegates from 234 locals "it is about time some of us in the trade union movement begin to admit we have some weaknesses."

Black said that "up to now we have not found an effective, equitable nor speedy way to resolve disputes. We are having trouble with the arbitration system. It takes far too long for a decision to be rendered. . . ."

Even though the GBBA is a growing union—it posted a 17 percent gain in membership since the last convention in 1969—"we haven't done enough in organizing," Black asserted in his keynote address.

Meany chided Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan for not even mentioning the high cost of living in an address to the nearly 1,000 delegates the day before. Brennan, instead, focused on occupational safety, collective bargaining and the manpower implications of government decisions.

The federation president acknowledged these are important concerns, but made it clear he thought Brennan had sidestepped the chief bread-and-butter issue troubling trade unionists and their families.

Meany said Brennan also neglected to talk about the question of economic controls, minimum wage, tax reform, unemployment, soaring profits and taxpayer subsidization of American wheat exports to the Soviet Union.

"These are just a few of the problems we face today. Perhaps we could do a better job as a nation if we placed a higher value on truth and frankness in government dealings with the people," Meany declared.

"Some of the things that have come to light in the past few weeks definitely represent a threat to our electoral system," he said, referring to the Watergate affair.

"The indiscriminate use of money contributed by wealthy individuals designed to maintain political power for one group definitely represents a threat to our democratic process."

Meany said that only by exposing all the facts in the Watergate scandal—"and we still don't have them right up to this minute"—and taking appropriate action can the faith of the American people in their government be restored.

Black said the Glass Bottle Blowers face a problem brought on by environmentalists who "are doing everything they can to take our jobs away from us," Black said.

Practically every state in the nation and about 300 municipalities are trying to outlaw the manufacture of the one-way glass container, he noted.

"And it is not only the glass container, but the plastic bottle and also fiberglass. . . . Just the other day, the state of Texas tried to pass a bill that would outlaw the manufacture of fiberglass," Black said.

Dr. Richard L. Lesher, president of the National Center for Resource Recovery which GBBA supports, discussed various projects now under way around the country to recover usable materials, including glass cullet, from solid waste. GBBA's president-emeritus, Lee W. Minton, is a member of the center's board of directors.

Grain Millers Denounce Policy on Wheat Export

Las Vegas, Nev.—Increasing exports of U.S. wheat and declining shipments of flour are having an adverse impact on jobs in the nation's milling industry, the Grain Millers declared.

The more than 400 delegates to the union's 13th biennial convention called for the adoption of a national policy requiring that 50 percent of the foreign wheat shipments be converted to flour produced by American workers in American mills.

The convention noted that the Administration's wheat deal with the Soviet Union and sales to other foreign countries is causing uncertainty in the U.S. milling industry, which could further jeopardize the jobs of workers.

Delegates urged the union leadership to persuade the Administration to establish the 50-50 formula on wheat and flour exports.

The convention also called for easing of inflationary price pressures by elimination of the 75-cent tax certificate imposed on the milling industry for each bushel of wheat.

Grain Millers President Roy O. Wellborn charged that the tax revenues are being used to pay excessive farm subsidies while the milling industry passes the added costs on to consumers.

"There is no reason for our government to tax the poor during this time of inflation," the convention resolution stressed.

In other action, delegates elected Frank T. Hoese to the newly created office of executive vice president. Hoese formerly was assistant to the president and earlier served as a district vice president.

The convention elected Harold P. Tevis to his first full term as secretary-treasurer. Tevis had been appointed to the post last year following the death of Wayne Strader. Five district vice presidents were also elected.

In major resolutions, the convention called for passage of the labor-backed National Health Security bill, a $2.50 an hour federal minimum wage, meaningful tax reform to close loopholes for the wealthy, and improvements in social security benefits. Delegates also expressed a "vote of no confidence" in Nixon Administration policies, particularly in efforts to cut back vital social programs.

Hamburger Prices May Pierce Ceiling

That great American favorite, the hamburger, may cost you more before too long, despite the so-called meat price ceiling.

That's because hamburgers often contain imported meat, which does not fall under the ceiling.

Due to the recent devaluation of the dollar, imported meat prices generally have risen. Such costs may be passed along to consumers on a cent-for-cent basis, Cost of Living Council Director John T. Dunlop explained.

If this is done, however, the retailer must tell customers the price is being raised to pass along increased import costs.

Supreme Court Rules Labor Board Lacks Power to Trim Union Fines

Unions have the right to fine members for strikebreaking and the National Labor Relations Board does not have the authority to determine the amount of the fine, the Supreme Court ruled.

In a 6 to 3 decision, the court said federal labor law does not permit the NLRB to intervene in strictly internal union affairs to set standards on fines for members who cross picket lines during a strike.

The case stemmed from a 1965 strike of Machinists Lodge 405 against Boeing Co. in Michoud, La., when 143 of the nearly 2,000 production and maintenance employes crossed the union's picket lines.

After the end of the strike, the local imposed fines of $450 on each strikebreaker, although some had resigned from the union before crossing the picket lines.

Boeing filed an unfair labor practice charge against the local claiming that the NLRB should determine whether the fines were reasonable.

The labor board decided that it had no authority to review on the reasonableness of the fines, but it also ruled that the union could not fine members who had resigned during the strike.

A federal Court of Appeals not only upheld the NLRB decision that the union could not fine the members who resigned before crossing the picket lines, but also held that the labor board was obligated to determine if the amount of the fines was justified.

The high court reversed the lower court on the latter point, ruling that the issue was "one of internal union affairs over which the NLRB exercises no jurisdiction."

Justice William Rehnquist wrote the majority decision. He was joined by Justices William Brennan, Potter Stewart, Byron White, Thurgood Marshall and Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

However, in an unsigned related decision, the Supreme Court upheld the NLRB ruling that the union could not fine the former members who had resigned before becoming involved in strikebreaking activities.

In another decision, the Supreme Court affirmed a lower federal court ruling awarding attorneys' fees to a union member who sued his union under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The suit was brought against the Seafarers by John Cole, who had been expelled from the union in 1962 for "deliberate and malicious vilification" of its leaders in accusing them of undemocratic practices. Cole charged that the expulsion violated his rights of free speech.

A federal district court ordered Cole reinstated, but denied his claim for damages and attorneys' fees. A federal appeals court later ordered the union to pay Cole's legal fees, the action which the high court upheld.

The Supreme Court also refused to block a New Jersey court decision under which 11 Newark teachers are scheduled to start jail sentences June 24 for contempt of a 1972 anti-strike order.

The 13-day walkout involved members of the National Education Association and the Freehold regional school board.

Air Traffic Controllers Mark Gains over Year

New York—Delegates to the Professional Air Traffic Controllers' convention marked completion of the most successful 12-month period in the organization's six-year history.

PATCO, with a membership of about 10,000, is an affiliate of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. Its members are employed by the Federal Aviation Administration to guide airline flights throughout the nation and at approaches to airports.

President John F. Leyden, in his report to the delegates, cited these PATCO successes over the past year:

- A national representation election victory among controllers.
- A first nationwide contract with the FAA, including grievance procedures and check-off.
- Reinstatement of all but three controllers dismissed after a strike three years ago.
- Congressional passage of a special early retirement plan, which provides for "second career" training.

MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon, addressing the convention, hailed the steady growth of collective bargaining in the professions and predicted that next steps would be to win greater job and pension security for professional employes in the aerospace industry.

Other speakers included Rep. Donald Henderson (D-N.C.) and Rep. Wendell Wyatt (R-Ore.), both of whom played key roles in PATCO's effort to win needed legislation, and Alexander Butterfield, head of the FAA, who voiced hope that with formal recognition the "compatibility" of FAA and PATCO would continue to develop.

President John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots received a special citation from PATCO for his leadership in working for air safety. O'Donnell predicted that the two organizations would work together on a number of aviation problems affecting both the pilots in the cockpits and the controllers in the towers.

New Director Named For Women's Bureau

Carmen Rosa Maymi has been nominated by President Nixon to serve as director of the Women's Bureau in the Dept. of Labor.

Born in Puerto Rico and a long-time resident of Chicago, she has been associate director of the Women's Bureau for program development since last November.

Nixon Plan Opposed:

Unions Spur Action On Railroad Crisis

The country's two largest rail unions—United Transportation Union and the Railway & Airline Clerks— have appealed to Congress to quickly take the initiative in resolving the Northeast railroad crisis.

Although hearings have been under way for several months on what to do about the situation in that section of the nation, where six carriers are in bankruptcy, UTU's and BRAC's testimony before a House Commerce subcommittee was the first given by unions on the issue.

Both unions opposed a plan by President Nixon that would permit a big slash in rail service in the heavily populated area and provide no government involvement. They also testified against an Interstate Commerce Commission bill that would lease rights-of-way of carriers and rent them back to the managements.

UTU and BRAC emphasized that whatever action Congress takes, it must include measures for maintaining adequate service, not be piecemeal in its approach and assure adequate protective conditions for any workers who are adversely affected.

But from there on the unions' proposals differed:

UTU President Al H. Chesser called upon Congress to set up a Northeast Transportation Commission which would design rail systems for the area and report back to Congress no later than next Mar. 1. It could then move ahead with its plan within 90 days unless Congress disapproved.

Under Chesser's plan, set forth by Jim Snyder, UTU's legislative director, the commission would have nine members representing shippers, railroads, labor, state governments and consumers. Members would be named by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairmen of the Senate and House Commerce Committees.

The railroads would be organized as profit-making, public service entities with half their stock going to railroads and half to the public "for widest possible distribution." There would be a national mortgage institution set up to establish a market for rail securities and offer government-backed obligations similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. of the "New Deal" days. Funding for rail rehabilitation would be supported by a shippers' tax similar to one recommended by the ICC.

BRAC, on the other hand, urged Congress to enact a bill introduced by Rep. Bertram L. Podell (D-N.Y.) which would create a Federal Railroad Transportation Authority to own and operate the six bankrupt roads—the Penn Central, Boston & Maine, Central of New Jersey, Erie Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley and Reading.

The federal government would purchase the properties at an amount not less than the creditors would receive if the trustees were forced to liquidate them. The federal operation, called "Federail," would be for two years after which there would be a report to Congress on the progress of reorganization.

L. E. Dennis, the union's executive director, testified that "we have reached the reluctant but firm conclusion, that a federal takeover of these roads is the only effective, feasible, final solution to their dilemma. It will end the chaos and calamity."

FARM WORKERS' PICKETS receive the blessing of Bishop Joseph Donnelly of Hartford, Conn., as he visited UFW strikers in California's Coachella Valley recently. Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference is at right. At the request of the pickets, Bishop Donnelly conducted brief prayers and extended his blessings.

New Living Cost Surge Squeezes Worker Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

Spendable average weekly earnings for a worker with three dependents—take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars—were $96.19 in April, 51 cents less than in April 1972.

What the American people need and deserve, Meany asserted, are "equitable and effective policies to curb inflation and restore confidence—not more Administration propaganda."

As in previous months, food prices in April were extraordinarily high, especially for meat. The cost of food purchased in grocery stores rose at a seasonally adjusted 1.4 percent, less than the increases in each of the two preceding months but considerably more than is usual for April, BLS noted.

Price increases were particularly large for onions, lettuce, green peppers, bananas and strawberries, the bureau reported. Processed fruits and vegetables and cereal and bakery products rose more than seasonally, and egg prices advanced contraseasonally, BLS said.

Prices for meat, poultry and fish were up 1.6 percent over the month and, for the three-month period ending in April, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase was 61.6 percent. The cost of dining out rose seven-tenths of 1 percent.

During the first three months of Phase 3 of the Administration's economic controls program, food costs altogether have risen at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 25.4 percent, BLS noted. Phase 3 began last Jan. 11.

Nonfood commodity prices increased at the seasonally adjusted rate of four-tenths of 1 percent in April. BLS said that higher prices for home maintenance and repair commodities contributed significantly to the rise.

Prices also were higher for a broad range of commodities such as furniture, housekeeping supplies, bicycles, pet food, tobacco products, newspapers and magazines. New car prices increased instead of declining as they usually do in April.

The cost of services rose three-tenths of 1 percent, largely due to higher charges for rent, household services, recreational services and personal care services. Dentists' fees and charges for apparel services and auto repairs also rose.

The April index for all items rose nine-tenths of a point from March, up from 129.8 to 130.7. The index figure, based on 1967 prices, means it took $13.07 last month to pay for the same "market basket" of typical family goods and services that cost $10 in 1967.

Labor Safety Unit Assails State Plans

San Juan, P.R.—Administration efforts to systematically dismantle the federal job safety law and revert enforcement authority to deficient state programs must be blocked through cooperation with the AFL-CIO, the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council agreed.

Wide gaps in coverage are prevalent in even the better state plans that have been approved or are under consideration by the Labor Dept., the union representatives to the NSC noted at the conference's spring session here.

They stressed the importance of maintaining a solid front under the federation's leadership in keeping worker safety and health protection within federal jurisdiction.

In the past several months, the Labor Dept. has approved 10 state developmental safety programs that would shift most of the enforcement authority from its Occupational Safety & Health Administration to the states.

The New York state plan, approved most recently and rated as one of the better programs, was assailed for numerous weaknesses.

Jack R. Suarez, safety director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told the conference members that the New York plan was deficient in 317 key areas when compared with the federal act.

Conference speakers accused the Labor Dept. of failing to require state safety standards to be "at least as effective as" federal standards spelled out in the 1970 law.

Eventually, the conference was told, an inconsistent patchwork of state plans would emerge and the uniform coverage of the federal law would be eroded.

In addition to gaps in coverage for workers in various states, employers would be tempted to shut down existing facilities and "run away" to states with substandard coverage and enforcement laws.

The conference applauded the AFL-CIO Executive Council for its recent policy statement calling on affiliates to work for the withdrawal of all state plans and the defeat of enabling state legislation for substandard safety programs.

William McCullough, of the Ontario Hydro Employes and chairman of the NSC labor conference, presided over the meeting.

Laborers Open Drive On Cave-in Hazards

San Diego—A "war on cave-ins" program has been initiated by the Laborers as the first phase in a campaign to spotlight major safety hazards in construction work and help reduce the number of job-related deaths and injuries in the nation's most dangerous industry.

The program was announced at a meeting here of the international union's staff and officers of affiliated district councils.

The "war on cave-ins" program will make extensive use of a 20-minute film on safe trenching and shoring techniques, recently produced by the joint Laborers-Associated General Contractors National Training Fund. The film is being shown at Laborers' training centers around the country. Copies of the film have also been donated to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration for each of its regional offices.

Laborers' President Peter Fosco noted that the union had singled out trench cave-ins as its first safety target because excavation and trenching is the single most dangerous type of work its members perform. "We found that our men are literally digging their own graves," he said.

"Our goal is to alert all of the parties involved—our own members, other unions, the contractors and government safety personnel—to the dangers inherent in this work," Fosco noted. "We want to drive home the point that cave-ins can always be avoided if work is planned carefully so trenches are properly shored and sloped, and power lines avoided."

In addition to distributing the film, the union is calling attention to the problem of cave-ins in its publications and is urging union and management officials at the local level to conduct pre-job conferences on safe trenching and shoring.

The union also has distributed to its affiliates copies of a detailed accident questionnaire to be filled out and submitted to the international whenever a member is injured on the job. "We need much more specific information about accidents than is available through government sources if we are to pinpoint the problems that are killing and hurting our members," Fosco said.

Pilots' President Named To United Way Board

New York—President John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots was elected to the board of governors of the United Way of America, the national association of community fund organizations.

Other board members representing organized labor are Presidents Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers and S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers and Director Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Houston Shell Local Settles, Boycott Stands

Pasadena, Tex.—Local 4-367 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers ratified a new two-year contract at the Shell Oil Co.'s plant and refinery here, ending a four-month walkout of 1,800 union workers. Pasadena is a suburb of Houston.

The new agreement provides a 6 percent wage increase this year and a 27-cent hourly boost next year plus fringe benefit improvements, including expanded medical, surgical and hospital insurance coverage.

Although the pact does not include all the provisions sought under the OCAW's national bargaining program, the international union gave the local permission to approve the agreement.

Some 2,200 other OCAW workers at Shell facilities in five other locations remain on strike. The plants are in Long Beach and Martinez, Calif.; Anacortes, Wash.; Norco, La., and Denver.

OCAW began its strike against Shell on Jan. 26, after most other major oil companies had agreed to new contracts. The union said at its Denver headquarters that, despite the settlement with Shell here, its nationwide consumer boycott of the company's products will continue pending settlement of contract disputes at the other struck plants.

Fake Neutrality

EFFORTS BY THE U.S. Chamber of Commerce to cut off strikers and their families from all forms of public assistance, including food stamps, are based on the concept that government should be neutral in labor disputes. The truth is, the United States government has never been neutral in any labor dispute. The government always lines up financially on the side of the employer. The welfare window is always open to the corporations.

Tax laws help the employer. There are no penalties, no loss of rights to an employer because he has forced his employes on strike or locked them out.

When an employer buys newspaper space to advertise an attack on a striking union, the government helps to foot the cost of that ad. It does so by tax regulations that permit the employer to deduct the cost of advertising as a normal business expense. Because of the ad, the employer pays that much less income tax.

When an employer hires scabs during a strike, their wages are deductible as a business expense. The government doesn't cancel a corporation's rights because its regular employes are out on strike. It doesn't matter whether or not the employer is responsible for the strike.

A corporation's right to tax deductions for amortizing or depreciating its plant and equipment continue throughout the period of any strike. If the plant closes for the duration after normal "shut down" procedures including greasing, oiling and weather-proofing, wear and tear is almost nil during a strike. Yet, the corporation is allowed to take its normal depreciation allowances.

The Farah pants company has enjoyed a 7 percent depreciation allowance during the year when it has operated with scabs. It doesn't lose any rights because its union employes are on strike for a decent wage.

THE GOVERNMENT makes no effort to penalize employers who bid on government contracts during strikes. Even if the corporation is convicted of unfair—and illegal—labor practices, its government contracts continue. Under cost-plus contracts, the government has actually paid the additional expenses of the employer during a strike.

The most blatant example of government intervention on the employers' side must be the Mutual Assistance Pact maintained by the major airlines with formal government approval.

Under this pact, a struck airline receives a share of the profits of non-struck airlines—profits which the airlines would otherwise have to pay out as federal income taxes. In this instance, the amount by which the income tax is reduced is a direct contribution by the government to help the airline defeat its employes.

If the government is to remain truly neutral in every labor dispute, then it will have to suspend the rights of employers as well as employes when they are involved in any labor dispute.

If only the rights of strikers and their families are suspended, the government will become even more partisan against workers. And that is just what the Chamber of Commerce wants.

—The Machinist, May 17, 1973.

AFL-CIO News

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There Must Be Another Way

A Word Edgewise:

Campaign Contribution Limits Don't Shut Off Political Fat Cats

By John P. Roche

AS HAS BEEN NOTED here before, one of the most astonishing things about the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) was its blatant, garish modus operandi. The embassy to Luxembourg has been sold before, but never in quite such a boorish fashion—the last $100,000 installment had to be in, well after the election, before formal action was initiated in the Senate. (Inflation has really taken its toll: Mrs. Ruth Farkas, our new ambassador to Luxembourg, contributed at least five times as much to Nixon's campaign as Perle Mesta did for Harry Truman in 1948.)

Similarly, this business of couriers romping around with suitcases full of money is reminiscent of the era of President Grant and the Tweed Ring. True, unmarked bills leave no spoor for investigators to track, but really sophisticated operators don't carry checkbooks. There are other ways.

Indeed, eliminating corruption from politics is far more complicated than might at first seem to be the case.

In a way the CREEP bunglers have made it look easy. Right now two former members of President Nixon's Cabinet are under indictment in New York for accepting a secret $200,000 cash contribution from one Robert L. Vesco. Since Messrs. Mitchell and Stans have the same right to a fair trial as any other Americans, I will make no comment on the merits. But I would like to suggest how the same alleged maneuver could have been transacted without the inevitable suitcase.

Let us suppose that Mr. X makes it known to the campaign manager that he wants to help in a big way, even though the action may make a dent in the criminal code. The campaign manager says he sees no problem: Mr. X, who runs a huge industrial, financial empire, must need the services of some consultants. Their services come high: ten of them at $20,000 for three months. In due course they are listed on X's payroll—which is immense—under the ambiguous job description "consultant." Needless to say, they are all working in the back rooms of Washington, writing speeches and performing other tasks.

Bird-dogging this kind of transaction is extremely difficult—one almost has to play for the lucky break, the guy who gets a few sheets to the wind and announces that he is not really a campaign worker, but a "consultant" to Unlimited Industries (a firm that to my knowledge does not exist). Otherwise you have to start going over the payrolls of major industries—a monumental auditing job.

On a personal note I might add that my fundamentally suspicious nature led me to refuse any salary for my work in the 1964 campaign. Without suggesting that any funny business went on—I was miles away from the financial work of the campaign—I just didn't want to take any chances that somehow, five years later, I would hit the papers as a one-time "consultant" to some firm caught in the grips of the Dept. of Justice.

THERE ARE ALL KINDS of virtually invisible payoffs. To move to a different area, what about the interest-free loan. If Mr. Y wants to make a substantial contribution (or non-contribution), he will give a campaign say, a million dollar interest-free loan. Looked at differently, he is taking a million bucks that could be earning him perhaps $80,000 a year and sending it off to work for nothing. That is, he has made an $80,000 contribution, though as I read the election law it would not be reported as such.

Mr. Nixon has announced the appointment of a bipartisan commission to eliminate fraud and scandal from politics. Let us hope that some members will know where the secret drawers are located: for openers, they might investigate the "loan" of credit cards to campaign workers by friendly corporations. Another auditor's nightmare, but one I suspect worth the effort.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Abel Expresses Labor's Concern:

Recycled Trade Policy Clichés Hold No Solution for Job Loss

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel, chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, before the House Ways & Means Committee on international trade.

THE AFL-CIO IS NO STRANGER to the world of foreign trade and investment. The workers we represent have long made the products which this nation exports. Our members have had first-hand experience—disastrous experience in too many cases—with the effects of a policy which has left the door to the rich American market wide open to a flood of imports. This has turned America's reciprocal trade policy into a one-way street.

Starting in 1934, the trade union movement—the AFL and the CIO before merger and the AFL-CIO since—provided consistent and firm support to the U.S. reciprocal trade policies and the expansion of world trade. We believed that this was the appropriate vehicle to achieve the goal of increasing employment and improving living standards both at home and abroad.

In the Thirties and Forties, when the world was recovering from first a global depression and then a global war, expansion of trade brought expansion of employment and benefits to the majority of the people, not only of the United States but the world.

Starting in the Fifties, and accelerating during the Sixties and Seventies, new changes appeared on the world economic scene which significantly changed the world economy. These included:

- The spread of managed national economies abroad which raised more and more direct and indirect barriers to imports, particularly from the United States, while embracing a government policy of capturing a larger share of the world export market, particularly the vast American market.
- The internationalization of technology.
- The skyrocketing rise of investments by U.S. companies in overseas subsidiaries as a substitute for American production, and the unchecked spread of U.S.-based multinational corporations under government policies which made the export of goods from plants abroad more profitable than domestic production.
- The U.S. share of the world's trade declined; exports rose less rapidly and a tide of imports washed away first American jobs, parts of product lines, then full product lines, and finally entire industries. Persistent and growing deficits in U.S. balance of international payments in the Sixties have been followed by deficits in the balance of trade in the Seventies for the first time in this century. These events have been at the heart of the two devaluations of the dollar within a 14-month period—and world confidence in the dollar continues to dwindle.

It should be alarming to every American—and particularly to those who are experts in trade—that this industrial giant is, for the first time in modern history, a net importer of manufactured goods. America's once clear world lead in technology and productivity is dwindling.

When you go looking for reasons, it is incredible to discover that America is losing its lead because U.S. businessmen are sending abroad or are selling off abroad the capital and technology which is the nation's industrial base, and transferring the U.S. high productivity to low-wage foreign countries where the profit bucks are bigger. America is the only nation in the world that is running a fire sale of its industrial capacity—and the beneficiaries are the corporations, not the citizens and not the government.

The AFL-CIO has sought to point out for some time what has been happening, but we have found few listeners. Since 1963, we have been calling attention to the need for action to stem the outflow of U.S. capital because of its devastating impact on the domestic economy. Since 1967, we have sought to turn the attention of the Congress and the Administration to the danger of maintaining special low tariff provisions which provide the excuse for American business to export plants and jobs.

We not only had few listeners, but those who did listen told us we were wrong, that the problems we were talking about didn't exist, and if they did exist they weren't doing any real damage.

WE ARE CONCERNED by the failure of the Administration to come to the realization that the entire new set of facts and forces facing the nation demand a complete change in thinking. The recycled phrases, concepts and cliches of the Thirties and Forties are still muddying the discussion.

It is time to get the terms "free trade" and "protectionism" out of the debate. They no longer apply. For the U.S. government to talk and act as though the nation lives in a world of free trade is to ignore the painful lessons of this world of the Seventies. It just isn't so.

The United States has marched along the free trade route before, only to find out that other nations are using a different road map. They are concerned—and rightly so—with looking after their own interests. If the U.S. interest and theirs conflict, there is no question and no hesitation for them about which comes first.

And it is time that the United States learned something from those nations which have managed to come to grips with their own trade problems and have put the primary interests of their own citizens first.

America can cure its problems, the nation is told, if the American workers will just try harder and be satisfied with less pay and if the American businessman will sell harder.

But, at the same, the game is being rigged in favor of the overseas producer and the multinational corporations.

Battle for Industrial Democracy:

Southern Textile Industry Bucks Progress in Union Organizing

A CHANGING WORKFORCE is demanding and winning more union rights in the southern textile industry, but employers have yet to end their bitter battle against industrial democracy, President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America declared.

Despite clear union victories in representation elections, many employers force the union into drawn-out court fights and negotiations on the simple basics of a decent contract, Stetin said.

He charged that employers "conspire with one another—cooperate with one another" in attempts to block the union, using the same attorneys, making identical contract proposals and doing the work of other employers who are involved in labor disputes.

Stetin said on Labor News Conference that "dirty tricks and illegal methods" such as bugging and wiretaps have been used against the union, and that one such case, involving the J. P. Stevens & Co. in Wallace, S.C., is now before a grand jury.

He said that even though the union has won a series of NLRB rulings and court decisions against J. P. Stevens, the company persists in its all-out fight against TWUA as the collective bargaining representative of its employes.

But, Stetin said, the changing make-up of both the workforce in the textile mills and the industry itself are beginning to produce better union-management relationships, and predicted that trend will continue to improve. He pointed out that a growing number of young workers and blacks are entering the textile mills, and that the kind of determination and courage it takes to win on-the-job democracy is mounting. He noted that textile employers are beginning to abandon their long-held tradition of company-dominated communities as they move toward a better-organized and wider corporate structure.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

DECISION AND ORDER is the heading that the National Labor Relations Board uses to prefix its judgments in labor-management disputes under the National Labor Relations Act.

Unfortunately the word "order" has a good deal less authority about it than would appear from any dictionary definition of the word. The NLRB may order, but anti-union corporations mostly do as they please.

The Farah case is a perfect example of the bitter frustration that innumerable unions have suffered during the 38 years that the NLRB has been in existence. In those years, there have been many "decisions and orders" that presumably established the rights of unions and their members only to have those rights thwarted and scoffed at.

Without using the legal language that prefaces the Wagner Act and the later NLRA, the basic principles of the legislation can be laid down as follows: (1) Workers have the right to decide for themselves whether they want to form unions. (2) Workers have the right to select their own bargaining representatives. (3) Employers are not to interfere with those rights, and (4) Employers must recognize and deal with the representatives selected by their employes.

To a creditable extent, these four principles have been observed with—more or less—good will by a considerable number of American corporations. In the South, however, they have been flouted viciously.

Farah—now the scene of a bitter strike by the Clothing Workers against a managment that has refused to deal with it—is the latest example of intransigent opposition to both the law and the spirit of the times.

There are no less than 26 illegal practices of which Farah has been found guilty by the NLRB. The company has been ordered to stop firing or discriminating against employes who join or support the ACWA, not to intimidate employes by close surveillance during working hours, not to threaten that some employes would be fired if the union came in, not to warn workers that they could expect "harsh treatment" if the union won, not to question employes about their union sympathies.

The Farah case is a perfect example of what goes on in the South today in the grim efforts of unions to organize. Yet, even more shocking—only because of its larger scale—is the infamous series of cases involving the powerful J. P. Stevens textile empire in Georgia and the Carolinas.

FOR TEN YEARS the Textile Workers Union of America has sought to organize some 40,000 workers in the Stevens chain. During those years, the union has fought—and won—no less than 12 cases against Stevens in which the NLRB has issued its "decision and order" judgments. And for ten years Stevens has thumbed its nose at the law, yielded only when higher courts intervened, "negotiated" when ordered to, but nevertheless refused to bargain in good faith or accept the fact that its workers want a union.

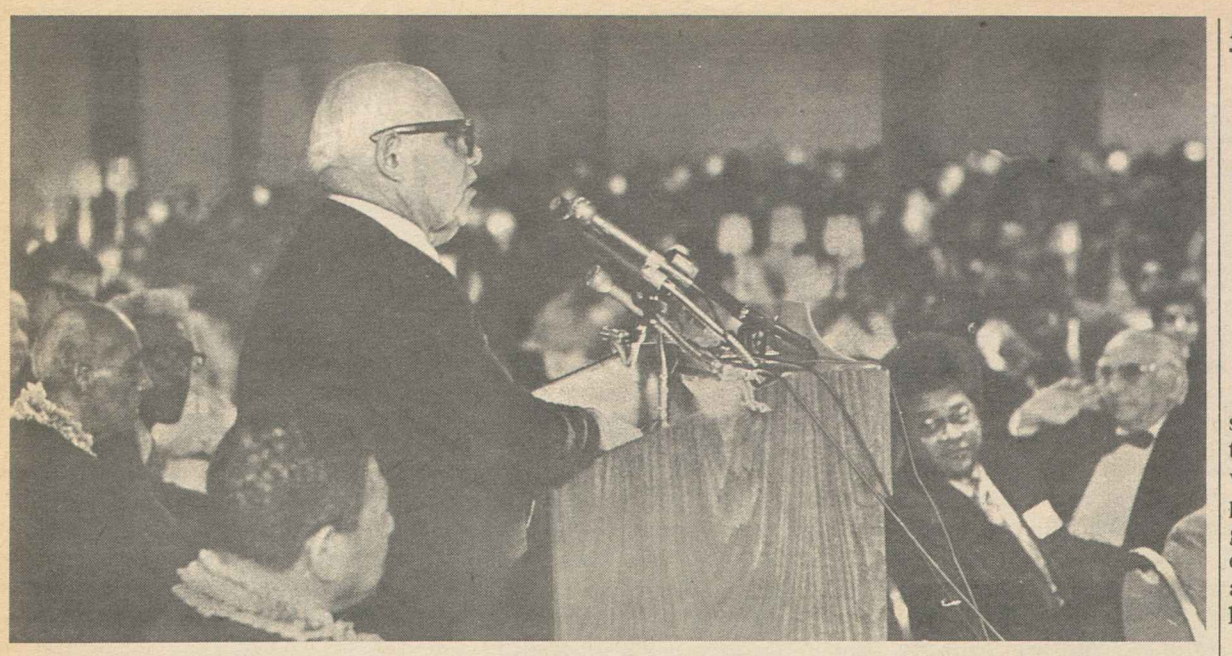
In eight of the 12 "decision and order" judgments appellate courts have upheld the NLRB and the union against the company. Three cases have gone against the company in the Supreme Court.

Even the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia grew a little sharp with the NLRB for its failure to enforce its own order compelling Stevens to recognize the TWUA "in what now seems a quixotic attempt to convince J. P. Stevens & Co. to respect the rights conferred on its employes."

Failure of the NLRB and the courts to crack down on recalcitrant employers simply means that such employers find it cheaper to defy the law than to obey it. They find it profitable to drag on the cases against them interminably. Even today there is no end in sight to the ten-year-old Stevens scandal.

It is time for the NLRB to see to it that its "orders" are enforced. It is time for the courts to help in that process.

WORKERS ARE WINNING more rights in southern textile mills even though the industry refuses to end its bitter battle against industrial democracy, President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



ANYONE WHO IS ANTI-UNION is anti-black and vice versa, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the national conference of the A. Philip Randolph Institute in Washington. Behind Meany are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Randolph and Frederick O'Neal and institute director Bayard Rustin.

Randolph Institute Conference:

Election Target Set By Black Unionists

(Continued from Page 1)

and international unions represented.

The multiple panels and workshops of the conference reflected the activities of the institute—voter registration, apprenticeship programs to increase minority group union membership, strengthening the local institute chapters, and issues that unite Negroes and labor.

Randolph, the 84-year-old AFL-CIO vice president who formed the Sleeping Car Porters 40 years ago, attended the conference, as did AFL-CIO President George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Frederick O'Neal, Max Greenberg and James T. Housewright.

Meany told the group that "the needed programs of the 1970s may not carry a racial label" as the civil rights acts of the 1960s did, but they are the programs to assist all workers in attaining economic justice—such as tax reform and an economic policy that treats workers' wages equitably in relation to prices, profits, rents and interest rates.

"The Nixon Administration cannot break its habit of deceit," Meany said, and will even lie on behalf of its friends in the corporate board rooms.

He cited a recent Cost of Living Council statement that purported to show that corporate executives' pay has increased less than 5.5 percent. In fact, Meany said, the sampling of 500,000 was carefully loaded with low-paid office workers, even file clerks, to offset the executive increases, which were 13.5 percent last year.

Meany said the people in the Nixon Administration "act like Srooge but want to look like Santa Claus. They want everyone to love them, so they lie." He said perhaps most galling was the attempt to take credit for the 20 percent boost in social security benefits after "fighting against it every step of the way."

Kirkland urged the conference not to be deterred by "small-time snipers and operators who would rather take pot shots at something that works rather than risk exposing their own lack of achievement."

And stopping the Nixon Administration from turning the clock back should not cause blacks and trade unionists to neglect their positive goals, Kirkland said. The corporate raid on the U.S. Treasury for tax privileges, increases in the individual's Medicare payments, the moratorium on federal housing funds and policies that increase unemployment must all be stopped, Kirkland said, but then must follow the enactment of a progressive program of tax reform, National Health Security and a national commitment to adequate housing and full employment.

The necessity of political activity was emphasized by Abel, president of the Steelworkers, in a listing of collective bargaining gains which can be lost because of state laws or lax federal enforcement. He cited supplemental unemployment benefits, pensions, foreign trade and on-the-job safety.

Barkan listed the successes of the Randolph chapters in the 1972 congressional elections, noting Senate races in Rhode Island, Delaware, Iowa and Kentucky and a particularly tough assignment in opposing a black congressional candidate in Newark, N.J. Targets for 1974 will include protecting friendly senators in California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and South Dakota, he said.

Barkan cited the recent Senate vote to break a conservative filibuster against the postcard voter registration bill as an historic development and asked other liberal groups to help get that through the House instead of spending their time "damning us as political Neanderthals."

Remarking that "imitation is the highest form of flattery," Barkan quoted the founders of the new Labor Council for Latin American Advancement as repeatedly saying they wanted an organization "like the Randolph institute."

Albert Shanker, president of New York City Local 2 of the Teachers, told the delegates their strength was in "not asking who is black and who is white, but who is right and who is wrong." He thanked the institute for its support of his union in its 1968 strike when it was unpopular for blacks to support the teachers.

Shanker said that in the early 1960s, teachers didn't want to be represented by a union because they were educated and wanted to be different from their parents, who were union members. That changed during the productive 1965-67 period, he observed, but in that era it was unthinkable that a Haynsworth or a Carswell would ever be nominated to the Supreme Court.

Kenneth Young, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the delegates that the impending minimum wage battle was one of the most important for blacks everywhere and reiterated labor's opposition to a subminimum wage for teenagers.

Rustin omitted his opening night address to make room on the program for representatives of three crucial strikes — the Clothing Workers against Farah in Texas and New Mexico, the Textile Workers Union of America at Oneita Mills in South Carolina and the Farm Workers in their life-or-death struggle against the Teamster raids in California.

"I want everyone at this conference to go home and take up a collection," Rustin said, because "one of the most important lessons we can learn is to aid those even more unfortunate than ourselves."

Conditions in Soviet Labor Camps Worsen as Prisoner Rolls Grow

Brussels, Belgium—Forced labor camps are still flourishing in the Soviet Union, where an estimated 1 million prisoners are compelled to work and live under intolerable conditions.

The International Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR said in a preliminary report that the population of the camps has increased in recent years while conditions have deteriorated—particularly for political prisoners.

There are more than 10,000 political prisoners in the camps, the committee asserted, who are continually subjected to the inhumane treatment of starvation, terror, forced labor and moral and mental persecution.

The committee identifies itself as a nonpartisan and independent organization with no anti-Communist or anti-Soviet motivation. Its objective is to end the inhumane treatment "of all who are persecuted in the USSR in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations."

Prof. Peter Reddaway of London, a founding member of the committee, noted at a recent press conference that "while inhumanity occurs daily to the million-odd prisoners in the thousand or so forced labor camps of the Soviet Union, the outside world remains largely indifferent to it."

The committee also appealed to top Soviet leaders to correct conditions at the camps, which it said are sadly lacking in medical facilities, and to halt the government's inhumane penal system.

In a cable to Leonid Brezhnev, Communist Party secretary, and Alexander Shelepin, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, the committee urged:

"We earnestly hope that you will take steps so that a legitimately preoccupied public opinion will be given proof as quickly as possible that the Soviet Union has ceased to be the only country in Europe still maintaining a concentration camp system."

It told the Soviet leaders that the "victims" of the camp system "are reduced to physical degradation and moral despair under the combined effects of police terror, starvation and forced labor."

The committee's study, which will be followed by a full report published in book form this summer, is based on several key sources.

Included are official Soviet publications which are limited in scope because of censorship, "samizdat" documents which avoid censorship because they are circulated hand to hand, reports of prisoners that have been slipped out to friends and relatives, essays and books by Soviet poets and writers, and some regularly circulated periodicals.

"Soviet authorities have never challenged the authenticity of these numerous documents, nor the accuracy of their contents," the committee pointed out.

Should the Soviet leaders challenge the conclusions of the committee's findings, Reddaway said, "let them permit an international commission of inquiry, giving all the necessary assurance of neutrality, to visit the Soviet Union at once."

The single worst aspect of the Soviet labor camps, the committee found, "is the constant hunger, which torments and even tortures the prisoners, often for years on end."

It focuses on the writings of poet Yury Galanskov, who was arrested in 1967 for editing the underground journal Phoenix and died in a Mordovian labor camp last year at the age of 33.

Suffering from a stomach ulcer, Galanskov said he could eat only small portions of food and because of his untreated medical condition, he got little sleep.

"I have been under-eating and getting too little sleep for five years," he wrote. "And yet I work eight hours a day. Every day is a torment for me, a daily struggle against pain and illness."

Other intolerable conditions uncovered by the committee include constant cold and damp barracks, frequent use of solitary confinement and brutal behavior of guards "who have shot several people dead on inadequate pretexts."

It also cited reprisals by "vindictive or sadistic camp personnel" against prisoners who took part in hunger strikes or wrote complaints.

The committee said that even the limited visits of prisoners by relatives are often banned, as are any religious activities and the distribution of religious literature.

Shoe Workers Vote Increase In Per Capita

Miami Beach—Delegates to the United Shoe Workers' convention voted to increase membership per capita payments to meet the challenge of increased competition in both the domestic and foreign markets.

Per capita dues to the international union will be raised 25 cents a month starting next Aug. 1, and 25 cents more starting Aug. 1, 1974, bringing the total to $2.75. The contribution for death benefits, now 36 cents, will be increased to 38 cents and 40 cents on the same dates.

USW President George O. Fecteau said the easy passage of the per capita increase was due in part to the "critical position" of not only the union but the domestic shoe industry as well. Fecteau described the convention as "united, harmonious, and a reaffirmation of all we are fighting for and against."

He had warned the delegates during the convention that if present trends continue "within 10 years there may be no Shoe Workers Union—or indeed no domestic shoe manufacturing industry."

In addition to coming out strongly in favor of the Burke-Hartke trade bill, the delegates also opposed further reductions in tariffs and stressed the continuation of their fight for stronger anti-dumping laws. One of the resolutions stated the concept was "not to shift to isolationism, but to prevent further cannibalization of the industry," in what was described as "a life and death struggle."

Meany Asks End to Lies, Full Truth on Watergate

The Watergate disclosures constitute "the greatest government crisis of my lifetime," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared, but he added that the American people can withstand it if they get the truth quickly and fully.

"For God's sake, let us have the truth," Meany told the national conference of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. "We can live with it and we can make the corrections. We can change our electoral laws.

"We are not going to go down the drain because of the machinations of a few," Meany said. "What we ought to have on Watergate is very simple: let us have the truth, no matter how bad it is and as soon as we can get it."

Until the full truth is known, Meany said, the crisis is not going to go away. "If we can get the truth in a few weeks, fine. But until we do get the truth, we are going to be practically without an Executive Branch of the government," he said.

In reference to both Watergate and the Nixon Administration's misleading statements on the economy, Meany called for an end of "these lies and deceptions that we are getting from the Executive Branch of the government."

Proposals Withdrawn:

Rubber Workers Hit Goodrich Stall

Akron, O.—President Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers accused the B.F. Goodrich Co. of maintaining two separate bargaining positions in current contract talks with the URW—one which it presents through the press and another at the bargaining table.

Bommarito also charged that Goodrich has withdrawn many of its proposals since May 8, the date the URW struck the firm.

"The company's official position is now considerably below figures quoted by Goodrich board chairman O. Pendleton Thomas in his various news releases," Bommarito said. "The reason for the retrenchment is pressure from the rest of the industry."

Bommarito noted that reliable sources in the industry reported that leaders of the Big Four rubber companies met here on May 21 to map out their strategy in the Goodrich talks.

"Apparently, Goodrich is helpless to act autonomously," Bommarito charged.

Two weeks before the union's 11,000 Goodrich employes walked off their jobs, URW workers at Goodyear approved a new agreement calling for a 78-cent-an-hour wage increase over three years, plus fringe benefit improvements. The settlement was reached without a strike, and the union turned its attention next to Goodrich.

The Goodrich talks are being held daily in Columbus. W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, joined in the discussions on May 18.

Bommarito noted that Goodrich is maintaining that it is not obliged to offer any proposals that differ from the URW's agreement with Goodyear because of the union's target company bargaining procedure.

"Such a stance is an unfortunate misconception by Goodrich and the other industry officials," Bommarito said.

"For the record, there is not a word in the URW constitution that says our first bargaining target in a set of negotiations will establish any type of pattern, regardless of what the company's statements claim," he said.

"It is most certainly the entire rubber industry—acting collectively—that is purposely misinterpreting our intentions."

Bommarito has repeatedly stressed that specific problems in the Goodrich chain, particularly job security and pensions, cannot be solved under the Goodyear agreement.

He noted that if the industry's "mutual assistance pact" wishes to act as a single bargaining agent, the URW "will be happy to conduct negotiations with a team of representatives from the industry, as was the case in 1967 when the URW met en masse with the industry in Pittsburgh."

Contracts with the Big Four—Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and Uniroyal — expired at midnight Apr. 20. Negotiations with Firestone are continuing in Cleveland and with Uniroyal in Dayton.

Meanwhile, the URW's contract with a fifth company, General Tire & Rubber Co., expired on May 15. Talks with General are under way in Canton.

NIGER'S AMBASSADOR to the United Nations, Abdoulye Diallo, presents his nation's Order of Merit to Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center, at a ceremony in New York. The medal he is wearing designates Brown as a chevalier of the order.

Fund Increases Asked To Spur Key Programs

The federal occupational safety and health program has been starved to ineffectiveness by inadequate funds and hiring freezes, the AFL-CIO charged in testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson said it's up to Congress now to carry out the mandate of the job safety-health law "to achieve the goal of a safe and healthy workplace for every American working man and woman."

Attempts to get such a commitment from the Administration, he said, "have been fruitless."

In dollar terms, Peterson asked the subcommittee to boost the Administration's proposed budget for the coming fiscal year from $69.8 million to $84.2 million for safety and health programs administered by the Dept. of Labor, and from $21.2 to $39.7 million for the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health budget of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Peterson said the biggest rise is needed in the enforcement program, where the AFL-CIO budget proposal would enable 1,500 more inspectors and industrial hygienists to be put into the field —triple the present number.

Peterson, along with AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan, also urged increases in many other portions of the Administration's budget proposals for HEW and the Labor Dept.

It is especially important, the AFL-CIO said, that education funds be increased, particularly for the grants to school districts serving children from poor families.

The proposed 20 percent cut in federal funds for state social services programs, along with restrictive regulations imposed by HEW, would "virtually destroy a program which is meant to prevent dependency," Peterson testified.

He sharply criticized also inadequate funding for health programs, vocational rehabilitation, manpower and jobs programs and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Peterson noted that the Employment Standards Administration, which enforces a number of federal labor standards laws, now has 100 fewer inspectors than it did four years ago with a smaller workload and fewer responsibilities.

Training Time Pressed For Military Reserves

Cooperation of trade unions and management is essential in maintaining effective National Guard and military Reserve forces, AFL-CIO President George Meany and James M. Roche declared in a joint statement.

The Reserve units of the various military branches and the National Guard are vital to the defense of the nation, Meany and Roche stressed.

Roche, former chairman and chief executive officer of General Motors Corp., is chairman of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.

Meany and Roche said that if the transition to an all-volunteer military service is to be achieved and maintained, "labor and management must make it possible for the volunteer Reservist and National Guardsman to devote adequate time to training."

"Such cooperation between management and labor will assist young men and women to join the National Guard or Reserve, where professional and skills training often create new job opportunities," the joint statement noted.

But most importantly, they stressed, labor's and management's active support of employe membership in the Guard and Reserve "will provide the necessary strength to insure the security and progress" of the country.

Ernest S. Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs and the federation's representative on the committee, noted that unions and major industrial firms have a good record of support for the Guard and Reserve. But, he said, more support is needed from smaller firms through improved policies for replacing personnel when workers are off the job for summer Guard and Reserve training sessions.

SQUARE D STRIKE AID comes in the form of a $3,000 check from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. for members of Local 1536 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Lincoln, Neb. IUD Coordinator J. Carlin Allen, center right, presents the check to Local 1536 representative Jeff Ditzler. The IBEW strike began Jan. 25 over the company's refusal to bargain.

ILG Wins Pact At Plant Site of Picket Slaying

Brownsville, Ky. — The Ladies' Garment Workers won their first contract at the former Kellwood Corp. plant here following a 10-month strike that was marked by the murder of a union picket.

The three-year agreement, ratified by ILGWU members May 2, provides for wage increases totaling 20 percent—10 percent the first year and 5 percent in each of the last two years.

Benefits include vacation pay, eight paid holidays, company contributions to health and retirement funds, a cost-of-living re-opener clause and reduction of the workweek to 37½ hours in the third year.

The strike began last June 21 when the plant was still owned by the Kellwood Corp., which later closed the facility. The plant was taken over earlier this year by Brownsville Manufacturing, a subsidiary of Fairfield-Noble in New York.

The ILGWU was certified as the bargaining representative at the end of March through a card check. Bargaining in New York and Kentucky led to the eventual settlement.

Not long after the strike for union recognition began, Eugene Hampton—the highest paid worker at the plant and the first to volunteer as an organizer for the ILGWU —was shot and killed while on picket duty.

The accused assailant was later acquitted of the murder charge, although there were five eyewitnesses, the union said. The ILGWU and the Kentucky AFL-CIO subsequently asked that the Federal Bureau of Investigation reopen the case.

AFTRA Strike Wins Gains at Post Stations

Newsmen and announcers who walked off their jobs at Washington Post-Newsweek stations WTOP and WTOP-TV returned to work after ratifying a new three-year contract. The vote to accept the settlement was nearly unanimous.

Evelyn Freyman, executive secretary of the Washington-Baltimore local of the Television & Radio Artists, said the contract calls for a $4,000 increase in the salaries of top-scale newsmen over a three-year period. Top-salaried air personnel will now make $29,000 a year.

The settlement also provides an increase of $30 a week for assistant directors and stage managers. A writer with three years' experience will get an $800 a year pay boost under the agreement.

The company also agreed to pay 7¾ percent of earnings into AFTRA's pension and welfare fund, which provides hospitalization and life insurance for an employe and his family, plus major medical coverage and a pension plan. Employes heretofore had been covered by a limited company program.

The new contract also increases maximum severance pay from 45 to 52 weeks. Employes qualify for severance pay at the rate of three weeks for each year of work. The agreement further provides freedom for employes to perform outside work without company censorship.

About 60 employes were involved in the 10-day walkout at the stations, the CBS affiliates in the nation's capital. Management personnel performed the duties of newsmen, writers and other employes during the strike.

Senate Votes to Override:

House Republicans Back Nixon's Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

tion bill apparently changed only a handful of votes.

Unlike some earlier veto tests, the votes on overriding in both the House and Senate closely followed the original votes on passage of the bill.

Thus, the Senate voted 66-22 to override the veto, six more than the required two-thirds majority. It had originally passed the bill by a 73-19 vote.

On the override, 48 Democrats were joined by 14 Republicans in opposing the veto while all 22 votes to sustain the President came from Republicans.

The House had initially passed the bill by a closer 229-171 vote and the majority for overriding the veto was a comparable 236-178, 40 short of the two-thirds needed. It closely followed party lines with 218 Democrats and 18 Republicans voting to override and 167 Republicans plus 11 Democrats supporting the President.

Nixon voiced particular indignation over the method the vetoed bill would have used to require confirmation of the two incumbents—OMB Director Roy L. Ash and Deputy Director Frederick V. Malek. The legislation abolished their offices, and then established identical new positions requiring Senate confirmation. He termed this "an unconstitutional procedure."

Ironically, the device of temporarily abolishing the positions had initially been suggested by the Senate's assistant Republican leader, Sen. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), as the constitutional method of bringing about a confirmation vote on the incumbents.

On the Democratic side, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) termed the Office of Management & Budget "the most powerful single policymaking instrument within the entire government establishment" and said it would be the Senate that would surrender its constitutional role if it had no say in appointment of the director.

In other developments:

• A labor-opposed reorganization plan submitted to Congress by President Nixon ran into growing opposition in the House. Its avowed goal is to tighten enforcement of drug laws. But by mingling functions and personnel of the Customs Bureau and the Immigration & Naturalization Service, according to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, it would seriously impair the Immigration Service's prime assignment of intercepting illegal aliens.

The American Federation of Government Employes testified against the reorganization plan and the House Government Operations Committee voted 23-17 for a resolution of disapproval which will be sent to the House floor. The reorganization plan will be blocked if either the House or Senate disapproves it by June 11.

• The House Labor Committee backed off from a controversial provision of the minimum-wage bill it approved, by deleting a section that would have given a tax credit to persons who employ household domestic workers. Tax legislation is in the jurisdiction of the House Ways & Means Committee and the provision could have been stricken from the bill on a point of order.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE for representatives of AFL-CIO state and local central bodies hears an address by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The four-day meeting in Washington focused on major national and labor issues.

Federal Law Pressed To Safeguard Pensions

(Continued from Page 1)

cept of federal insurance of pension programs.

All of the bills introduced, Seidman noted, exclude the pension plans of local and state governments. The AFL-CIO opposes the exclusion, he declared.

Despite many desirable features in the Williams-Javits bill and in other proposed legislation, all fail to deal adequately with the distinction between single-employer and multi-employer plans, Seidman said.

He said the vesting standards proposed in the bills before the subcommittee are "not strict enough for single-employer plans. At the same time, these same vesting standards might cause substantial economic injury to many multi-employer plans whose vesting standards, while apparently not as liberal, still result in a high percentage of participants becoming eligible for a benefit."

On federal termination insurance, Seidman endorsed the general approach of the Bentsen bill, which would set up two insurance pools with separate premium rates—one for all single-employer plans and another for multi-employer plans.

Because the risk of loss would be low, the premium rates would likewise be low, he noted. But the protection should be provided because "nothing can be more tragic than for an older man to lose both his job and his pension simultaneously when his employer shuts down his business."

Seidman took note of the jurisdictional dispute between the Senate's Finance Committee and its Labor Committee over pension legislation and expressed the hope that "this important legislation will not be held up."

In the previous Congress, the Williams-Javits bill was approved by the Labor Committee. But when it reached the Senate floor, Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long (D-La.) won a vote to have it referred to his committee. It was near the end of the session when the Finance Committee sent back a skeleton bill stripped of provisions dealing with reinsurance, vesting and funding. No action was taken before adjournment. The Williams-Javits bill has again been approved by the Labor Committee.

5-26-73

Outdated Foreign Trade Policies Assailed for Battering Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

the proportion of foreign-made films shown in the United States has risen from 19 percent in 1946 to 43 percent in 1956, 65 percent in 1966 and to 73 percent last year.

Foreign nations have used a combination of subsidies for films produced in their countries and quotas, import duties and other restrictions on U.S.-produced films to virtually destroy an American industry that has traditionally been one of the biggest earners of foreign exchange.

He spoke of abandoned Hollywood studios that once provided employment for thousands of "skilled and talented workers."

And he warned that television film production, which for a time provided an outlet for persons displaced by the loss of motion picture jobs, is fast going the same path.

"Today the runaway motion picture phenomenon has spread into the shooting of productions for television and is growing at such an accelerated speed that it is endangering the future job opportunities of every American motion picture and television craftsman, technician and talent employe," Haggerty said.

Joint testimony presented by three unions involved in electrical and electronics manufacturing cited the loss of more than 100,000 jobs since 1966 in what should have been expanding industries.

George Collins of the IUE staff, testifying also for the Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), urged Congress to put the interest of the workers whose jobs are being exported above the claimed right of the companies that employ them "to make handsome profits wherever they choose to put up a plant."

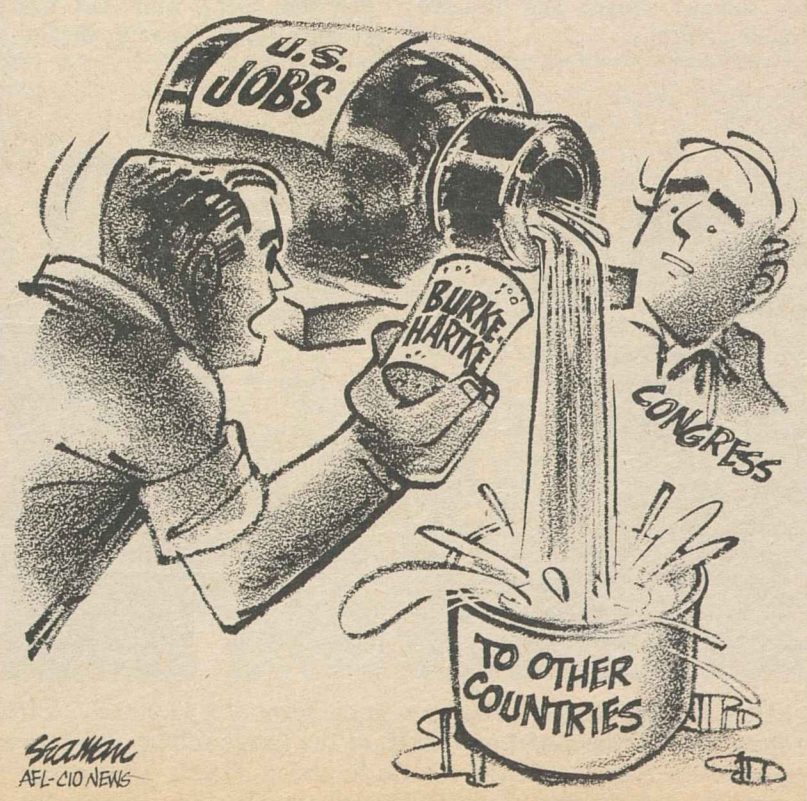
The three unions termed the Burke-Hartke bill "the comprehensive solution to save our jobs and industries." They suggested, however, that the legislation be amended to allow negotiation of an economic compact between the United States and Canada which would encourage trade between the two neighbors "with due safeguards against either nation becoming a way station for exports from low-wage countries to the other nation."

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., through its administrator, O. William Moody, urged the House committee "to provide positive incentives for using American goods and negative incentives for using foreign-based goods and services."

He said construction and use of American-built, American-staffed tankers to meet increased oil needs would significantly lessen the drain on the U.S. balance of payments.

The Communications Workers expressed dissent from portions of the Burke-Hartke bill, but generally endorsed its provisions aimed at closing tax loopholes for multinational corporations and curbing the exploitation of capital. Testimony submitted by CWA President Joseph A. Beirne proposed establishment of a Foreign Trade Board with representation from labor, business, consumer groups and government.

'Cork It!'



House Votes Rail Pension Finance Plan

The House voted 387-to-5 to approve a bill allowing the nation's railroads to assume a greater share of the cost of the railroad retirement system.

In a Mar. 7 agreement with representatives of 14 rail unions, the carriers agreed to pay all retirement costs above the social security level of 5.85 percent, starting on Oct. 1. This will mean an increase in take-home pay of up to $42.75 a month for rail employes.

The agreement requires congressional approval before it can be put into effect. The House-approved measure, introduced by Rep. Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.), must now be approved by the Senate.

Sen. William Hathaway (D-Me.) has introduced similar legislation in the Senate. Hearings on the measure are slated to get under way on May 30 before a Senate Labor subcommittee on railroad retirement, which Hathaway heads.

The House bill also includes a provision enabling the railroads to secure expedited action from the Interstate Commerce Commission on rate increases to finance the higher retirement costs.

Eleven of the 14 unions involved in the March settlement now have ratified the 18-month agreement. They are the Railway & Airline Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, United Transportation Union, Locomotive Engineers, Carmen, Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Signalmen, Dining Car Employes and the Dispatchers.

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Federal Unions Ask Law On Collective Bargaining

GOP Plans New Attack On Pay Bill

A conservative coalition in the House—prodded by low-wage employers—will try to sandbag a labor-supported minimum wage bill that has been scheduled for floor action.

The bill, approved by a 23-13 vote of the House Labor Committee, would extend wage-hour coverage to nearly 6 million additional workers and provide step-ups in the minimum wage to $2.20 an hour.

At a Rules Committee hearing, Republicans served notice that they will offer a motion to substitute the bill that is favored by employer groups and the Nixon Administration.

It would provide a smaller increase in the wage floor. But more importantly, it would impose a sub-minimum youth wage and eliminate all additional coverage.

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), who will be floor manager for the House Labor Committee bill, said at the Rules Committee hearing that he had been offered and had rejected an "ultimatum" by employer lobbyists. They would go along with an immediate minimum wage hike to $1.90 an hour —as compared with $2 in the committee bill and $1.80 in the Republican substitute — if he would abandon other portions of the legislation.

With the "take-it-or-leave-it" offer having been rejected, the stage was set for a showdown vote on the House floor.

In addition to the youth wage issue, key targets of conservative opposition are extension of coverage to household domestic workers and a gradual rise in the farm worker minimum to achieve parity with all other covered workers. Under present law, the farm worker minimum is only $1.30 an hour—30 cents less than the wage floor for other workers.

Included in the Labor Committee report on the bill was a letter signed by 13 women members of Congress who appealed to their colleagues to resist the "pressure to drop the extension of minimum wage coverage to domestic workers."

Noting that the median income for domestics is a sub-poverty $1,800 a year, they declared:

"These women are struggling to make ends meet and keep their families together. They are proud, hard workers who are doing their darndest to stay off the welfare rolls and are getting precious little help for their efforts. Let's provide some help for those who are trying to help themselves."

HEALTH SECURITY RALLY in Pittsburgh hears actor E. G. Marshall, center, a medical director in the television series, The Bold Ones, call for public support of the Kennedy-Griffiths legislation. He is flanked by Pennsylvania AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer, right, and Community Services Director Patrick Greene.

In Legislative Drive:

Rally Spurs Support For Health Security

Pittsburgh—Grassroots support of the National Health Security bill got an added boost at a two-day rally here focusing on the deficiencies of the nation's existing health care system: high costs and inadequate services.

The more than 500 participants represented labor, church, consumer, civil rights, civic, business, senior citizens and youth organizations.

The rally was one of several regional meetings being conducted by the Health Security Action Council to build support for the labor-endorsed Health Security bill.

President Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, who presided over the sessions, explained labor's support for the Kennedy-Griffiths legislation.

With the high costs of the present delivery system, Boyer pointed out, "working men and women cannot afford decent medical care for themselves and their families, regardless of age."

He said that the $85 billion spent annually by American citizens for health care goes into a system that has never been planned, never has been an open operation for the public consumer to participate in, and never—as a system—has tried to check rising medical costs."

That same amount of money spent for medical care could be pooled by the federal government under the Health Security program, Boyer noted. It then could be dispersed to private or group health operations "to pay for whatever medical care is needed for every American," he added.

Stage and television star E. G. Marshall, who is featured as a medical director in the TV series, The Bold Ones, told the rally that the excessive costs of medical care in the United States are a major reason for personal bankruptcy.

"Few Americans can afford any

(Continued on Page 2)

Minority Apprentices Up 21 Percent in 1972

Minority workers serving in registered apprenticeship programs increased 21 percent in 1972 even though the total number of apprentices declined 7 percent during the year, the Labor Dept. reported.

Of all the 172,418 apprentices registered by the department at the end of the year, 14.4 percent—or 24,812—were from minority groups, a record high. This compares with 11 percent at the end of 1971 and 6 percent in 1967.

The Labor Dept. report showed that the building and construction trades continued to lead the combined total of all trades with 15.1 percent, or 16,524 of the 109,162 apprentices coming from minority groups.

This represents a 24 percent increase over 13,372 at the end of 1971 and 208 percent over 1967 when there were 5,369 registered minority apprentices in the construction trades, the Labor Dept. noted.

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan pointed out that the significant gains in minority representation in

(Continued on Page 3)

Cite Need to Overhaul U.S. Labor Relations

By David L. Perlman

Federal employes and their unions told Congress that the time is overdue for labor-management relations in the civil service to be governed by law—instead of the whims of constantly changing presidential executive orders.

AFL-CIO unions are in solid agreement on the type of law that is needed, Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn testified. He and other union witnesses told the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee that the legal structure for collective bargaining with the federal government should closely parallel the system in the private sector.

Only the semi-autonomous U.S. Postal Service now has collective bargaining procedures that are spelled out in law.

An overflow audience of federal workers, in Washington for a three-day legislative rally of the American Federation of Government Employes, crowded into the hearing room to punctuate the testimony of the union witnesses.

The AFGE, which holds bargaining rights for 625,000 federal employes, was represented by President Clyde M. Webber.

Joining Meiklejohn in a panel presentation to the Senate committee were President Paul J. Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., which bargains for 70,000 federal blue-collar workers, and John A. McCart, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, made up of 30 unions with substantial membership among federal workers.

The bill that was drafted by the AFL-CIO unions and introduced by Committee Chairman Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) includes these key points:

- A firm guarantee of the right of federal workers to organize, join,

(Continued on Page 8)

ILG Boosts Wages 20% For 60,000

New York—New contracts negotiated by the Ladies' Garment Workers will increase wages 20 percent over three years for more than 60,000 workers.

One set of negotiations with employer associations covers 40,000 union members in the ladies' coat and suit industry in New York City, areas of New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Earlier, the 20 percent package was agreed to by employers of 20,400 workers in the blouse, skirt and sportswear industry.

The agreements call for an 8 percent wage increase this year, 6 percent in June 1974 and another 6 percent in June 1975.

Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23-25 and a vice president of the ILGWU, said contracts for workers in the blouse, skirt and sportswear industry also provide that employer contributions to the union's retirement fund will be increased from 2.5 percent to 5 percent. The holiday schedule was increased from 9 to 9½ days.

Appleton added that craft minimums and holiday and overtime

(Continued on Page 2)

Supreme Court to Rule On Virginia 'Insult' Law

The Supreme Court has agreed to consider labor's challenge to Virginia's unique "insulting words" law.

That's the law a Richmond jury relied on when it awarded $165,000 in damages to three letter carriers who said a local union newspaper insulted them by calling them "scabs" because they wouldn't join the union.

The "insulting" article included an unflattering definition of a scab attributed to Jack London that has become a part of labor folklore.

Apart from the money—amounting to about seven times the annual revenue of the Richmond local—there are important constitutional issues involved, the Letter Carriers and the AFL-CIO contended in briefs to the Supreme Court.

These include both infringement on free speech and the question of whether the broader standards of federal labor law as interpreted in past Supreme Court decisions should prevail over the state prohibitions against "insults."

Rally Boosts Drive to Pass Health Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

serious illness or accident," Marshall said. "Initial and continued costs are total financial disaster for most families."

He called for the creation of governmental standards in health care to "make it accountable to the nation's citizens and have consumer representation in the decision-making process relating to health care by institutions, professions and groups."

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said that the administration of health care "is a matter of right for every man, woman and child in the country."

Patrick Greene, director of community services for the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, charged that the costs of services are being driven up because of the over-emphasis hospitals have put on developing bigger facilities.

Other major speakers at the rally included Dr. Leonard Bachman, health care adviser to Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp; Matthew DeMore, retired secretary-treasurer of the Machinists and now a vice president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and Max Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance.

The rally drew participants from New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Another rally is scheduled for June 14-15 in Baltimore for representatives of Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

In Boston, a steering committee was set up to spur support in Massachusetts for the Health Security legislation through a number of regional units.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told the Boston meeting that Health Security was the only solution to the problems caused by the fragmented and uncoordinated health delivery system.

He cited serious gaps in coverage affecting many millions of Americans under the existing private health insurance programs.

The so-called health insurance "coverage," he noted, is subject to deductibles, coinsurance, limitations and exclusions.

The fine print in the policy "says to you: your insurance doesn't pay for it; you pay for it out of your own pocket," he pointed out.

LOAN AGREEMENT for $50,000 to help finance the construction of a labor college by the Barbados Workers Union (BWU) is signed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and BWU Secretary General Frank Walcott. The five-year, no-interest loan will be administered by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, whose executive director, William C. Doherty, Jr., is in rear.

North Carolina Enacts $1.80 Minimum Wage

Raleigh, N.C.—The North Carolina State AFL-CIO reported major breakthroughs in workmen's compensation and minimum wage laws among "significant successes" in its legislative program this year.

The state's minimum wage will rise, from $1.60 to $1.80 an hour, effective Sept. 1. North Carolina is the only southern state with a minimum wage equal to or higher than the current federal pay plan of $1.60 an hour.

Also enacted, with strong labor support, were sweeping gains in workmen's compensation, notably establishment of the maximum weekly benefit at two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

The new law, which goes into effect on July 1, raises the maximum from $56 to $80, a 43 percent increase.

"Passage of these laws will mean millions of dollars to our poorest paid workers, and our injured workers will now receive more adequate benefits," State AFL-CIO President Wilbur Hobby said.

The AFL-CIO also pressed for a complete tax reform package. The measures would have repealed the 4 percent state sales tax on food, increased the income tax for persons earning over $20,000 a year, and closed several tax loopholes. The legislation was referred to a study commission.

Some improvements were made in auto insurance, including abolishment of the assigned risk plan. No-fault auto insurance passed the Senate but was held over for the 1974 session in the House.

Support Urged For Red Cross Disaster Fund

The AFL-CIO has lent its support to a nationwide American Red Cross relief effort to aid victims of recent floods, tornadoes and other disasters.

In a letter to all AFL-CIO international unions and state officers, Federation President George Meany urged all affiliates and members to support the Red Cross, whose Disaster Fund has been depleted. Meany praised the Red Cross "which has been working diligently to feed, clothe, and house the victims."

Checks should be made payable to Red Cross "Disaster Fund," American Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Further information is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

A number of unions are already engaged in disaster relief programs. After floods devastated communities in Missouri and Illinois, the Steelworkers launched a regional fund drive. USWA District 34, which includes Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, has asked locals to set up plant-gate collections and to make contributions from their treasuries.

Damage was estimated at more than $400 million in the two states alone, and about 23,000 persons were homeless.

Strawberry Strikers Seek UFW Contract

Santa Maria, Calif.—Forty-two strawberry pickers struck Security Farms here to open a new front in a drive for representation by the United Farm Workers.

Their employer, the area's largest lettuce grower, has 210 acres of strawberries under cultivation. Security Farms was one of 200 agricultural companies that signed with the Teamsters in 1970 to avoid bargaining with the Farm Workers.

The strawberry pickers, who signed Farm Worker authorization cards, are demanding the right to be represented by the union of their choice. And UFW organizers said the revolt against the Teamsters is spreading throughout the strawberry fields.

AFL-CIO strike benefits are being paid to the strawberry workers who walked out.

The UFW, meanwhile, is preparing for the table grape harvest season which starts in the Coachella area in early June. UFW picket lines patrolling the rally have grown to more than 500 farm workers.

Union members and organizers are visiting labor camps and workers' homes to discuss the issues of the strike and to urge workers not to report for work at harvest time.

About 1,500 farm workers and their families attended a UFW rally at Indio. Speakers included President J. J. Rodriquez of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO; Nicholas Kurko, AFL-CIO regional director from Texas, and William Soltero, president of the Laborers local in Phoenix, Ariz.

By Glass Bottle Blowers:

Arbitration System Reforms Pressed

The Glass Bottle Blowers, concerned over the high costs and excessive delays of the arbitration process, called for a streamlining of the system at their 65th convention.

A resolution adopted by the 948 delegates noted that arbitrator fees run as high as $225 a day, plus travel costs and study time, and that the average time for receiving an award from the time arbitration is requested is 168 days.

"The overriding cause of these unreasonable delays simply is a shortage of qualified arbitrators, coupled with an ever-increasing demand for their services," the resolution noted.

The union urged the American Arbitration Association, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and labor and industry leaders to develop effective training of additional arbitrators, possibly exploring the use of more specialists in various areas.

"Continuing breakdowns in the arbitration process . . . will require our union of necessity to explore other methods of amicably and effectively settling disputes during the term of a labor-management agreement," the resolution concluded.

Delegates wound up the quadrennial convention by unanimously re-electing President Newton W. Black, Secretary-Treasurer Harry A. Tulley and Vice Presidents Wesley Bromberg, Willard Cox and William Macluskie to new four-year terms. None had any opposition.

Besides adopting other resolutions, the convention approved a number of constitutional changes—including an increase in member dues—and several committee reports. As of Jan. 1, 1974, each member will pay an additional 50 cents per month in dues, half of it in per capita dues to the international and the rest to be retained by the local union.

Delegates approved a finance committee report increasing the salaries of the union's president and secretary-treasurer to $42,500 and $32,500, respectively, and raising each vice president's pay to $25,000. The convention also confirmed an earlier executive board action combining the offices of secretary and treasurer.

The organizing committee expresed its concern over "the problem which grows more serious each day with workers in Mexico producing goods in competition with American workers." It recommended that the international investigate the possibility of promoting the organization of these workers to bring their wage scale up to the level of American wages. The delegates concurred in the recommendation.

Among resolutions approved by the delegates were those calling for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill, enactment of the National Health Security proposal, closing tax loopholes for the rich, simplifying the process of voter registration and lowering the retirement age under the social security system from 65 to 60.

The Glass Bottle Blowers, founded 131 years ago, reported solid growth since the union's last convention four years ago.

Since 1969, membership has risen from 72,000 to 85,000 and 21 new local unions have been chartered.

ILG Contracts Hike Pay 20% For 60,000

(Continued from Page 1)

pay will increase proportionately over the three years.

Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board and an ILGWU vice president, noted that the coat and suit workers also won increases in their semiannual work bonus.

For week workers, the bonus amount previously was computed on the basis of 90 percent of weekly earnings, twice a year, each June and December. This now will rise to 95 percent, effective with the Dec. 15 payment. For piece workers, each semiannual work bonus will be increased from $115 to $135, depending on the craft.

Negotiators for the cloakworkers also agreed that a pilot study would be conducted aimed at the possibility of streamlining and improving the system used to arrive at piece-rate settlements.

Cost-of-Living Rise Triggers Pay Boost

Pittsburgh—Some 34,000 Steelworkers received a 9-cent-an-hour wage increase under the cost-of-living provision of the union's 1971 contract with five major aluminum companies, USWA President I. W. Abel announced.

The pay increase took effect on June 1 for USWA members employed by the five firms—Alcoa, Reynolds, Kaiser, Ormet and Ormal. Earlier boosts totaling another 9 cents were made under the agreement prior to Mar. 1 of this year.

Senate's Recess Proves No Vacation for Proxmire

Congress was in recess during Easter Week, but it was anything but a vacation for Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

He worked at a different job in a different community of Wisconsin on each of six days.

First, there was a dairy farm, where Proxmire began his chores at 6:30 a.m.

A day at a bank, assisting at a church on Easter Sunday, and a shift as a men's clothing salesman were followed by two blue-collar jobs. Proxmire put in a day as a construction laborer and followed that up with a shift in the cooler at a meat packing plant "pushing hog carcasses around."

His goal, Proxmire told his constituents, was "to get a far better feel, smell, taste of the problems that you have."

The result, he hoped, will be "more realistic legislation."

At Non-Union Plants:

Equal Pay Clause Upheld in IUE Pact

The National Labor Relations Board has upheld a union's right to pursue a grievance against a company under a contract clause committing the firm to pay the same wages to its unorganized employes at other plants.

In a 3-to-2 decision, the Board held that Local 445 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers did not violate the National Labor Relations Act in pursuing a grievance against the Sperry Systems Management Division of the Sperry-Rand Corp., Great Neck, N.Y.

The grievance asserted the company violated a clause in its union contract in which it agreed to apply terms of the contract to all plants operated by the company wherever situated.

The case involved the action of the company in paying three draftsmen at its unorganized plant in Vallejo, Calif., lower wages than those it paid its draftsmen in Long Island. The union charged such action violated the protective clause in its contract.

Purpose of the clause was to protect the employment opportunities and wage standards of the New York members against the payment of lower wages to similar workers in other company plants, thus opening the way to shifting jobs from an organized plant to unorganized ones at lower pay.

When the union first filed its grievance against the company, it was rejected by Sperry-Rand on grounds that the protective clause came into play only when employes were transferred from Great Neck, and that since none were transferred, the contract did not apply.

An arbitrator agreed with the firm that there was not enough evidence that the three draftsmen represented an accretion to Local 445. But, although denying representational rights to the union, the arbitrator agreed with Local 445 that the New York contract should govern wages and other terms of employment of the Vallejo draftsmen.

Sperry-Rand protested the arbitration award, and obtained a New York trial court ruling that the arbitrator both had exceeded the scope of his authority and had directed a remedy that would cause the firm to violate the Taft-Hartley Act. An appellate court decision is pending.

Sperry-Rand also filed an unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB, alleging that the union's pursuit of its claim was, in effect, an attempt to represent the Vallejo employes for whom its was not the bargaining agent.

In its decision upholding the union's right to pursue the grievance, the board found no violation of the law, and noted that the union neither took nor threatened any action that might have an adverse effect on the New York bargaining relationship.

"In fact," the board concluded, "it would seem that any contrary ruling would improperly interfere with (the union's) right to seek an orderly and peaceful determination of its contractual rights."

The majority decision was signed by Chairman Edward B. Miller and members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr.

Minorities Score Gains In Apprentices

(Continued from Page 1)

the apprenticeship programs last year came despite a drop in the total number of registered apprentices from 186,236 to 172,418.

In the construction trades, the total number of apprentices dropped 1,430 last year, but the number of minority apprentices rose 3,162.

However, there was a 16 percent increase in the number of beginning apprentices in all trades last year, including 24 percent increase of new minority apprentices, the Labor Dept. said.

Minority apprentices represented 17.2 percent of all new apprentices and 19.3 percent of in the construction trades at the end of 1972.

In other major trades, the minority-apprentice ratios at the end of the year were: metal manufacturing, 8.5 percent; non-metal manufacturing, 11.1 percent; public utilities and transportation, 12.3 percent; trades, services and miscellaneous, 19.5 percent, and mining, 21.9 percent.

NEW HEADQUARTERS of the Canadian Labor Congress, a modernistic five-story building was dedicated in Ottawa "to the working people of Canada." In the foreground are CLC Sec.-Treas. William Dodge, President Donald MacDonald, Canadian Minister of Labor John Munro and Henry Segal, treasurer of the Paperworkers. Several affiliated unions will also have headquarters here.

New Contract Approved at Rail Express

Chicago—Employes of Railway Express Agency have ratified, by an 84 percent vote, a new agreement negotiated by the Railway & Airline Clerks.

The contract with REA was reached a few hours after BRAC launched a nationwide strike against the express firm on May 2. The old agreement had run out in 1971. In mid-April, U.S. Judge Edward Weinfeld dissolved a temporary restraining order which barred the union from strike action.

Highlights of the new agreement, which covers about 13,000 employes, includes a cumulative increase of about 39 percent in wages during the contract, which expires Dec. 31, 1975. A 15 percent raise was effective April 30. A 10 percent increase will be due on July 1, 1974, and another 10 percent on Sept. 30, 1974.

A cost of living clause was incorporated into the contract, with payouts scheduled to begin Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1974, based on the preceding six-month price record.

Other benefits include an additional holiday—the Friday after Thanksgiving—and improvements in health and welfare benefits. These include a rise in major medical benefits to $25,000, normal eye care and eye glasses, and vacation improvements.

Meany Outlines Pitfalls In Soviet Economic Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a West German television audience that "free world economic help to the Soviet rulers does not make them more peaceful abroad or less repressive at home."

Interviewed in Washington for appearance on a major German television network program on May 30, Meany also reaffirmed the AFL-CIO position against relationship between free trade unions and the totalitarian "labor fronts" that exist in the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc countries in Eastern Europe.

The Soviets are pressing a diplomatic campaign of detente, Meany told interviewer Gerhart Lowenthal, to overcome their serious economic difficulties and "to continue their speeded-up rearmament." At the same time, Moscow is trying to create a false sense of security among the West European peoples and "to undermine the American presence in Europe," he said.

They are pursuing the same strategy in the Middle East where they continue to aid and arm the guerrillas and the most warlike Arab regimes and build up their fleet in the Mediterranean while "not encouraging immediate war."

Meany added: "Moscow should not be given the aid it now seeks unless and until it gives up its expansionist designs which are a threat to democracy in Germany as well as a threat to world peace."

The Brandt government in West Germany, he said, "has made too many concessions to the Soviets and has gotten nothing in return."

On relationships with so-called trade unions in the USSR, the federation president declared that "joining hands with them lends respect and credibility to them as bona fide unions. This is what the Communist Party bosses want in order to deceive their members and serve the dictatorship."

Contacts between free unions and Communist "unions" have never brought improvements or freedom for the workers in the dictatorship countries nor have they been of any help to workers in free countries, Meany concluded.

Union Women Found Active In Politics

Working women who belong to unions are more active and more likely to be involved in politics than their non-union counterparts or middle-class women who don't work, a survey by Pennsylvania State University found.

The study was made of sewing machine operators in two plants, one union and one non-union, on a variety of characteristics of the women involved, with the results compared to the findings on a group of non-working, more affluent housewives.

It found that 40 percent of the union women were involved in what could be termed political activities — belonging to parties, donating money, working on campaigns and the like. Only 31 percent of the homemakers and only 12 percent of the women in non-union plants were similarly involved.

In community activities in other, non-political organizations, 44 percent of the non-working women were involved, compared to 25 percent of the union workers and 6 percent of the non-union.

"The study disputes the stereotype in which the blue-collar worker, male or female, is pictured as disinterested, apathetic or unable to comprehend community issues," said Dr. Edna E. Raphael, an associate professor of Labor Studies and Sociology at Penn State and author of the report.

"The fault for the stereotype may lie squarely in the lap of the middle-class women," Dr. Raphael said, explaining that the middle- and upper-class women have always excluded blue-collar women from their clubs and charitable activities. Women with blue-collar jobs were found to be more concerned about the economy and social issues — perhaps from the same needs and desires which prompted them to go to work in the first place—and this concern leads directly to political involvement, the survey found.

Machinists-Stockholders Planning Proxy Vote Bloc at Aerospace Firm

Hazelwood, Mo.—The 12,000 members of the Machinists employed at the huge McDonnell Douglas aerospace complex here are collectively among the company's biggest stockholders—and they're planning to make their voices heard in the corporate board room.

Under an agreement negotiated by IAM District 837 in 1969, McDonnell Douglas agreed to contribute 50 percent of an employe's deduction toward a savings plan. When the amount is enough to buy a share of company stock, the firm issues him a share automatically. McDonnell Douglas shares are currently selling at $23.50.

At latest count, union members and salaried employes own a total of 4.8 million shares—more than 15 percent of the outstanding stock.

"Individually, our shares of stock don't give us an effective voice in the election of corporate officers or the voting on issues affecting the policies of this giant corporation," Gus Troia, directing representative for District 837, noted.

"But if the union members and other employes who own stock pooled their proxy votes, we would be listened to."

Troia said District 837 is going ahead with plans to elect a union member who will solicit proxy votes from stockholding Machinists. The elected representative will then cast these votes for the workers' benefit at the next McDonnell Douglas annual meeting, some 10 months from now.

Several months before the meeting, the company traditionally mails stockholders a computerized form listing the certificate numbers of the shares he owns. Accompanying the list is a card enabling the stockholder to designate a proxy to vote his shares at the meeting.

Troia points out that, by uniting their voting strength through proxies, the Machinists members could check such management plans as licensing the Japanese to build F-4 Phantom fighter planes in Japan and the selling of American space technology.

"As it stands now, many of our members, through their proxies, are authorizing corporate officers to vote for programs which destroy the workers' own jobs," he said.

"What we are proposing is a new set of checks and balances for American industry."

James Shinn Dies, Labor Dept. Deputy

James C. Shinn, deputy assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations, died of a heart attack May 28 at his home in McLean, Va.

Shinn, who joined the Labor Dept. as an intern in 1940, served under 10 Secretaries of Labor during his 33-year government service.

Minimum Wage Humbug

THE SCROOGE SYNDROME has always afflicted the minimum wage. Though it was intended originally to provide a floor certainly no lower than officially designated poverty levels, like social security it has always lagged woefully behind need, starting with the original 25-cent-an-hour minimum nearly 35 years ago.

There has been nothing like a proposed minimum wage increase to send the frights shuddering through the business community and nothing like it in the past to mobilize the business associations into armies of obstruction. The business argument has insisted for all these years that first establishing a minimum, and subsequently increasing it, was inflationary. Not only that, it would drive many businesses into bankruptcy and cause unemployment, they claim.

Yet, there is no reason in substance for pressing the panic button this way. Each time the minimum has been raised or new workers brought under its coverage, the Labor Dept. has done in-depth studies of its impact on the economy and on the businesses most affected.

Such studies have been conducted under Democratic and Republican administrations alike. The findings uniformly have given the lie to the prophets of disaster for business.

For example, former Nixon Labor Secretary Hodgson wrote in 1971 about industries that had large numbers of newly covered workers that ". . . it is significant that employment in retail trade and services—the industries where the newly covered group is largely concentrated and hence most likely to manifest some impact from the wage increase—fared better than industries unaffected" by new coverage.

ANOTHER FORMER Nixon Labor Secretary, George Shultz, pointed out in 1970 that in 1969 when workers in some industries first became covered, rather than a wave of business closings and hence unemployment in those fields, jobs actually "rose substantially."

As to the inflationary impact of minimum wage increases, former Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz noted in 1969 that "increased minimum wage levels set in 1966 have not contributed to the current inflationary spiral to an extent which permits reasonable questioning of their net value in strengthening both the position of low-paid workers and the economy."

At present, bad as the minimum wage is, some 16 million workers are still not included even under its inadequate protections, and if the minimum wage is an insult, subminimum wages are a humiliation.

The case, therefore, is strong for a substantial minimum wage increase now, and for extending its coverage to millions not presently protected, on these grounds:

1. Simple justice—the minimum wage of $1.60 now earned by millions who work full time is not even enough to maintain them at a subsistence level.

2. Obvious need—the figure of $1.60 has been unchanged for seven years while prices have risen sharply and continually.

3. A good track record—testimony of both GOP and Democratic labor secretaries, on the basis of thorough studies, shows that the impact of a minimum wage increase and extended coverage is not inflationary and not a cause of increased unemployment. Indeed, it is good for the economy because it increases the purchasing power of millions who spend—for they can not horde—their earnings.

—From Memo from COPE.

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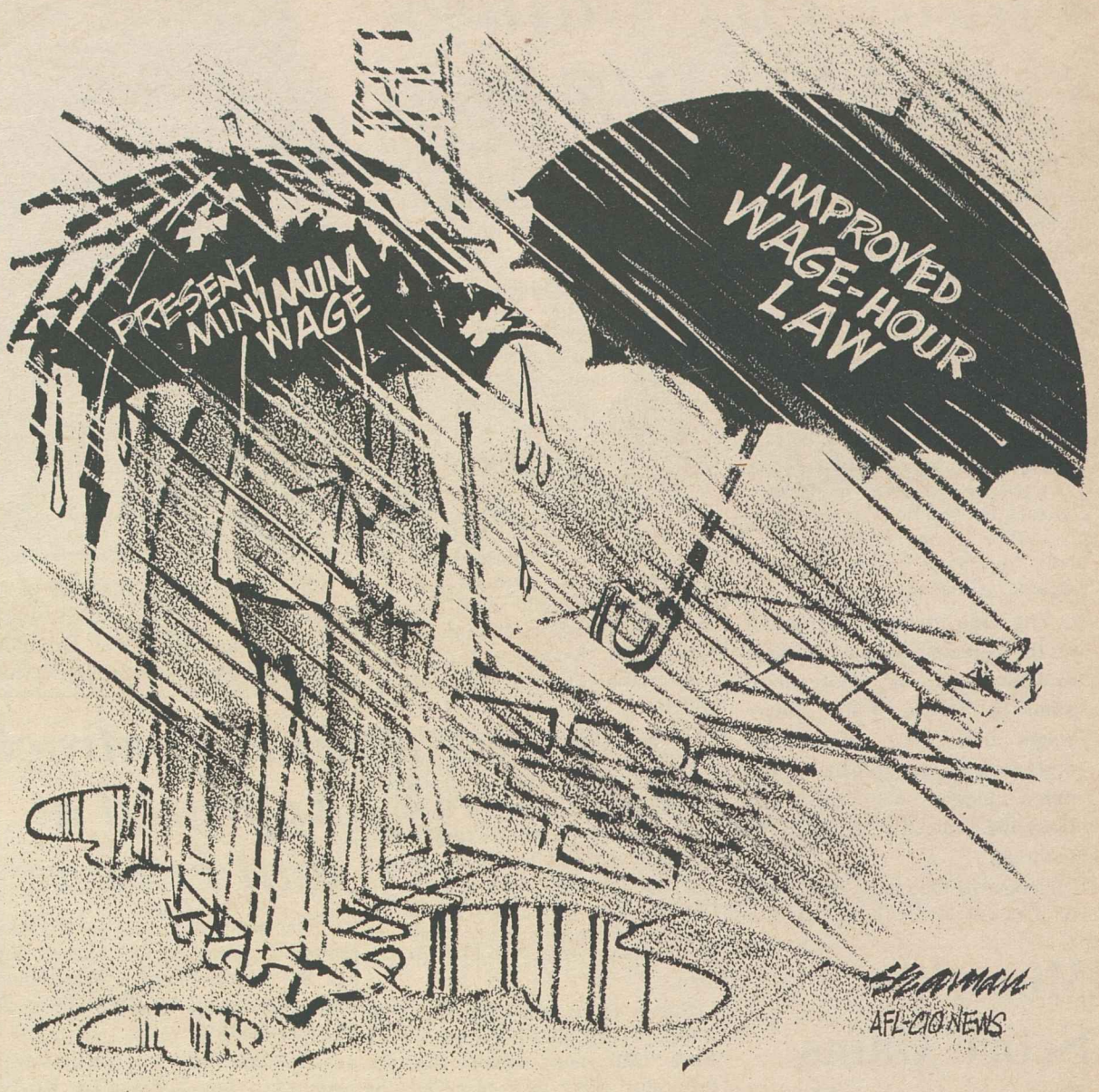


A Word Edgewise:

Bizarre Forged Cable Plot Viewed as 'Real Mindblower'

FOR REASONS EXPRESSED here a while back, I do not want to get involved in the orgy of hearsay about the Watergate affair. Leaving aside the question of principle, this decision makes practical sense: yesterday's hearsay is overtaken as rapidly by today's—as today's will be by tomorrow's.

However, some facts are clearly established and one of them I find bizarrely intriguing: that E. Howard Hunt, then a White House staff member, was sitting over in the Executive Office Building reading all the State Dept. cables relating to the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem in November 1963.

His apparent mission was to demonstrate conclusively that President John Kennedy was responsible for the murder of Diem and his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu. Since—as I will shortly document—the cables (which I too have read) are thoroughly inconclusive, Hunt seemingly decided to forge a couple that would tie up the loose ends. (These were in the dossier that former FBI Director L. Patrick Gray put into the burn bag, so we will never know how good Hunt was as a cable forger.)

By an odd coincidence, Lyndon Johnson, then Vice President, was the outstanding opponent of an American initiative to topple Diem. He did not consider the South Vietnamese President the "Churchill' of Southeast Asia, but all the alternatives to Diem seemed worse. Moreover, he profoundly distrusted the active proponents of a coup, whom he accused at a meeting of the National Security Council of wanting to play "cowboys and Indians."

Then suddenly not only was Diem dead, but Kennedy too lay in his grave and Johnson was President. Among the new President's first tasks was a session with Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who had come to Washington to report on events in Saigon.

Although he does not mention it in his memoirs, the late President told me that when he pressed Lodge on our involvement in the coup, the latter assured him it was a Vietnamese affair. But what disturbed Johnson was a gnawing sense that the coup-mongers in our government had pulled an end-run on the President.

One day in 1966, stimulated by a news story on some Kennedy staff memoir, he asked me: "Just what did President Kennedy decide?" Off I went to the archives and the result was—to a student of decision-making—fascinating.

Without going into details, in August 1963—when informed by Undersecretary of State Averell Harriman and Assistant Secretary Roger Hilsman that a coup was essential and imminent—President Kennedy signed on. The August coup turned out to be a joke and in its wake serious men in Washington began to question the whole notion.

Kennedy, caught in the cross-fire, took refuge in indecisiveness as indicated in the following cable of Oct. 5, 1963, to Lodge: "President today approved recommendation that no initiative should now be taken to give any active covert encouragement to a coup. There should however be urgent covert effort with closest security . . . to identify and build contacts with possible alternative leadership as and when it appears."

IN NO SUBSEQUENT CABLE did the President abandon the conditional-subjunctive tense. The evidence, as I told President Johnson, left me in doubt whether Kennedy half favored a coup, or favored a half-coup. In effect, Lodge was told to play the hand.

That is the story of President Kennedy's "complicity," but the question remains: Who in his right mind would hire someone in 1972 to sit in the Executive Office Building and play with this stuff? (If they had asked me, I would have told them for nothing.)

The answer must be that some clown thought that the murder of Diem could be used as a campaign issue against Ted Kennedy. These are the aspects of the whole squalid mess that simply passeth understanding. Just imagine Hunt fiddling the record to keep those millions of pro-Diem voters from supporting Kennedy. It is, as my daughter would say, a real mindblower.

Msgr. George G. Higgins Says:

Labor Retains Liberal Stance In Drive for Social Progress

THE LEAD EDITORIAL in a recent issue of the Christian Century by James M. Wall argues that the 1972 presidential election marked the end of an era in the relationship between the (Protestant) Church and the American labor movement. The editorial notes that in the '30s and '40s "the middle-to-liberal churches identified with the labor movement, supporting organized efforts for stable salaries and decent working conditions."

By the 1950s, we are told, the leadership of said churches was informally identified with the Democratic Party. By 1960, it had become an integral part of the coalition of labor, suburban liberals, and minorities that elected John F. Kennedy.

The point of Wall's editorial is that the 1972 election ended that coalition. From now on, he says, the churches will no longer be automatically identified either with the labor movement or the Democratic Party. Both organizations have become much too conservative to merit the continued support of social-minded members of the clergy.

In summary, "the 1972 Democratic defeat ended more than the McGovern candidacy. It also ended the traditional liberal church-labor union political alignment."

Since Wall seems to be referring exclusively in this context to Protestant churches, I am reluctant to get involved as an outsider in his love-hate argument with the labor movement. Moreover, I wouldn't care to comment one way or the other on his strictures against the Democratic Party.

Suffice it to say that I have never thought of the so-called labor wing of the Catholic social action movement in this country as being all that involved in party politics.

But as one who has had a fair amount of contact with the labor movement during the past 30 years, I think I would have to say—even at the conscious risk of getting involved in a family quarrel—that Wall has underestimated the liberal influence of the labor movement.

I think he has also romanticized the idealism and the influence of middle-to-liberal or middle-to-left religious leaders.

I would seriously question Wall's oversimplified reading of American labor history. He seems to be saying that organized labor has progressively moved from a liberal to a conservative stance or "from ideology to power bargaining."

At best, that's a very debatable proposition. While granting that the labor movement is open to serious criticism on a number of different scores, I would argue that, on balance, its current stance is probably more "liberal" and more issue-oriented than it was, say, 40 or 50 years ago.

I WOULD ALSO ARGUE that on the majority of so-called liberal issues, the present leadership of the labor movement stacks up pretty well by comparison with the middle-to-liberal or middle-to-left religious leaders.

I am not comparing the rhetoric of the two groups; I am talking about their ability to translate high-sounding rhetoric into effective economic and political action. In terms of rhetoric, the clergy would probably win first place, but in terms of day-to-day effectiveness in the field of social and economic reform, they are not even in the running —or so it seems to me.

In saying this, I take my stand with Michael Harrington, whose credentials as a militant social reformer are at least as good as any American clergyman I can think of.

"Throughout the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations in the Sixties," Harrington writes in his most recent book, "the union political organizations and lobbies were the strongest single force for progressive social legislation in Washington. In terms of actual political pressure on issues like poverty, racism and social security, the labor contingent did infinitely more than the middle-class intellectuals and churchmen who so often dismissed the unions with contempt . . ."

I know very well that this argument runs completely counter to the conventional wisdom so dear to liberal intellectuals. I don't expect Wall to agree with it.

I simply want the record to show that I, for one, find it much more convincing than his own lock-stock-and-barrel repudiation of the labor movement and all its works and pomps.

Administration Cuts Scored:

Renewal of Labor-Minority Ties Vital in Fight Against Poverty

THE SENSE OF HOPE raised among minority groups and poor Americans by the progress of the Sixties has been wiped out by the Nixon Administration's program cuts and lack of federal initiative.

That charge was leveled by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, as he called for renewal of the minority community-labor movement coalition that produced the major gains of the past. He said that while diversions and seeming lack of interest may have dulled the thrust of the coalition since 1969, it is still in existence, and is the only sure way to deal with poverty in America.

Rustin praised the new direction of the growing Black Congressional Caucus, which is now zeroing-in on legislative leadership rather than civil rights leadership. Key committee assignments, alliances with other congressmen and hard, steady work "purely within the Congress as congressmen" is the way "to get the things you need . . . to end poverty and injustice in America," he asserted on Labor News Conference.

"That's not a 'black job'—it is the job of being a good congressman," Rustin declared.

Revenue sharing and other "new federalism" schemes to de-emphasize federal action and rely on local programs just won't meet the needs of millions of poor Americans, black and white, for education, housing, health care and employment, he warned.

Rustin said President Nixon "has been a complete disaster," and that the black community "expects very little" of him.

"In the 10 years before Nixon got in, black poverty was reduced from 55 percent of black people to 32 percent," he noted. "Since Nixon has gotten in, black poverty has risen—poverty among blacks —from 7.2 million to 7.4 million."

Rustin said a two-pronged drive for "full employment at a decent salary for those who are capable of working and . . . a guaranteed income for those who are too old, too sick or too young to work" is the only way to get rid of poverty. But, he said, local governments have neither the ability nor the commitment to carry out the needed programs and policies, even if the federal government does pump in money.

"Not a single thing for the advancement of the poor, the workers or the minorities has ever been accomplished at the local level," Rustin declared, noting that every major gain—ending slavery, giving women and blacks the right to vote, minimum wage, the right to organize unions—was the result of federal initiative.

Reporters questioning him were Paul Delaney of the New York Times and Ronald Sarro of the Washington Star-News. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE IS GATHERING EVIDENCE that the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 is not meeting the goals seen at the time of the passage of the legislation.

Workplaces may be safer and more healthy than before the act became effective—may be—but no one is willing to stand up and say so.

There has been some obvious resistance to the act by some sections of business which want to see even weaker enforcement of the law if not the elimination of every meaningful provision.

The direction of the Dept. of Labor has been less than inspired. The former assistant secretary of Occupational Safety & Health, George C. Guenther, was more concerned with pampering business than protecting workers. Perhaps this could change under the new OSHA head John Stender.

However, one of the weak links in the job safety apparatus has been the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

Under the law the commission consists of three members appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. An employer who has been cited by the Secretary of Labor—or a federal inspector—can appeal such citation to the commission.

By the Review Commission's second anniversary the end of April, a total of 1,611 cases went before the 40 regional judges with a total of 228 cases going up to the three-member panel.

The commission's information office reports that decisions have been rendered in 151 "landmark" cases. The breakdown on these cases is most revealing:

53 cases—The employer was freed of both the citation and proposed penalty.
43 cases—Kept the same violation and penalty.
27 cases—Penalties lowered.
15 cases—Penalties raised.
13 cases—Penalties reduced to zero but violations kept.

THIS MEANS THAT IN 93 CASES the employer was given relief by the commission and in only 15 cases was the employer dealt with more severely.

In the words used in the Review Commission's own press releases some of the decisions are reported:

● "A Labor Dept. charge that the death of an employe of a California asphalt company resulted from a violation of the 1970 federal job safety act was dismissed today for failure of the department to cite the firm under the appropriate job safety standard."

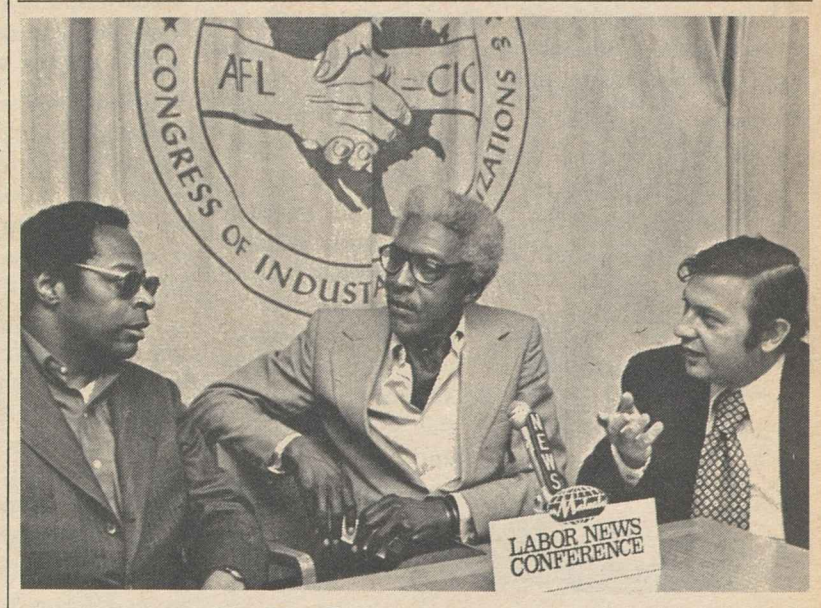
● "A Labor Dept. charge that an Oregon construction company violated a federal job safety standard by permitting employes to work more than 25 feet above the ground was dismissed today by a split decision of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission."

● "Labor Dept. attempts to have a Colorado construction company assessed a $500 penalty for its alleged failure to adequately brace the framework of an apartment building were frustrated today when the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission dismissed the department's proposed job safety citation and penalty."

This pattern offers pretty sound evidence that if an employer doesn't like the decision of the Labor Dept. he has a good chance of upsetting it.

The union doesn't have the same right. In a 2-to-1 decision last February, the commission held that a union cannot resort to the judicial process included in the 1970 federal job safety act to challenge a Labor Dept. determination that a job safety standard hazard has been corrected by an employer.

Such harsh and discriminatory double standards were hardly in the thoughts of Congress when it passed the 1970 law.



NIXON ADMINISTRATION program cuts and lack of federal initiative have wiped out the sense of hope raised among minority groups and poor Americans by the progress of the Sixties, Bayard Rustin, center, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Paul Delaney, left, of the New York Times and Ronald Sarro of the Washington Star-News. The AFL-CIO public service program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Federal Savings Bonds Hold Tax Advantage in Long Run

By Sidney Margolius

IN A TIME OF RISING living costs, even the small help you can get from the interest on your savings is welcome.

The problem is that many families fail to pay enough attention to their savings and so lose some or even all of the interest they might earn.

There really are two goals: (1) to get the most interest consistent with safety, and (2) to "tax shelter" it so as to legally minimize the income taxes you have to pay.

E bonds are one of the most widely-used forms of savings. They are convenient to buy on the payroll savings plan, paying 5.5 percent a year if held to maturity, and have certain tax advantages if handled properly for that purpose.

The best use of E bonds is for long-term savings. Some families also buy E bonds for short-term savings as for household goods. But there is little point to buying E bonds for such temporary purposes.

E bonds pay no interest if cashed within the first six months of purchase; 3.2 percent during the first half year to one year; 4 percent if held one to 1½ years; 4.2 for 1½ to 2 years, with similar gradual increases thereafter. If you hold them for five years and 10 months to maturity, you do get the full 5.5 percent.

Thus, savings accounts such as those at credit unions, which pay interest from the start, even if no more than the 5.5 percent rate on E bonds are more suitable for short-term savings. Another possibility for medium-range savings is 6 percent savings certificates offered by many institutions.

But for long-range savings or as a backlog against work cutbacks, E bonds are hard to beat because of their special tax advantage. You can postpone paying tax on the increase in value until you cash them in a year when other income is low, or in retirement when you may be able to minimize or even escape taxes altogether.

When you retire your tax liability is bound to be low. Not only are social security and railroad retirement benefits tax exempt, but part of pensions and annuities are tax free. Moreover, at 65 you have double exemptions for yourself and wife.

In retirement you can even exchange E bonds (including the accumulated interest) for H bonds and postpone tax liability for another ten years.

Thus, for a family in a 20 percent bracket, the E bond 5.5 percent yield can be the equivalent of a taxable 7 percent. In any case, E bond earnings are not subject to state or local income taxes.

Small denominations provide more flexibility. If you need cash, you incur less tax liability cashing a smaller bond than a large one. When you cash in bonds, cash those bought most recently. That way you protect the higher interest being earned by the older bonds, and also defer their greater tax liability.

Since E bonds are dated the month bought, you can gain two months of extra interest by buying at the end of a month and redeeming at the beginning of a suitable month (as at the end of a normal interest period).

MANY FAMILIES use E bonds to save for children's education. Their tax advantage is not as certain here since children usually don't pay taxes anyway. Certainly for an older child who may have to cash the bonds in a year or so, E bonds are not a preferred investment since they do not earn full interest the first couple of years.

E bonds do have the advantage (over cash gifts) of a rate guaranteed for almost six years, and of better control by you. You can put them away to make sure the youngster doesn't use them to splurge on rock records or for other uses than those you intend.

If you do use E bonds to save for children's education, to avoid taxes later, register them in the child's name with a parent or the purchaser as beneficiary, not as co-owner (unless the child's own funds are used).

Then at the end of the first year, a federal income tax return can be filed in the name of the child, listing the increase in bond value as income to the child. Filing this return establishes "intent."

This way of transferring the tax liability to the child is preferable to waiting until he cashes the bonds and then reporting at that time the total increase in value. The combination of accumulated interest plus his own part-time earnings could put him into a taxable bracket.

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COMMUNITY SERVICES programs are discussed by AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, recently named chairman of the federation's community services committee, and Community Services Director Leo Perlis, left.

Injuries Increase:

Accident Death Toll Climbs to New High

ACCIDENTS KILLED a record number of Americans last year and cost the nation an estimated $32.3 billion, according to estimates by the National Safety Council.

The 1972 accidental death total, the council reported in its condensed edition of Accident Facts, was approximately 117,000, a 2 percent increase from 1971. The percentage of the population increase, however, was less than the percentage increase of fatalities. The population increased 1 percent in 1972.

Disabling injuries from all types of accidents numbered 11.4 million, including 420,000 which resulted in some degree of permanent impairment—ranging from partial loss of use of a finger to blindness or complete crippling. There were an estimated 11.2 million disabling injuries in 1971.

Accident costs in 1972, the council said, were about $3 billion higher than in 1971, and include wage loss of $8.7 billion, medical expense of $3.3 billion, administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance totaling $8 billion, property damage in motor-vehicle accidents of $5.5 billion, property loss in fires of about $2.5 billion and "indirect" costs of work accidents of about $4.3 billion.

Two accident groups contributed to last year's increase in fatalities and injuries: motor vehicle accident deaths climbed from 54,700 in 1971 to 56,300, up 3 percent, and public (includes deaths in public places, and from sports and recreation) rose 4 percent from 22,500 to 23,500 in 1972, the safety council said. The death rate for all accidents in 1972 was 56.2 per 100,000 population, compared with 55.8 in 1971.

In addition to the estimated 56,300 fatalities last year, there were an estimated 2 million disabling injuries as a result of motor vehicle accidents.

The costs involved in motor vehicle accidents, including wage loss, medical expense, administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance and proerty damage amounted to $17.5 billion.

While the number of traffic fatalities rose to the highest in history last year, the safety council reported that the death rate per million vehicle miles was the lowest on record, 4.5, a decrease of 4 percent from 1971. More than 30 percent of the deaths were from accidents in urban areas (cities and towns with more than 2,500 population) and about 70 percent of the fatalities occurred in rural area towns under 2,500 population.

WORK FATALITIES decreased by 1 percent to 14,100 last year, and the number of disabling injuries was estimated at 2.4 million, compared with 2.3 million in 1971. The death total, excluding agriculture's 2,200 fatalities, was 11,900 of which about 1,700 occurred in the manufacturing industries.

The total cost of work accidents, including loss from business fires, was an estimated $9.8 billion, the council said.

Accidental deaths in the home totaled about 27,000 in 1972, a 2 percent decrease from 1971 and disabling injuries were estimated at 4.2 million. Falls accounted for almost one-third of all accidental deaths in the home.

Home accident costs were put at $2.1 billion, including wage loss, medical expense, and administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance.

There were approximately 23,500 public deaths last year, up 4 percent over 1971. Disabling injuries numbered about 2.9 million, of which 70,000 involved some sort of permanent impairment.

Falls and drowning were the major causes of accidental fatalities. The cost of accidents in the public group was estimated at $2 billion.

Fatal accidents during 1972 in the domestic passenger carrying operations of scheduled air carriers claimed the lives of 160 passengers and 13 crew members, the council said.

Soup to Nonsense:

Weather Forecasting Practice Put into Proper Perspective

By Jane Goodsell

WEATHER IS MUCH EASIER to understand than meteorologists make it out to be. They over-complicate the subject by fussing around with weather maps and babbling about high-pressure areas and slow-moving cold fronts.

In truth, weather is a simple subject to understand once one grasps a few fundamental concepts all of which are based solidly on the law of cause-and-effect. Okay. Let's get down to business.

What is rain? Rain is drops of water discharged by clouds. Rain is caused by overnight camping expeditions, golf tournaments, Sunday school picnics, garden weddings, patio suppers and laundry hanging on outdoor clotheslines. Dry days can be assured by wearing a raincoat and carrying an umbrella, and long rainy spells are directly attributable to two-week vacations.

Snow is frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes. Snowfalls are caused by householders who decide they can safely postpone putting anti-freeze in the car for another week or so.

Several inches of snowfall annually can be expected in northern locales with the exception of the year the kids get a new sled for Christmas. Snow usually occurs during the winter months, but freak spring blizzards are induced by housewives who store the winter woolens in mothballs before the 4th of July.

Now let's examine wind. Wind is air in motion, caused by ladies emerging from beauty parlors and by small children carrying helium-filled balloons. Wind is a sometime thing that comes and goes in sudden gusts. It can be depended on to blow up a squall at picnic suppers, upsetting paper plates and wafting away paper napkins.

HEAT WAVES are the direct result of air conditioners going on the blink, and cold snaps are caused by flats of petunias that have just been transplanted.

Fog is caused by motorists driving home from parties at which they drank too many martinis, and by expeditions to scenic spots.

That'll do for a first lesson on weather. It makes a lot more sense than all that silly business about pressure areas and cold fronts, right?

WASHINGTON JOURNALISM CENTER fellows question AFL-CIO President George Meany on a wide range of labor topics at a seminar. The 13 fellows enrolled in the center's seminar program spend five months in the nation's capital intensively studying national and international problems. Discussions are led by leaders in Congress, journalism, labor, industry and other fields.

Quality Medical Services for All Prescribed in Health Security Bill

The Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill will mean better quality medical care as well as giving Americans equal access to treatment at a lower cost, according to a leading public health authority.

Dr. Lester Breslow, writing in the May issue of the Federationist, stresses that even the "tremendous expenditures" for health care in the United States do not assure proper quality standards.

In fact, he suggests in an article for the AFL-CIO magazine, some people are paying for medical treatment that may actually be harmful "and a great deal is superfluous."

Breslow, the dean of the School of Public Health at the University of California at Los Angeles, notes that medical journals and the popular press are beginning now to run stories long confined to doctors' staff rooms in hospitals, indicating the extent of bad medical care.

Unnecessary surgery, unnecessary use of antibiotics and other powerful drugs and inferior x-rays are some of the more common types of poor care Americans have been receiving, Breslow notes.

People now are questioning the quality of their health care, however. No longer are they as willing to leave the matter entirely in the hands of an individual physician.

A recent California Supreme Court decision has done much to overcome the outmoded notion that the "doctor knows best," he observes. In this case, the court ordered an award on the grounds that a physician failed to give his patient adequate information on which to decide whether to go ahead with an operation for a severe duodenal ulcer. Complications resulted, and the patient sued.

"That California court decision represents an important step toward removing the quality of health care from the exclusive concern of the physician," Breslow declares. "It moves toward making it a matter for patients and health care consumers generally."

Quality must get consideration in the current struggle to achieve health security for all Americans, the author asserts.

"It obviously will do no good to obtain health care that may be packaged slickly but is really cheap, of poor quality and little value, perhaps even harmful to health," Breslow says. "That is why the Health Security program, the Kennedy-Griffiths bill, includes strong quality controls."

The bill, introduced in Congress by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), provides that major surgery and other specialized services under the program would be performed only by specialists.

It also would require that physicians and other providers fulfill specific continuing education requirements.

The measure also calls for strict quality control of health maintenance organizations. In addition, it would establish a commission on the quality of health care which would have the responsibility of continually upgrading requirements and recommending to Congress additional measures to assure and enhance the quality of care.

"The Health Security program is the only legislative proposal that seriously tackles the important matter of assuring quality of health care," Breslow concludes.

NLRB Defines Rules On Sex Discrimination

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that sex discrimination by an employer is not necessarily an unfair labor practice. The decision was drawn on the narrow ground that if the alleged sex discrimination does not undermine the right of workers to organize into unions, it does not come under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Act. On the other hand, if the discrimination can be shown to have weakened organizational rights, it would come under the law, the NLRB majority held.

The case involved the Steelworkers and the Jubilee Manufacturing Co. of Omaha, Neb. The union charged that by paying women less than men in the same job classification, the company was committing an unfair labor practice. The company claimed that the only reason the men were paid more was that they were assigned to handle heavy boxes which were beyond the physical capacity of women.

In its decision, the board majority went beyond sex as a discriminatory factor and ruled that "discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin, standing alone, which is all that is alleged herein, is not 'inherently destructive'" of the rights of workers to organize and therefore there is no violation of federal labor law.

"There must be actual evidence, as opposed to speculation, of a nexus between the alleged discriminatory conduct and the interference with, or restraint of, employes in the exercise of those rights protected by the act."

The NLRB cited other cases in which discrimination was held violative of the act but only because it had been shown that because of it, group had been set against group, workers had felt intimidated or had been deprived of their strictly union rights. The majority said they had not found these elements in the current case.

The majority consisted of Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members Ralph E. Kennedy and John A. Penello. Member John H. Fanning concurred in agreeing that the case against the company be dismissed, but only because he felt that it had not been proved that the reason the company did not hire women to work as material handlers was "simply because they were women and not men."

Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented. He contended that the company was guilty of sex discrimination and that "the foreseeable consequences of this practice were an interference with employe rights and discouragement of union membership."

He noted that women workers had never been given the opportunity to work as material handlers, that preference was given to men and that this practice could only undermine the union which had sought to protect the women's job rights. He said that it had never been proved that the women could not handle the work that had been assigned to the higher paid men.

Jenkins noted that the majority had lumped sex and racial discrimination together as not coming—per se—under the jurdisdiction of the NLRB. He cited court decisions that discrimination in itself is inherently an interference with union rights and so an unfair labor practice.

For Remainder of 1973:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1973 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
June 4	Insurance Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 4-6	Arkansas	Hot Springs
June 4-15	Flint Glass Workers	Denver
June 11	Aluminum Workers	Lancaster, Pa.
June 11-13	Idaho	Coeur d'Alene
June 11-13	New Jersey	Atlantic City
June 12-15	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
June 13-16	Utility Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 17	Boot & Shoe Workers	Boston
June 18	Coopers	Atlanta
June 18-20	Michigan	Grand Rapids
June 18-21	Musicians	Toronto
June 18-22	Communications Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 25-27	Laundry Workers	Niagara Falls, N.Y.
July 11-14	Texas	Austin
July 22-27	Railroad Signalmen	New Orleans
July 23-27	Pottery Workers	San Diego
July 30-Aug. 3	Newspaper Guild	Vancouver, B.C.
Aug. 4-10	Typographical Union	San Diego
Aug. 6-10	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Vancouver, B.C.
Aug. 8-10	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 10	Railway Carmen	Kansas City
Aug. 10-12	Nevada	Reno
Aug. 13	Lathers	Orlando, Fla.
Aug. 13-18	Boilermakers	Denver
Aug. 16-18	Montana	Missoula
Aug. 20-23	Maryland	Baltimore
Aug. 20-24	Teachers	Washington, D.C.
Aug. 27-31	Allied Industrial Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 5-7	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Sept. 7-8	Industrial Union Dept.	Atlanta
Sept. 10-12	Minnesota	St. Paul
Sept. 12-14	North Carolina	Greensboro
Sept. 13-15	Colorado	Vail
Sept. 17-19	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. 17-21	Oregon	Klamath Falls
Sept. 19-21	Iowa	Waterloo
Sept. 21-22	Delaware	Rehoboth Beach
Sept. 21-23	Hawaii	Honolulu
Sept. 23-27	Illinois	Springfield
Sept. 24-26	Connecticut	Hartford
Sept. 24-26	Nebraska	Omaha
Sept. 24-27	Florida	Hollywood
Sept. 24-28	Woodworkers	Vancouver, B.C.
Sept. 24-28	Transit Union	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 24-28	Barbers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 27-29	North Dakota	Fargo
Sept. 28-30	South Carolina	Charleston
Oct. 2-5	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 3-5	Kansas	Topeka
Oct. 3-5	West Virginia	Huntington
Oct. 8-12	Transport Workers	New York
Oct. 15-16	Union Label Dept.	Bal Harbour, Fla.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE to education, Mrs. Claire D. Nissenbaum is presented the John Dewey Award of the Montgomery County Federation of Teachers at Wheaton, Md. President Joseph A. Monte of the Montgomery AFT unit makes the presentation. Mrs. Nissenbaum is editor of ReAction, a publication that provides a commentary on education.

Unique Agreement:

Labor Wins Pact On Reorganization

A unique written agreement between labor and the Administration has paved the way for congressional acceptance of a government reorganization plan that otherwise might have been turned down.

The agreement was reached and signed on the eve of a House showdown vote on a resolution to disapprove a reorganization plan the Administration said was needed to step up the drive against illegal drugs.

A portion of the plan, strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO and the American Federation of Government Employes, would have had the effect of seriously curtailing efforts to intercept illegal aliens. Nearly 1,000 immigration inspectors would have been shifted to the Customs Bureau in a mingling of functions.

The labor-opposed portion of the reorganization plan will not be carried out, the Administration formally pledged.

Legislation will be immediately introduced to repeal the controversial portion of the plan, and in any event the Administration agreed in writing not to implement it.

In turn, the AFGE and the AFL-CIO promised to inform congressional leaders that they have withdrawn their opposition to the reorganization plan.

The document spelling out the agreement was signed for the Administration by the deputy director of the White House Office of Management & Budget, Fred V. Malek. It was signed for the AFGE by President Clyde M. Webber and for the AFL-CIO by Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn.

Labor's opposition to the disputed portion of the reorganization was a prime factor in a 23-17 vote in the House Government Operations Committee to send to the House floor a resolution disapproving the plan.

A reorganization plan automatically takes effect 60 days after it has been submitted to Congress unless either the House or Senate disapproves it. The deadline for the current proposal is June 11.

Initially, the Administration had sought to discredit labor's motives in attacking the proposal. And the written agreement pledges the Administration to refrain from "public discussion of 'featherbedding' or labor being 'against better drug enforcement' in conjunction with organized labor's position on Reorganization Plan No. 2."

The Administration further promised to support labor-backed and House-approved legislation to crack down on employers who willfully hire illegal aliens and to join in seeking better labor-management relations in the Immigration & Naturalization Service.

With these assurances, the AFL-CIO and AFGE agreed to join an Administration official in visits to key congressional leaders "informing them that the AFL-CIO and AFGE have withdrawn their opposition to the reorganization plan."

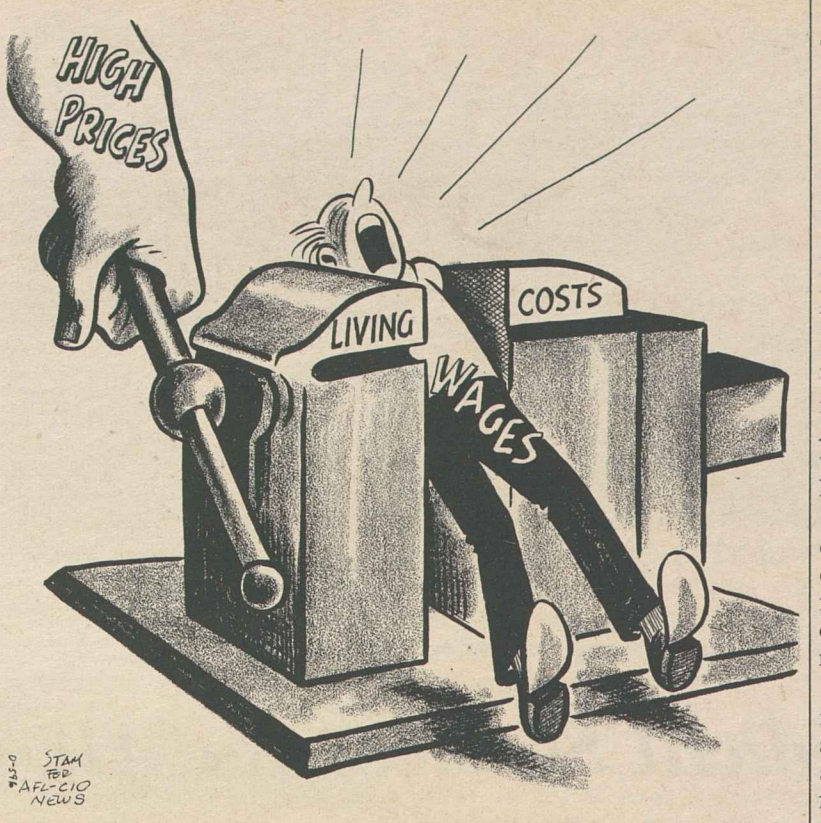
Webber said the AFGE, while it still does not consider the reorganization plan perfect, agrees that it should be allowed to go into effect "to avoid any prolonged delay in the fight against the illicit drug traffic."

He expressed gratitude to the members of Congress for "the support and assistance they have given us in our efforts to preserve and improve the national effort to contain the flood of illegal aliens into the United States."

Alfred Cowles Heads AAA Disputes Center

Alfred E. Cowles, former executive secretary of the Washington State Human Rights Commission and president of the Seattle School Board, was named vice president of the American Arbitration Association and director of the AAA's National Center for Dispute Settlement, Cowles succeeds the late Willoughby Abner.

'Ouch!'



Cancer-Risk Standard Assailed as Inadequate

Regulations issued by the Labor Dept. to limit exposure to cancer-causing chemicals fall woefully short of standards that organized labor considers safe for workers.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration's "emergency temporary standard" for 14 carcinogens was assailed by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Health Research Group (HRG) as "a cruel hoax on American workers."

OCAW and the citizens' action group has earlier initiated legal action, asking a federal court to order OSHA to implement strict standards on carcinogenic substances.

OCAW-HRG charged that the regulations announced by Assistant Labor Secretary John H. Stender set no standard for exposure to the deadly chemicals.

"For all practical purposes," they said, "the so-called standard was written by industry, not by true representatives of American workers."

In the absence of a specific standard, the OCAW-HRG statement said that the OSHA regulations amount to little more than "good housekeeping" suggestions.

But Stender said the regulations, which will be phased in gradually over the next three months, would provide safeguards for workers until a permanent standard is set. He said he would appoint a 15-member advisory committee shortly to draft a permanent standard for carcinogens that will be issued in six months.

The first phase of the temporary regulations went into effect May 18. It provides for handling of the hazardous chemicals in controlled areas and establishment of decontamination procedures. It also requires the use of air-supply suits for workers and prohibits the use of toilets, drinking fountains and eating facilities in the contaminated areas.

Additional phases of the regulations become effective June 4, July 3, and Aug. 2. These provide for improved ventilations systems, reports on medical programs and monitoring systems the employers may have instituted, and records on workers exposed to the carcinogens.

Expressing disappointment with the temporary regulations, the OCAW pointed out that the standard spells out no specific threshhold limitation values on exposure to the deadly chemicals.

Under the federal job safety and health law, the union noted, the Secretary of Labor has authority to set temporary performance standards as was done on asbestos fibers last year.

Labor-Backed Bradley Tops Yorty In Los Angeles Mayoral Runoff

Los Angeles—Labor-endorsed Thomas Bradley was elected mayor of the nation's third largest city, ending the 12-year reign of conservative Sam Yorty. AFL-CIO President George Meany congratulated the black city councilman and former police officer in a telegram, adding:

"Los Angeles deserves the good government I am confident you will bring to city hall."

Meany also wired congratulations to Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and his organization for their "outstanding job" in support of Bradley. Bradley had COPE's endorsement.

Bradley polled almost 56 percent of the vote to 44 percent for Yorty. Blacks constitute a minority of the city's population. About 65 percent of the city's 1 million eligible voters turned out, with light voting in the more conservative precincts contributing to Yorty's defeat.

Bradley had led a five-man field in the first primary, but was forced into a runoff when he fell short of 50 percent.

The runoff was a replay of the mayor's election four years ago in which Bradley, in his first city-wide race, also led the first primary with over 40 percent of the vote to 28 percent for Yorty.

But Yorty won the 1969 runoff narrowly after a bitter campaign of slur and innuendo in which he attempted to tie Bradley to black militant groups and violence. A similar attempt this year apparently had little impact on the voters, who gave Yorty only slightly more of the vote than he received in the first primary.

In contrast to Yorty, Bradley conducted a confidence-building campaign in which he repeatedly questioned the incumbent's ties to special interest groups.

Bradley also pledged to make the oil companies start submitting bids on supplying fuel to police, fire and transit operations.

The largest city previously to elect a black mayor was Cleveland.

Bradley trounced Yorty by a 431,222 to 334,297 margin in the unofficial final tally.

Analysis of precinct returns indicated that he won about half the white "Anglo" vote in the city—up sharply from the 32 percent he polled four years ago. He polled majorities in the important Mexican-American precincts as well as solid support in the city's black neighborhoods.

6-2-73

Terms Extended For SAG Officers

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of the Screen Actors Guild voted in a referendum to extend the terms of national officers to two years from the present one-year terms.

The guild also amended bylaws to add a fifth vice president and to create a nominating committee for the selection of candidates for national office.

Members rejected a proposal to revise rules for the selection of candidates to the national board from Los Angeles.

Federal Unions Ask New Law On Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

assist and be represented by a union of their choosing.

- Establishment of a Federal Labor Relations Authority with powers similar to those of the NLRB in the private sector. Its three members would be appointed by the President from a list of 10 names submitted by the American Arbitration Association. They would serve full time and could not hold any other government office.
- Exclusive grievance procedures would be negotiated with each agency, including time limits for each step and the right to call, question and cross-examine witnesses.
- Arbitration procedures on all issues—including the question of arbitrability as well as grievances and contract deadlocks—would be final and binding, subject only to the same type of court review in enforcement proceedings provided in the private sector.

Burnsky, speaking for the Metal Trades affiliates, told the committee that the Executive Order first issued by President Kennedy in 1962 "constituted a fine first step." The latest version, by President Nixon, made some improvements but also took some steps backwards.

But, he stressed, federal workers still don't have the protections long established in the private sector.

"We have given it a good try," Burnsky testified, "but we have come to the sober realization after more than a decade of trial that federal labor-management relations cannot rest on Executive Orders and administrative fiat."

Webber compared the labor proposal point by point with the structure set up by presidential orders — and the diversity of agency regulations.

He emphasized the importance of a Federal Labor Relations Authority that would be independent of management by pointing to the one-sided nature of the present Federal Labor Relations Council that administers and interprets the Executive Order.

Its three members are the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the Secretary of Labor and the director of the Office of Management & Budget.

Given the role of the OMB in this Administration, Webber said, the council is hardly the impartial body needed.

Emphasizing the same point, McCart told the committee that "from its inception, the system has been administered by high ranking management officials."

The unions indicated their willingness to accept binding arbitration as an alternative to strikes in the federal civil service—providing the machinery existed for fair and prompt resolution of disputes.

Consumers' Guide Available From ILG

"Your Money's Worth," a 97-page illustrated booklet of information and advice on today's major consumer problems by Sidney Margolius, is now available to all trade unionists.

Sponsored and developed by the Ladies' Garment Workers, the pocket-size booklet is aimed at helping workers get more for their hard-earned dollar.

The publication may be ordered from ILGWU Union Label Dept., 22 West 38th St., New York, N.Y. 10018. The cost is 35 cents per copy, or four for $1.

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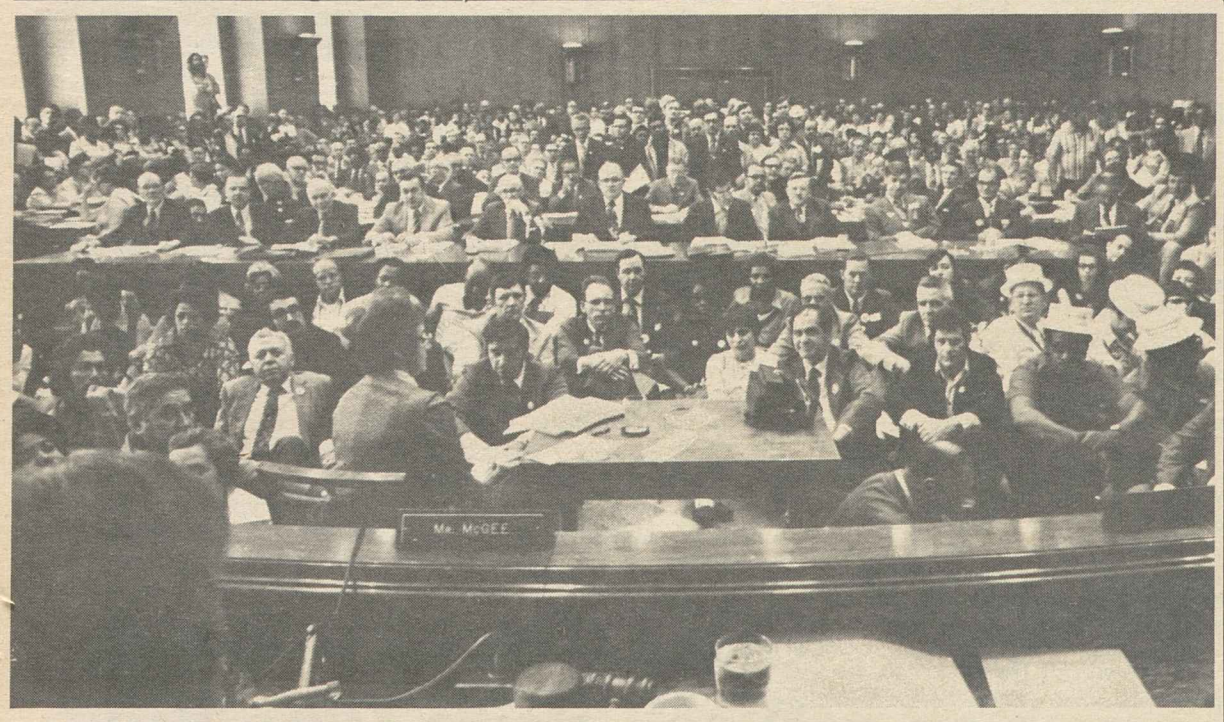
House Bill Ups Pay Floor, Meany Asks Senate Action



SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATION to govern union-management relations in the federal service came from this overflow crowd of government workers as well as the union leaders who testified at Senate hearings. Filling the hearing room and overflowing into the corridor were delegates to a legislative conference of the American Federation of Government Employes. Testimony was presented by the AFGE, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Government Employes Council.

Brennan's Reversal Denounced

AFL-CIO President George Meany sharply denounced the Administration's minimum wage proposal as "beyond comprehension" and based on "glaring illogic" in terms of its plans for a subminimum wage for youth.

In testimony prepared for presentation to the Senate Labor Committee, Meany singled out Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan for opposing a youth differential at his confirmation hearing and then testifying before a House committee in favor of the subminimum proposal.

The federation president called on the Senate committee to "join with us in refusing to place the burden of this Administration's economic failures on the workers."

Enactment of the bill introduced by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), committee chairman, "will demonstrate that the Congress recognizes that when workers are poor it is because they are paid inadequate wages, not because they are old, or young or black or women. They can move out of poverty only if they are paid at least enough so as not to be poor."

While praising the effort to get minimum wage legislation, Meany pointed out that all of the provisions are not adequate "to meet the needs which now exist;" that $2 an hour today "will not buy what $1.60 bought in 1966 or even in 1968. Nor will $2.20, a year from now, fully compensate for escalating living costs." But, he stressed,

(Continued on Page 8)

Youth Wage Rejected in Key Vote

The House voted a significant boost in the minimum wage for America's lowest paid workers and extended coverage to nearly 6 million more as it turned back a conservative coalition in a decisive test.

The key vote on a narrow Republican substitute that would have eliminated additional coverage and imposed a subminimum youth wage, was a sharp reversal of House action a year ago when the GOP-led coalition succeeded in weakening a basically sound wage bill that resulted finally in no legislation.

This year the Republican substitute was defeated by 218 to 199 as 37 House Republicans voted against the measure offered by Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ill.), compared to 20 a year ago. Southern Democratic support for the substitute dropped from 69 to about 50.

The defeat of the GOP weakening bid cleared the way for passage of the bill essentially as reported out by the House Labor Committee by a vote of 287 to 130. Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), floor manager for the measure, had strong support from the House leadership.

Before final passage the House rejected a series of amendments including a bid to create a lower minimum wage of $1.60 for 16- and 17-year-olds. This amendment went down by a vote of 215 to 200. A large number of other weakening amendments also were

(Continued on Page 8)

Jobless Rate Stays Stuck At 5 Percent

By James M. Shevis

Unemployment across the country remained stuck at 5 percent in May, with 4.4 million people out of work, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

It was the third month in a row that the jobless rate clung to 5 percent, and the sixth straight month in which the level was either 5 or 5.1 percent.

"In these same six months," AFL-CIO President George Meany noted after studying the latest

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In Coordinated Bargaining:

'Worthwhile' Accord Won by GE Unions

New York—The bargaining committee for 13 unions representing 140,000 General Electric workers reached tentative agreement with the giant electrical manufacturing firm in a new three-year contract calling for 72 cents in hourly wage increases going to a possible 88 cents over the life of the contract.

Workers will receive 47 cents in wage increases and a possible additional 41 cents in hourly wage boosts under a cost-of-living clause tied to rises in the government's consumer price index. Twenty-five cents is guaranteed under the clause, which calls for the adjustments to be paid annually.

The settlement, covering workers represented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers, was reached after nine weeks of bargaining. It will be considered by the union's GE conference board at a meeting here on June 12. If the board approves the pact, it will be submitted to IUE locals around the country for ratification. IUE is the largest of the unions represented by the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee which negotiated for the 13 unions.

John Shambo, chairman of the IUE-GE conference board, and his counterpart in the UE, Joseph Turkowski, called the contract "a worthwhile package that reflects the value of collective bargaining between the parties and strong unity by GE employes and their unions." They said the terms are substantially better than the gains won after a 101-day strike three years ago and reflect substantial improvement over the company's original offer.

The wage boosts and cost-of-living adjustments "will help our

(Continued on Page 2)

Congress Defies Nixon, Votes Health Programs

A near-unanimous Congress served firm notice on President Nixon that it won't go along with his plan to end major federal health programs as an economy move.

A 94-0 vote in the Senate and a 372-1 vote in the House sent to the President a bill extending for an additional year 12 federal health programs that otherwise would expire on July 1.

The list includes these programs that the Nixon Administration wants to discontinue:

- The Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, which provides funds to public and non-profit institutions to construct or modernize hospitals, nursing homes and clinics.
- Community Mental Health Centers, one of the most praised of federally aided programs. The Administration acknowledges the success of these centers—and argues that states and cities should therefore pick up the full costs without relying on federal aid.
- Regional Medical Centers designed to provide advanced training for doctors while at the same time providing facilities otherwise unavailable for research and treatment

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Food Leads Surge In Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices, led by sharp increases in food and farm products, rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 24 percent in May—the largest monthly increase in years except for a 27.6 percent jump in March.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the steep and widespread increase in the wholesale price index was "additional bad news" for American consumers bacause it will soon be translated into higher prices at retail stores.

"The spectacular price boosts of the past three months are at a yearly rate of 23.4 percent for all wholesale goods, 43.4 percent for farm products and food, and 15.9 percent for industrial goods," Meany noted.

"This is another clear indication of the utterly lopsided nature of the Administration's economic program, with only workers' wages under control, while prices, profits and interest rates are soaring."

Workers' real buying power is already less than it was a year ago, Meany noted, and "these higher wholesale prices will further squeeze their paychecks when they are translated into retail prices." Spendable average weekly earnings for a worker with three dependents —take-home pay expressed in 1967

(Continued on Page 8)

GRADUATES OF THE 46th CLASS at the American Institute for Free Labor Development present a plaque to AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr. The two Latin American trade unionists are Santiago E. Vidal, left, of Chile, and E. Raul Rodriquez, right, of Ecuador.

Free Labor Called Vital To Stability of Nations

Strong and free trade unions are essential to the peace and stability of nations, Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria told the 46th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

No nation can have an orderly society unless labor unions enjoy extraordinary unity of purpose and are patriotically committed to improving conditions in their country, he declared.

The chairman of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress noted that labor unions in all countries of Latin America have made remarkable gains toward meeting those goals.

"I have found a greater degree of responsibility among their leaders, a greater awareness of the needs of their countries, a greater interest in our own conception of development as not just a material process of building roads or dams, but in creating a better human being," he said.

Dr. Santamaria told the graduates that as trade union representatives they could render a great service in the development of Latin America.

"Development, truly understood," he stressed, "means a sense of dignity for every man and woman, the family, the society and the nations of this continent."

Focusing on the Alliance for Progress, Dr. Santamaria noted that while the inter-American organization has not achieved all its goals, it has made significant progress. He said the alliance has helped improve relations to the present level and has provided Latin America with two important lessons.

The first is that development cannot come from outside a nation. Only the people of each nation can achieve development within the context of their own experiences.

"Nobody else can intervene in the major policy decisions, such as the formulation of the national developmental plan. And it is in this field," he daclared, "that the unions have much work to do."

The second lesson is that no country—large or small—can do it alone, he said, stressing the importance of cooperation among nations to achieve progress.

The 38 trade unionists in the graduating class, coming from 15 South and Central American countries, represent textile and garment workers and employes of the petroleum and glass industries.

Other speakers included Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers Union of America and Secretary Loyd Haskins of the International Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers.

Burke-Hartke Safeguards Urged:

Textile, Apparel Unions Cite Erosion of Jobs by Imports

Three major apparel and textile unions called on Congress to enact the Burke-Hartke bill to safeguard American jobs against the erosion caused by mounting imports of foreign-produced goods.

Representatives of the Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America endorsed the concept of mandatory quotas proposed under Title III of the Burke-Hartke measure.

"The loss of a job is more feared in the textile and apparel industries than in most others," Clothing Workers Vice President Howard D. Samuel told the House Ways & Means Committee.

"Our workers are mostly semi-skilled, often educationally disadvantaged and usually minorities and women — the kind of people who are found at the end of the employment queue," Samuel said. Job loss for them quite often means the need to seek public support and the resulting loss of pride, he noted.

"There is no way our industry can compete on even terms with the bulk of industry abroad," Samuel declared. "If it were a matter of technology, merchandising or management, we would have nothing to fear.

"Competition is not based on these factors, but on the huge competitive advantage they have in labor costs."

He pointed out that American workers in the industry average $2.50 to $3.50 an hour while those in Japan receive $1 an hour, in Hong Kong 50 cents an hour, in Taiwan 25 cents an hour and in Korea 12½ cents an hour.

As a result of the enormous disparity in labor costs, the level of imported apparel products continues to climb, said Samuel, noting that "textile and apparel import levels in dollar value are three and four times as great as our exports."

Samuel told the committee that unless a new policy of restraint is adopted—such as that embodied in the Burke-Hartke legislation—apparel imports will continue to grow, putting more and more Americans out of work. Despite the current U.S. economic and population boom, the number of jobs in the clothing industry declined by almost 40,000 between 1966 and 1972, he noted.

"It isn't technology and automation that is doing it," he said. "It is the sheer loss of work opportunities because our industry can't compete with the products coming in from low-wage nations."

TWUA President Sol Stetin said his union's support for the Burke-Hartke bill "grows out of the bitter experience of witnessing unrestrained imports of textile products entering this country in ever-expanding volume."

Stetin said the principle of regulated growth embodied in the textile trade agreements negotiated in 1971 is the basic concept of Title III of the Burke-Hartke bill.

"The application of this principle," he said, "would safeguard the jobs of those textile workers who are not covered by the agreements respecting cotton, wool and man-made products.

"A group of such workers who are in urgent need of protection are the several thousand people engaged in the manufacture of hard-fiber and synthetic cordage products," Stetin said. "Imports of farm twines have risen to the point where virtually all of U.S. consumption is accounted for by foreign products."

Stetin urged the committee to adopt an amendment to the Burke-Hartke bill requiring employers to contribute to a severance pay fund that would assure workers displaced by plant liquidation an allowance equal to 1½ weeks' pay for each year of service.

Research Director Lazare Teper of the Ladies' Garment Workers noted that in the face of competition from abroad, the earnings of apparel workers continue to lag behind those of other American workers.

"Sweat shop wages, child labor, long hours of work — everything that we have succeeded in banning from the American scene as a matter of public policy — have to be faced by American workers all over again when they face competition from abroad," Teper said.

The passage of the Burke-Hartke bill would check import growth, improve the President's ability to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries, and eliminate inducements currently present in the U.S. tax structure that encourage American firms to set up plants abroad, he said.

COLC Urged to Scrap Weak Price Data Rule

The AFL-CIO has asked the Cost of Living Council to scrap a proposed regulation that would bypass the public disclosure amendment to the law extending President Nixon's authority to impose wage and price controls.

The amendment, authored by Sen. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.), requires companies with annual sales of over $250 million to make public all cost and profit data if they raise the price of a "substantial" product by more than 1.5 percent.

The COLC's proposed rule, however, relieves such companies from reporting so-called "proprietary" information, which the council interprets to mean cost and profit data.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger charged the regulation "nullifies" the law Congress passed, and that the COLC rule would achieve a result "contrary to Sen. Hathaway's clearly disclosed purpose to expand disclosure (and) cannot be justified."

"The proposed regulation deserves the highest marks for bad faith administration of the law, and the lowest possible marks for fidelity to the restraints placed by the law on administrative agencies," Goldfinger said in an 11-page letter to the COLC.

"We hope, perhaps against reason, that COLC will reverse itself," he said. He indicated that the federation is studying the possibility of further action in the courts.

Goldfinger cited Hathaway's purpose for the amendment "as a means of arming the public and the courts to do the job of restraining inflation that COLC so steadfastly refused to do itself." This is why, he added, the AFL-CIO takes "such vigorous exception to the proposed regulation's failure to implement the policy of Congress."

"It is our conviction that to achieve equity and effectiveness there must be restraint on the increases of prices and profit margins. The present program does not provide such restraints."

As a result, Goldfinger said, the Nixon economic stabilization program has been "unbalanced, unfair and inequitable."

Hathaway also accused the COLC of flouting the will of Congress. He said the wording of the proposed rule will result in withholding from the public all meaningful data on which proposed price increases would be based.

'Worthwhile Package' Won by GE Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

members make up for losses incurred under the old contract, resulting from an unrealistic cap on cost-of-living increases and a tremendous and persistent inflation," the joint statement said.

It added that the negotiators were encouraged by "an improving relationship between our unions and the company that was an important dividend of the strike three years ago. . . ."

"At the conclusion of the 1969-70 strike, we hoped that GE had abandoned its take-it-or-leave-it approach to collective bargaining," Shambo and Turkowski said. "We believe that the 1973 negotiations and the tentative settlement that has been reached further supports that hope."

GE has offered the same package to other unions in the Coordinated Bargaining Committee, and the CBC steering committee has recommended acceptance.

The contract was agreed to 11 days after the old agreement expired on May 26. The pact applies to employes at about 100 GE plants in the United States.

The Coordinated Bargaining Committee said 25 cents of the wage increase would be paid immediately, retroactive to May 28. The sum includes 15 cents in straight wage increases and 10 cents under the cost-of-living provision. Workers are guaranteed another 5-cent cost-of-living adjustment on Nov. 26.

A 16-cent boost will take effect on May 27, 1974. On Nov. 25, 1974, employes will be eligible for a 14-cent cost-of-living increase of which 10 cents is guaranteed by the contract. Third-year wage hikes include 16 cents on May 26, 1975, and a possible 12-cent cost-of-living boost on Nov. 24, 1975.

Minimum pension benefits were set at a range of $6.50 to $9.50 per month per year of service. Workers are eligible under the new contract to retire at age 62 with no reduction in pension benefits. The firm also agreed to improvements in benefits for those who retire at 60 or 61. While the basic pension for retirees at these ages will be reduced, their supplemental payment will be increased from $125 to $150 a month.

Other improvements in the contract:

- Employes will receive a 10th paid holiday, the day before Christmas, starting this year.
- The vacation schedule was improved by allowing 2½ weeks of paid vacation to workers with over five years seniority and five weeks vacation for those with seniority of 25 years or more.
- As much as two days of personal time will be given employes to do with as they wish. Workers with one to four years of service will receive one day of personal time this year and two days a year starting in 1974.
- Major medical maximum benefits were increased from $100,000 to $250,000 starting July 1. Medical coverage was extended to include certain mouth diseases, as of July 1, 1974, and psychologists' care in 1976. Maximum medical benefits for pensioners were raised from $8,000 to $10,000.
- The company liberalized the bereavement leave provision to give employes lost time benefits for deaths of additional relatives. They now receive time off for close relatives' deaths.

In addition, the new contract restores service credits to workers who lost them as a result of the unions' 101-day strike against the company three years ago. Also, the company agreed to supplement unemployment compensation for laid-off workers, so that they would be taking home up to 50 percent of their previous earnings.

Meanwhile, in Pittsburgh, the Coordinated Bargaining Committee went ahead with Westinghouse negotiations. Contracts covering about 65,000 workers expire on June 10 at midnight. Union negotiators turned down a company offer made a few days before the agreements' expiration date, saying it did not come close to meeting the needs of workers, "especially in these days of rapidly spiraling prices."

URW Strike Ends:

Pension Gains Mark Goodrich Accord

Akron, O.—A new three-year agreement between the Rubber Workers and B. F. Goodrich Co. providing for significant pension gains over the union's earlier agreement with Goodyear has been ratified by a majority of Goodrich workers.

URW members at Goodrich plants here and in Marion, O., and Ft. Wayne, Ind., unanimously approved the pact which must be ratified by a majority of both members and local unions to become effective. The three locals that have already voted on it account for 5,500 of the 10,500 workers affected. The other four locals involved are scheduled to vote on June 10.

The agreement ended a 23-day walkout, which began on May 8 when talks betweeen Goodrich and the union broke off. The old contract expired on Apr. 20.

URW President Peter Bommarito said the settlement "exceeded greatly" the Goodyear agreement reached on Apr. 24.

While wage increases provided under the Goodrich pact are about the same as those called for in the Goodyear agreement, the Goodrich settlement provides superior pension benefits and better job security, Bommarito said.

It calls for wage boosts of up to 80.8 cents an hour over the next three years. Except at the company's Akron and Marion plants, wages will be increased 28.8 cents an hour this year, effective July 2; 28 cents an hour in 1974, and 24 cents an hour in 1975.

Bommarito said wage increases at Akron and at Marion will total 67 cents over the three-year period, "in recognition of special competitive problems" in manufacturing operations at those locations. Hourly increases there are 15 cents this year, 28 cents next year, and 24 cents in 1975.

The Goodrich agreement raises retirement benefits from $7.75 to $9.50 a month per year of service in 1973, to $9.75 next year, and to $10 in 1975. At Goodyear, pension benefits would rise from $7.75 to $8.50 per month for each year of service.

Early retirement provisions also would be better at Goodrich than under the terms reached with Goodyear. The Goodyear pact permits workers to retire at 55 on a pension reduced four-tenths of 1 percent per month until they reach the social security age of 62. Under the Goodrich contract, those with 30 years of service may retire at 55 with no reduction in pension benefits.

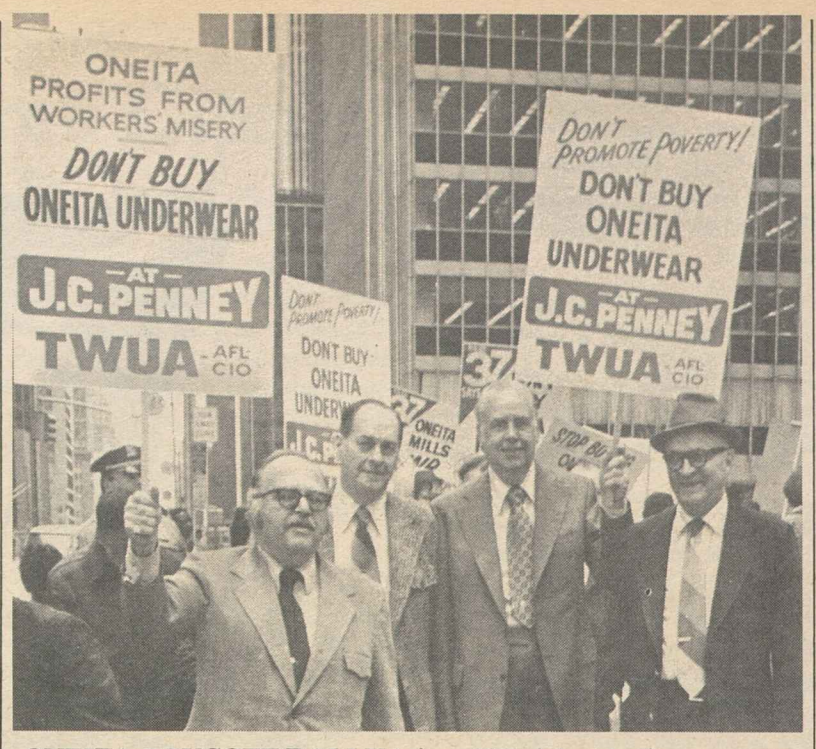
Bommarito said the union will ask Goodyear to reopen negotiations on the contract that was reached in April, with the intention of equalizing pension benefits with those at Goodrich.

The Goodrich pact also contains a precedent-setting job security provision under which workers laid off at one company plant because of the closedown of some operation will have preference in hiring at other Goodrich plants. These workers will retain full pension and vacation rights and other fringe benefits earned at the plant which laid them off.

Other terms of the Goodrich agreement parallel the Goodyear contract and include liberalizations in the areas of group life insurance, survivor income, weekly benefits for accident and sickness disabilities and medical care expenses.

Operations covered by the Goodrich settlement include tire plants at Akron; Los Angeles; Miami, Okla.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Oaks, Pa., and Ft. Wayne, Ind. Also covered are industrial rubber products manufacturing facilities here and in Marion.

The union is now attempting to reach a settlement with Uniroyal and Firestone, each of which employs about 19,000 URW members.



ONEITA BOYCOTT RALLY brings 300 pickets to the corporate headquarters of J. C. Penney in New York City. The pickets included, from left, Sec.-Treas. Harry Avrutin of the New York State Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; John Cadden, assistant joint board manager with the Textile Workers Union of America; Vice Pres. Charles J. Garrahan of the Clothing Workers, and Don Elberson, director of the Consumer Assembly of New York. The TWUA has been on strike at Oneita Knitting Mills plants in South Carolina since Jan. 15.

Court Assails Abuse Of Migrants' Rights

A federal court judge directed the Labor Dept. to stop participating in federally funded state programs that discriminate against migratory and seasonal farm workers.

Judge Charles R. Richey of the U.S. District Court in Washington declared that Labor Dept. officials "knowingly granted funds to state employment services that have violated the Constitution" and federal laws.

The court stopped short of ordering the Labor Dept. to cut off funds to programs that have a history of discrimination and other unlawful practices, as was sought by the 88 farm workers and 17 organizations that filed the suit.

But Judge Richey did warn the Labor Dept. the court would use its contempt powers to order the cutoff of federal funds if the department continues to support such programs.

He also gave the department additional time to implement a 13-point program it set up after its own 10-month study disclosed the discriminations.

In addition, the court gave the department until June 25 to show why a special master or hearing examiner should not be established to monitor its actions.

These are some of the violations by state agencies operating through completely federal funding found by the court:

- Denying the full range of employment services such as testing and counseling to minority farm workers.
- Referring migrant farm workers to employers who violated minimum wage and child labor laws.
- Processing interstate clearance orders that discriminated by allowing employers to tell in advance that they wanted farm workers of a certain race, national origin, sex or age group.
- Referring migratory and seasonal farm workers to jobs where the living and working conditions violated housing, health and sanitary laws.
- Referring farm workers to unlicensed crew leaders or to crew leaders who operate illegally.

Attorneys for the Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc., representing the charging parties, had asked that all funding be stopped for the discriminatory programs. Judge Richey said that such "relief" would hurt the farm workers themselves.

The Labor Dept. study, which the court now asks be implemented, turned up the fact that the department's manpower and employment agencies actually serve farm employers more than the migrant farm workers they are supposed to help.

CORRECTION

John C. Shinn, deputy assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations and a career government employe, died May 28. In the June 2 issue of the AFL-CIO News, Shinn's first name was incorrectly listed as James.

Shell Strike, Boycott End In New Pacts

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' four-month strike against Shell Oil Co. and Shell Chemical Co. has ended with ratification of new two-year contracts at five Shell plants, OCAW President A. F. Grospiron announced.

The pacts are similar to one approved last month by union workers at Shell's big refinery and chemical plant at Pasadena, Tex.

Grospiron also announced the end of the union's consumer boycott against Shell products, which had the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Terms of the new contracts include wage increases of 6 percent this year and 27 cents an hour next year, expanded medical, surgical and hospital insurance coverage and other fringe benefit improvements.

Grospiron said the new contracts also include a compromise health and safety clause which provides for "meaningful participation by the union through joint labor-management health and safety committees."

The clause also requires Shell to give certain sickness and death data to the union and provides that negotiations on health and safety matters can continue under closed contracts, Grospiron said.

The settlements involve some 2,200 OCAW workers at Shell facilities here, at Long Beach and Martinez, Calif.; at Anacortes, Wash., and at Norco, La.

At its height, the walkout involved about 4,000 union members. The strike began Jan. 24 on the West Coast, Jan. 26 on the Gulf Coast, and Feb. 1 in Denver.

In concluding the boycott, Grospiron expressed thanks to other unions, medical and environmental groups and others which had supported the effort.

"We appreciate the help extended by those who recognized that our efforts in the area of occupational health also had a bearing on the general environment and public health," he said.

The Shell strike was the second since OCAW's contracts with the nation's major oil firms expired last Dec. 31. The union struck Mobil's Beaumont, Tex., plant for three days before the company signed a new agreement.

All other major companies, except Standard Oil of California, have now reached agreement with the union.

Maritime Unions Hit Bid to Restrict Strikes Affecting Hawaiian Trade

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. told a Senate subcommittee that improved labor-management relations have substantially lessened the risk of strikes that would cut off sea commerce with Hawaii and other offshore areas.

A bill to expand the Taft-Hartley Act's 80-day "cooling-off period" to a 240-day ban on maritime strikes that affect Hawaii would not help resolve disputes and could make settlements more difficult, the department testified.

MTD Administrator O. William Moody, Jr., agreed that Hawaii has a vital stake in avoiding disruption of its ocean commerce—and he stressed that both labor and management in the maritime industry recognize "the absolute necessity of providing a voluntary solution before an unwarranted arbitrary one is forced upon us."

Moody, accompanied by MTD Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin, stressed however that the possibility of a strike remains "the only effective means by which the worker can seek to bring management to the bargaining table." Without the ability to apply economic pressure, "we question whether the process of free collective bargaining would function at all."

The union officials cautioned that "any legislation designed simply to delay the strike, without likewise denying management the use of profits earned during the delay, is patently discriminatory against labor."

And experience in the maritime industry with the 80-day no-strike injunction "indicates that strike postponements accomplish little if anything toward solving the ultimate question of a settlement between management and labor."

Moody also expressed labor's grave concern with a provision that would allow an injunction halting a strike to be obtained by the governor—in contrast to the Taft-Hartley requirement that only the President can seek an injunction, and then only in a stoppage creating a national emergency.

He warned that "this precedent could provide a strike-breaking, union-busting tool for labor's enemies who are legion in certain mainland states which have imposed on workers and their unions so-called right-to-work laws."

In spite of past failures, Moody told the Senate Merchant Marine subcommittee, the maritime industry "now realizes the need to increase our labor-management relations skills" and is working together in a labor-management-government National Maritime Council "to bring about the kind of responsible voluntarism which we believe is essential."

He told the Senate panel: "We have high hopes of success in this joint endeavor if for no other reason than that it is in our best economic interest to do so."

Air Line Pilots Name Two Staff Attorneys

The Air Line Pilots Association named Barbara J. Thorson and Daniel M. Katz as staff attorneys in their Washington, D.C., offices.

Mrs. Thorson previously served as a legal specialist with the Labor Dept., and as a general labor attorney for the National Labor Relations Board. Katz was an NLRB attorney for four years.

Plasterers Get Grant to Train, Upgrade 810

The Plasterers & Cement Masons will train 810 jobless and underemployed workers under a new federal contract with the union and the Portland Cement Association.

The $751,000 grant coming from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare will finance training programs in 23 states.

Pre-apprenticeship training will be given to 510 workers, with at least 65 percent coming from the disadvantaged unemployed. Special efforts will be made to recruit Vietnam era veterans, the Labor Dept. said.

Another 300 training slots will be reserved for skills upgrading of union journeymen. The length and type of training will depend on individual and local needs.

Full Employment

THE MAY UNEMPLOYMENT figures have highlighted an important development in the nation's economy — the six-month stagnation of joblessness at a level of 4.4 million persons.

The half-year of unchanging unemployment levels comes during a period of booming economic growth when joblessness normally drops as the demand for labor intensifies.

The Administration's economic policies are the root cause of a continuing high level of unemployment. But as in a number of other policy areas the Administration is trying to side-step and duck, raising instead the question of whether 5 percent unemployment is not in effect full employment in the economy of the 1970s.

This is a patently phony issue. No honest analysis can countenance 4.4 million persons unemployed and call the result full employment.

The AFL-CIO has made the point that the entire concept of full employment is a neglected area of concern and implementation. Six months ago Nat Goldfinger, the federation's research director, focused on this issue in an article in The Federationist. He wrote:

"About two decades have passed since Congress, the Executive Branch or academic economists paid much attention to the subject of full employment . . .

"Full employment, as organized labor views it, means job opportunities at decent wages for all those who are able to work and seek employment. Under such conditions, the unemployed, at any point in time, would be temporarily jobless—such as new entrants into the labor force, people moving from one job to another or from one part of the country to another, or people who are temporarily unemployed as a result of seasonal fluctuations.

"A careful examination of the American job market would show that under current conditions, full employment in the American economy would probably involve an unemployment rate in the neighborhood of 2 or 2.5 percent. Moreover, private and public efforts to reduce the employment impact of seasonal changes and to reduce the duration of spells of unemployment could reduce it to 2 percent of the civilian labor force.

"Business spokesmen, academic economists and political leaders should stop playing games with the economic and social objective of full employment. If their goal is a 5 percent or 4 percent unemployment rate, they may have reasons for such a choice, but their objective is not full employment.

"If trade-offs of different economic goals are thought to be necessary in establishing second-best objectives, whatever trade-off is involved in the employment goal should logically start from a well-defined full employment base. In the view of the AFL-CIO, the full employment objective should be the top priority."

That was six months ago. Today the Administration talks in general terms of a 4.5 percent rate by the end of 1973 and intimates that this is really full employment. This is a far, far cry from the reality of the problem, an abdication of a basic responsibility to foster the economic health of the nation.

In the 1970s full employment is a fundamental requirement in a work-oriented, free society if that society is to make steady and peaceful advances.

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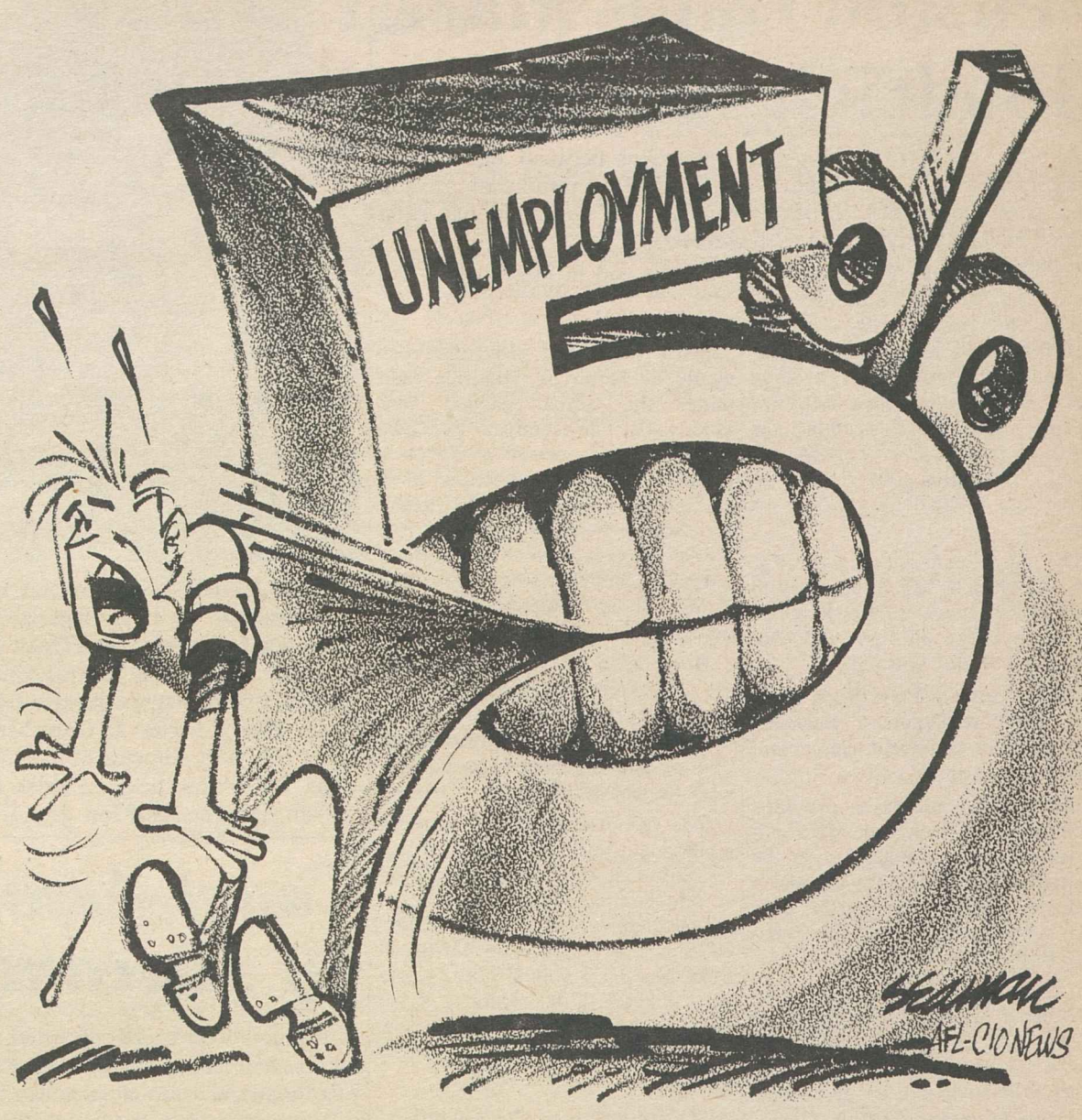
'Somebody Get Me Out of Here!'



A Word Edgewise:

Cotton Lovers Sweat Worse Over Polyester Than Weevils

By John P. Roche

FORGIVE ME FOR NOT WRITING about Watergate. For the moment, I am concerned about a far more serious problem. Where in Heaven's name has all the cotton gone?

Among the problems I inherited from my ancestors, who must have lived in moist Irish caves with an average year-round temperature of 60 degrees, is an incredible tendency to (as my mother would have put it) perspire. My father, a man of direct words who had the same problem, simply said that I "sweated like a horse" the minute the heat reached about 70.

It can be embarrassing. For almost a quarter of a century now I have been attending college or university commencement exercises where, invariably, the faculty sits in the hot sun on the platform. If you have a Ph.D., you get a break: you have a long-sleeved academic gown. (The M.A. gown has short sleeves, so you have to wear a jacket under it.) But how far can you strip?

I once contemplated wearing a bathing suit under one of those monstrous monk's robes, black and heat absorbent, but the problem is that you need pants sticking out the bottom or else you look like a Hare Krishna devotee. So I suffered from the rhetoric and heat and usually ended up sopping wet. The first thing I did after watching the youngsters commence was go home and take a 20-minute shower.

Now it is worse. At least in the good old days you could buy cotton clothing: underwear, shirts, socks and suits. Cotton had the advantage of absorbing a good deal of the moisture. Today the garment industry has sentenced me to summer life in a suit of armor called "polyester," which as best I can discover has the advantage of being "drip-dry." The reason it is drip-dry is simple: it simply doesn't absorb any moisture. Naturally, it dries fast.

Take, for example, short-sleeved cotton shirts. I had a dozen made to order in Saigon in 1966, but they have reached the point of no-return. So I called my faithful haberdasher in Cambridge, and said, casually, "Send me a dozen cotton short-sleeved shirts, 16½ neck." He sounded as though I had ordered a dozen hand-grenades. "We haven't had any of those for three years. We do have a good two-thirds polyester, one-third cotton."

I observed that this was the definition of a sweat-suit, not a shirt, and he promised to call the manufacturer. A week later he called me back with the news that he had obtained six long-sleeved broadcloth shirts, but the manufacturers had never heard of a short-sleeved model. I grabbed the six for luck—I'm running short of long-sleeved cotton shirts, too. But I didn't quit.

I PUT MY INDEFATIGABLE WIFE on the mission, and in addition asked her to get me a dozen pair of cotton shorts. (Boxer style, not those knitted things.) By coincidence she happened to be on the lookout for a cotton summer dress. Bless her, on her seventh try in downtown Boston she did find the cotton shorts, but as for the shirts—no go. (She had the same difficulty with a cotton dress, but she can write a guest column on that sometime.)

Everywhere she went they had lovely plastic (as I think of them) polyester shirts, made in Hong Kong, Japan, Madagascar or some such esoteric place. But when she asked for cotton, they just looked stunned. It was rather like asking for coal for your furnace—"Coal?" "For your furnace?" How about a buggy whip?

So where has all the cotton gone? To Saigon? I'm not sure, but operating on that assumption I am trying to find a friend who is heading for Vietnam and will stop off to pick up a dozen shirts for me and another cotton suit. But no polyester or I will sign up with Hanoi.

For Professional Care!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Outlined by Humphrey:

Eleven Major Failures Cited In Nixon Economic Policies

By Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

THE RECENT GALLUP POLL indicates that the American public recognizes the high cost of living as the No. 1 issue facing the nation. Every wage earner knows it costs more to feed, clothe, and house his family. And, despite rosy predictions from the Nixon Administration, every wage earner feels that conditions are going to get worse, not better.

The Nixon Administration stabilization program has failed to stabilize anything, with the singular exception of the working American's wages. But, the failure of the Administration's economic program is broader than just prices and wages.

Across the board—from the price of gold, to balance of payments, to stock market decline, to consumer confidence, to increasing interest rates—the economic policies of this Administration spell disaster. Let me outline chapter and verse.

First, the Consumer Price Index announced in late May showed prices advancing at an annual rate of 9.2 percent during the last three months, almost four times the Administration's stated inflation control goal. The average family grocery bill is now $208 above that of last year. The median price for a new home is up more than $3,500 over a year ago.

Second, unemployment is still a shocking 5 percent—with no prospect of getting back to full employment. More than 4.4 million Americans are jobless. More than 2 million Americans are forced to work part-time. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are underemployed, and still more Americans are among the "hidden employed."

Yet, the Administration proposes to close down the public employment program and impose guidelines on social service programs that will force more Americans off payrolls and onto welfare rolls.

Third, the last year has been one of income retreat for the average working family. The average hourly earnings of blue-collar workers—over 50 million workers—increased 5.4 percent—that is less than the wage standard established by the Pay Board. Prices increased over 6 percent.

Actual buying power for the average working family is less today than it was a year ago. But the compensation of top executives increased an average of 13.5 percent in 1972, and some had salary increases of over 200 percent.

Productivity of the American worker increased 4.2 percent in 1972, and has continued upward this year. That productivity is not translated into real gains for workers.

Fourth, we see booming profits and soaring profit margins for the big corporations. Corporate profits are skyrocketing. No board, commission, or Cost of Living Council is holding them down.

Before-tax profits have jumped $11.6 billion in the first quarter, an adjusted annual rate of $113.1 billion. That translates into after-tax profits of $61 billion—a full 23 percent ahead of the first quarter of 1972.

For individual industries, it means, for example: Eighty-five percent increase in the profits of the steel industry. Seventy percent increase in the profits of the paper industry. Sixty-five percent increase in the profits for the building materials industry. Forty-five percent increase in profits for the special machinery industry.

Fifth, the balance-of-payments deficit is up to $10.2 billion, $1.6 billion more than last quarter of 1972.

Sixth, and closely related to the balance-of-payments deficit is another economic horror—dollar devaluation. The dollar has been devalued two times since 1969. And each time, it has cost the American people. The dollar today is worth 77 cents compared to the base year of 1967. After the 1971 devaluation, the trade deficits tripled from $2.6 billion to $6.8 billion.

And, a worsening trade deficit plus speculation on the dollar—with the participation of American multinational companies acting against American economic interest—produced another devaluation in February of this year.

Seventh, we have the run on gold. The price of gold on the London market is over $110 an ounce. The gold price today is approximately three times the official exchange rate—causing the worth of the dollar to skid to record lows.

Eighth, is the decline of the stock market—a Dow average of over 1000 plummeted to the 800s, indicating investor uncertainty and uneasiness with the stabilization program.

Ninth, is high interest rates. The nation is threatened by a credit crunch, tight monetary policy, and rising interest rates. The prime rate has increased to 7¼ percent, three-month Treasury bills have increased, prime commercial paper has increased, finance and consumer credit rates have increased, and increases have occurred in business and residential mortgage loan rates.

Tenth, is the $78 billion of deficit spending. More than one-fourth of the total debt of the United States has been added since 1969. And each year since 1969 the budget has been presented to the Congress with a deficit—a deficit that reflected slack in the economy, causing revenue shortfalls and gross economic mismanagement.

The eleventh economic condition is the most severe—loss of consumer confidence in the economic policies of this Administration. This loss of confidence is reflected at all levels of our economy—in on-again, off-again controls, in the talk and nontalk about a tax increase, and in the specter of a possible recession.

The American people are crying for leadership. But the government seems paralyzed: It is paralyzed by a Watergate scandal that seems to have brought a halt to top policymaking. It is paralyzed by economic advisers frozen in their philosophic approach to the cost of living problem. It is paralyzed by the inability of the Administration to grasp the enormity of the economic failure it created.—*From a speech by Sen. Humphrey on the Senate floor.*

Family Needs Ignored:

Business Groups Intensify Drive To Kill Welfare Aid for Strikers

THE VERY GROUPS that put so many giveaways and tax loopholes for business on the books are now trying to block aid for the needy children and families of workers involved in labor disputes, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis declared.

He said the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have joined in a nationwide, concerted drive to block food stamps and other emergency public aid from reaching families that need help because the father is on strike.

The well-financed NAM-Chamber of Commerce campaign—stretching from federal agencies and Congress to state legislatures and city halls—is laced with canned editorials, pamphleteering and sloganeering that ignores and distorts the basic issue of human need, Perlis charged on Labor News Conference.

Perlis said that singling out the hungry children and families of workers for harsh treatment contradicts the long-standing concept that public aid goes to people with a demonstrated need.

A worker is forced to strike as a last resort against the impossible working conditions or impossible economic conditions of his employer, Perlis declared. Fault-finding has no place in the American system of public help for people who are in need, he asserted.

Perlis scored attempts by the Chamber of Commerce and some academicians to discover or invent statistics on public aid to the needy families of striking workers. No hard and accurate statistics are available, he stressed. Records spelling out the reasons that families in need have to seek public assistance have never been kept.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE MAJOR COMPLAINTS of the American colonists in their struggle for independence was that the British government was seeking to maintain the colonies as suppliers of raw materials rather than permitting them to develop manufacturing.

This has always been the common complaint of colonies which find themselves limited to the status of producers of raw materials. Now, by an irony of economic history, the United States is taking on some of the aspects of a colony once again.

It is a development—limited though it may now be—that is of deep concern to organized labor.

Take the lumber industry. The United States actually exports logs—the raw material of the industry—and imports more than one-fifth of the lumber—processed logs—that it uses for home building, furniture and similar articles in the United States.

This export of logs has contributed greatly to the huge increase in the price of lumber products in the United States, increases that have added as much as $1,500 to the construction cost of the average home. As labor economists have pointed out, the uncontrolled export of logs has produced shortages at the very time that there is a rising demand for lumber and wood products at home.

"This huge industrial nation, therefore, has been placed in the position of an underdeveloped colonial economy—exporting substantial amounts of the raw material (logs) and compelled to import substantial amounts of lumber," it has been pointed out by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

Nor is this "colonial" role restricted to the lumber industry.

The United States exports huge quantities of hides and skins. These same raw materials come back as leather and shoes—manufactured in other countries—to the point that the boot and shoe industry in the United States is one of the hardest hit when it comes to jobs.

In its effort to overcome a steadily growing imbalance in foreign trade, the Nixon Administration has pushed for ever-growing export of agricultural products. The grain deals with the Soviet Union are a prime example. But this export of the raw materials that normally would go into the feeding of such finished products as cattle, hogs and poultry adds up to shortages at home and so more inflation.

THE EXPORT of surplus agricultural products, of course, is highly desirable, but their export to the detriment of the American economy and so that of the American people is another matter. To consummate the wheat deal, the Administration gave the Soviet Union more than a bargain in price, shipping costs and financing.

So much so that AFL-CIO President George Meany has remarked that he wished the American people could get as good a deal from their own government.

The tremendous growth of the multinationals also has played a crucial role. What they are doing in essence is transferring huge amounts of their manufacturing work to other countries to profit by tax advantages, lower wages and favorable tariff legislation. The "raw materials" they export in this process may not always be physical. They are know-how and technology, but they represent a loss to the United States, nevertheless.

It is ironical that the United States, long the leader in the industrial revolution of the past century and a half, should now find its people deprived of industrial jobs in a score of fields simply because it is more profitable for American capital to do its manufacturing abroad, or more profitable to ship logs to other countries rather than work them into lumber at home.

Organized labor—in the case of logs—has asked for effective controls on their export until there is a balance between supplies and demand at home.

BIG BOOSTERS of giveaways and tax loopholes for business are now trying to block aid for needy families of workers involved in labor disputes, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Spencer Rich, left, of the Washington Post and Donald Finley of United Press International. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

U.S. Lag Cited On Rights in Public Sector

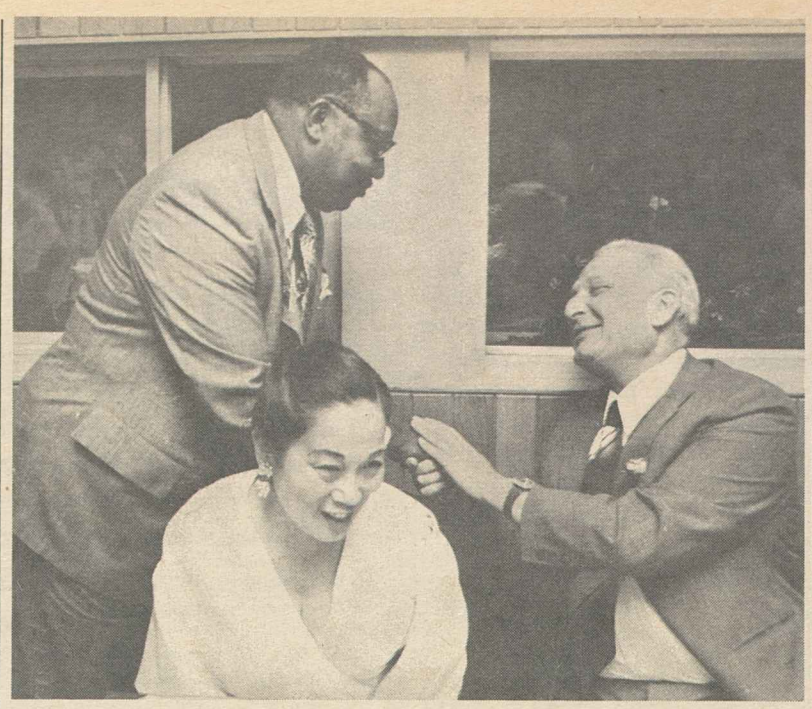
Tel Aviv, Israel—American government employes have fewer rights and protections than their counterparts in virtually every other land, the president of the State, County & Municipal Employes told an international conference.

Jerry Wurf, speaking at a Histadrut-sponsored Conference on Public and Cooperative Economies in Democratic Societies, said American laws and attitudes affecting government workers "date from the time of common law, when the state was viewed as the sovereign and the sovereign could do no wrong.

"We've come to know that such concepts of sovereignty can be disastrous when applied to labor-management relations," Wurf told a conference workshop on public employe unions, "but the common law influence persists."

He said it was time to stop experimenting with different forms of laws and regulations for public employes "and to recognize that public employes—like private sector workers—have one basic concern, and that is equity."

The North American delegation to the conference included Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; William Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Stanley Ruttenberg, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and a number of leading economists. The conference marked the 50th anniversary of Histadrut's labor enterprises section.



NEW ISRAELI PRESIDENT Ephraim Katzir is congratulated by William Pollard, left, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, at his first public appearance following his election. The occasion was a reception in Tel Aviv on the opening of a Histadrut conference on Public and Cooperative Economies in Democratic Societies. In the foreground is the Philippine ambassador to Israel, Mrs. Rafaelita H. Soriano.

Congress Defies Nixon, Votes Health Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

of the most common killers—heart disease, kidney disease, cancer and stroke.

● Training in the allied health professions and public health specialties—aimed at meeting a shortage of skilled hospital and laboratory workers other than doctors and nurses.

Despite the Administration's opposition to continuation of these programs, the likelihood of a presidential veto appears to have diminished because of the virtually unanimous votes in Congress. In 1970, Nixon vetoed a bill extending the Hill-Burton program—and Congress promptly overrode his veto.

Meanwhile, another challenge to the Administration's efforts to cut back federal health programs neared final action in Congress.

A House-Senate conference committee was meeting in an effort to reconcile two versions of a bill establishing a new program of federal grants to help local communities establish or improve emergency medical care operations—such as quick transportation of accident victims to properly staffed and equipped hospital emergency centers.

The final version will include an amendment passed by both the House and Senate requiring the Administration to keep open the eight U.S. Public Health Service hospitals that serve merchant seamen and other authorized groups.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare is seeking to close six of the hospitals. The legislation, if finally enacted and signed by the President, would require congressional approval before any of them could be closed.

In other developments:

● The House voted 384-13 approval of a trimmed-down version of the vocational rehabilitation bill the President vetoed earlier this year. The new version of aid to the physically handicapped would authorize less funds than the vetoed bill but about $140 million more than the President's budget proposal for the coming fiscal year. Congress failed to override the veto of the earlier bill but sponsors predicted the smaller price tag of the new bill would assure a two-thirds vote to override if it should be vetoed.

● The Senate voted 85-10 approval of a bill by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) directing the President to set up machinery to allocate sparse supplies of gasoline and oil so that each region of the country will receive a fair share. It also requires that independent dealers get petroleum supplies from the big companies that normally supply them.

Repeal of R-T-W Law Sought in South Dakota

Pierre, S.D.—The South Dakota AFL-CIO has launched a petition drive for a referendum seeking repeal of the "right-to-work" provision in the state constitution.

The petition campaign was kicked off at a rally of delegates from 100 union locals at Huron. At least 31,000 signatures will be needed to qualify the amendment proposal for ballots in the 1974 general election.

President Clifford W. Shrader of the state labor council said the so-called RTW clause was sold to South Dakota voters with the argument that it would increase the earnings of workers.

But the facts prove the claims of the RTW lobby to be false, Shrader stressed.

In 1948, he noted, the state's per capita income was $67 above the national average. Today, South Dakota ranks 39th in per capita income and $715 below the national average.

Organized labor's effort to have the RTW repeal amendment initiated in this year's session of the state legislature was bottled up and died in committee.

Legislative campaigns were successful, however, in pushing through a number of labor-backed bills that included improvements in unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation.

The legislature voted to extend unemployment insurance coverage to all state employes, except elected and appointed officials and those employed in emergency public disaster relief work, effective July 1, 1974. The current law covers only workers in state hospitals and institutions of higher learning.

Another new law changes the way of determining the maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefit. As of July 1, the amount will be computed at the rate of 52 percent of the state's average weekly wage in covered employment in the previous year. The percentage increases to 56 percent on July 1, 1974.

While last year's average weekly wage is not yet known, based on the 1971 average of $114 the first step would produce a maximum weekly benefit of $60 and the second, $64.

The state workmen's compensation law, which now pays benefits equal to two-thirds of an employe's earnings but no more than $60 a week, will change on July 1 to provide benefits of 56 percent of the state's average weekly wage. The benefit amount will jump to 60 percent on July 1, 1974 and to two-thirds a year later.

Other enacted measures supported by labor provide unlimited coverage of hosiptal and medical expenses under workmen's compensation and increase death benefits to widows and dependent children, raise the state minimum wage from $1 an hour to $1.60, and call for a study on the feasibility of enacting a state labor relations act.

Two key senate bills opposed by labor were killed in committee. One would have barred unions from making contributions to political campaigns, supporting or seeking to defeat constitutional amendments, or initiating measures or other questions submitted to the electorate. The other would have brought back a law requiring unions to file annual financial reports with the state attorney general's office.

As Code Watchdogs:

ILO Weighs Plan For National Units

Geneva—The International Labor Organization will consider a proposal advanced by worker delegates to have its 123 member states establish national bodies composed of trade union, employer and government representatives in the ILO's own "tripartite" image.

Such bodies would serve as watchdogs over the observance by member countries of the ILO code of minimum labor standards which undergoes continual revision in the efforts of the United Nations agency to better the lot of workers.

These standards are drafted in the form of international conventions, or treaties, and formal recommendations by the labor, employer and government delegates who represent their countries at the annual ILO conference.

Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress, leader of the worker delegates to the ILO Governing Body, said that establishing tripartite machinery in member states to follow through on the ILO standards "would fill a gap."

Morris urged that the proposal to establish such units be studied by the ILO conference in 1975 because of the role they would give to both trade unions and employers in the "administration of the ILO code at the national level."

But Mrs. Zoia Mironova, the Soviet delegate, opposed the proposal. She asserted that it was a matter for each government to "determine for itself the ways and means" of implementing the ILO standards.

"I can understand," U.S. Worker Delegate Bert Seidman rejoined, "that in a country where there are no independent employer organizations and no free trade unions the whole question of national tripartite machinery is simply academic."

But, said Seidman, who is the AFL-CIO social security director, "we think that in any country where there are free trade unions and independent employer organizations there is definitely a need for such machinery and that it can play a very important role."

The proposal was adopted without any serious opposition from the government and employer sides of the 48-member executive group other than that of the Soviet government delegate.

Meanwhile, delegations were beginning to arrive for the start of this year's ILO conference, where the question of the right of workers to organize in unions of their choice and to bargain collectively is scheduled for a thorough airing.

In a report prepared for the 1973 general assembly of ILO members, an independent committee of experts put on record their suspicion that trade unions are under the government's thumb in Communist countries.

The experts noted that the constitutions of all Soviet bloc states provide that the "Communist Party is the leading core of organizations of working people."

Moscow has told the ILO that Soviet trade unions "carry out their work under the direction of the Communist Party," the committee said. It has confirmed, the committee continued, that the "direction given by the party is mainly provided through the trade union activity of party members."

This implies, the committee said with diplomatic understatement, that it is "legally impossible" to establish a trade union in the Soviet Union independent of the Communist Party.

Such a denial of the right of workers to establish organizations of their own choice would be a violation of the ILO convention on Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize, the experts ruled.

"The principle of free choice of trade unions is an essential element of the concept of freedom of association," the committee declared as it denounced attempts by governments to impose a single trade union organization.

Another report to the conference says that recent outbreaks of unrest among native workers in South Africa have "shattered" the assumption that industrial peace could be assured by denying Africans trade union rights.

It stressed that "one of the very first steps towards change in South Africa must be the immediate granting of full trade union rights to African workers."

Actors' Equity Battles Union-Busting in Texas

Fort Worth, Tex.—There's an Actors' Equity picket line in front of the Casa Manana Theater here, and performers throughout the nation consider it one of the most important battles their union has waged.

In 18 months of fruitless bargaining, the management of the Fort Worth Music Theater made it clear that its goal is to break the union. Equity actors struck on May 21 and management put together a company of local amateurs after 15 years of operating under Equity contracts.

Fort Worth may be far from Broadway but the picket line has included Equity President Theodore Bikel, Executive Sec. Donald Grody and such name stars as Rip Torn, Geraldine Page and Werner Klemperer (Colonel Klink on television).

The union said management declared it will not meet with union negotiators for "six or eight weeks, in order to see how things go."

Just before the strike, the management said it would agree to pay the Equity minimum of $175.88 a week to actors and chorus. But it accompanied this with a slash of salaries and juggling of job titles for directors, stage managers and choreographers.

Thus, a former assistant director was to be reclassified as assistant to the director with his salary dropped well below $100 a week.

It was a "rob Peter to pay Paul proposition," the union said.

Meanwhile, ticket sales have plummeted and less than one-third of the seats are filled with paying customers, Equity officials report.

The county AFL-CIO, which used to purchase blocks of tickets for union members, is giving full support to the strike.

Labor Asks Rate Probe:

No-Fault Insurance Pressed as Urgent

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress for "speedy action" on no-fault auto insurance and urged that the legislation be accompanied by a full-scale investigation of how auto insurance rates are set.

No-fault insurance alone "goes only half the distance towards total reform," the federation said. "The other half concerns rate-making—a complex and confusing gray area known and understood only by those most closely associated with the auto insurance industry."

Testifying for the AFL-CIO at Senate Commerce Committee hearings was Michael Gildea, assistant to Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Gildea said the no-fault bill sponsored by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) "should have been enacted long ago."

A 24-volume study by the Dept. of Transportation, completed in 1971, branded the existing insurance system "inefficient, overly costly, incomplete and slow." Hearings last year, he noted, further documented the case for no-fault legislation.

The need, Gildea said, "has been stated and restated, repeated and reiterated, made perfectly clear and then made clearer. American consumers don't want any more words, and they don't need any more proof. They want action."

Car owners should be assured that the proposed mandatory no-fault coverage will be made available to them at the lowest possible cost, Gildea stressed.

As a first step, he proposed that the Hart-Magnuson bill include a directive to the Secretary of Transportation to secure from the insurance commissioners of each state all pertinent information regarding their rate-setting procedures and guidelines.

"This information," he said, "could then become the basis for a full-scale investigation of auto insurance rate-making conducted by a study commission composed of insurers, consumers and regulators." Such a commission should be required to submit its findings to Congress no later than two years after enactment of the no-fault legislation, "by which time some form of no-fault auto insurance will be in effect in every state."

The Hart-Magnuson bill spells out federal guidelines for state no-fault programs that would require an insurance company to reimburse its customers promptly for medical expenses and lost wages resulting from an auto collision injury without lengthy and costly court procedures to determine which driver was at fault.

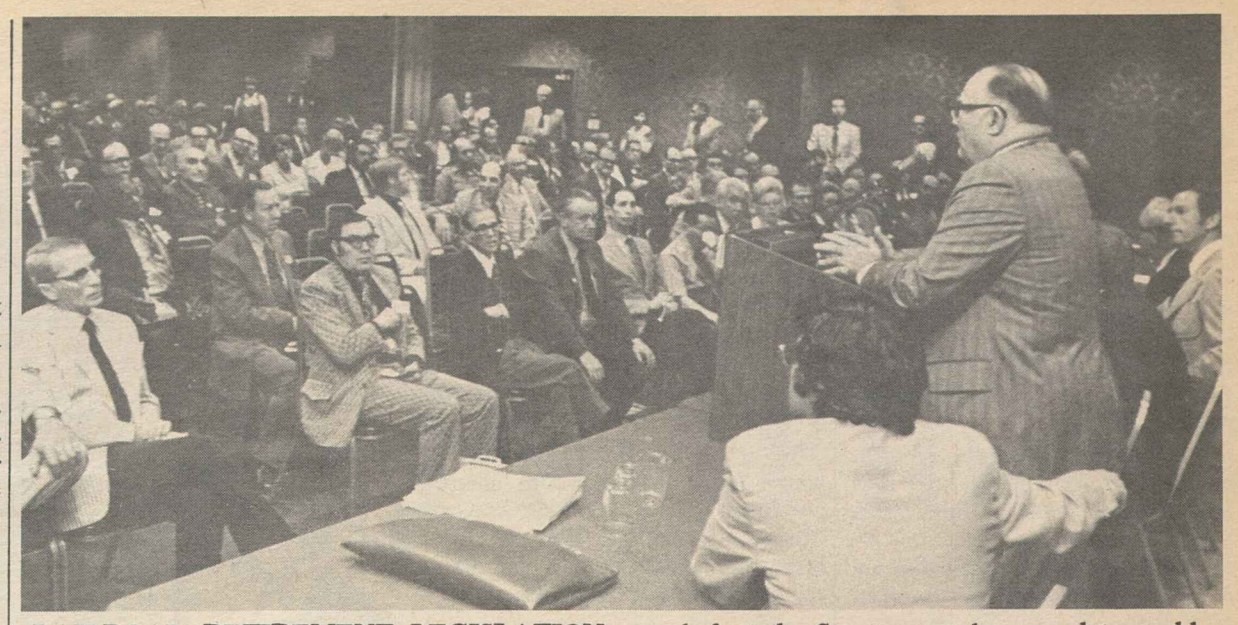
If states did not come up with acceptable plans within two years, a strong federal program would then be imposed.

The AFL-CIO testimony made a number of proposals for improvements in the pending legislation. The federation said insurance firms should be permitted to cancel or refuse to renew policies "only if the policyholder lost his operator's license or failed to pay his premiums."

It urged also clarifying language in the bill "requiring that insurance companies offer reduced auto insurance premiums to those policyholders who have health, life or disability income insurance or, as in many collective bargaining agreements, wage replacement coverage, and who elect to look first to these policies for such benefits."

Federal standards, coupled with the alternative of a federally imposed program, are needed to avoid adoption by the states of "bogus no-fault bills that benefit only insurance companies and attorneys at the continuing expense of the motoring public," Gildea stressed.

The Senate committee approved the Hart-Magnuson bill a year ago, in the 92nd Congress. But when it reached the Senate floor, a narrow 49-46 vote shunted it for referral to the Senate Judiciary Committee where it died with the adjournment of Congress.



RAILROAD RETIREMENT LEGISLATION now before the Senate must be passed to enable new contracts between U.S. railroads and 14 unions to take full effect, President C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks explains at a meeting of local union leaders. Nearly 1,000 of them converged on the nation's capital to lobby for the bill, already adopted by the House. The measure would permit the carriers to increase pension benefits, and assume a greater share of the premium.

High Court Denies Right to Buy Air Time for Editorial Messages

Radio and television stations may continue to refuse to sell commercial time to unions, political groups and other organizations that want to express a point of view on a controversial issue, the Supreme Court ruled.

It overturned an appellate court decision that had directed the Federal Communications Commission to draw up guidelines prohibiting stations that sell time for commercial announcements from arbitrarily refusing to sell time for editorial announcements.

The AFL-CIO, although not a direct party to the litigation, had filed a brief with the Supreme Court urging that the appellate decision be upheld.

Explaining the federation's interest in the outcome, the brief declared:

"The labor movement has continuously sought, and been continuously denied, the opportunity to utilize broadcast advertising time to reach the public on controversial issues of public importance."

While the Supreme Court decided the case by a 7-2 margin, the seven-member majority was divided in the reasoning by which the decision was reached.

A dissenting opinion by Justices William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall contended that refusal of broadcasters to sell air time for controversial views was an abridgement of freedom of speech.

The majority opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger contended that broadcasters are already held responsible for providing adequate and fair coverage of public issues and should have the same right as newspaper publishers to employ broad journalistic discretion in determining what material to use. And Justice William O. Douglas, joined in part by Justice Potter Stewart, contended that the First Amendment in fact prohibited any interference with the decisions of the station owners.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council statement, issued at an earlier stage of the litigation, noted that "radio stations have sometimes broadcast commercials soliciting listeners to patronize a store whose employes were on strike, and have then refused to sell the union time for an appeal to listeners to respect the picket line."

In other Supreme Court decisions of interest to labor:

- The court agreed to decide whether a foreign ship owner can ask a court to bar informational picketing by American unions.

The case arose in 1971 when six U.S. maritime unions picketed two Liberian-registered ships docked in Houston protesting runaway foreign-flag operations that result in loss of jobs to U.S. seamen and their replacement by low-wage foreign crews. Two Texas courts rejected jurisdiction and the shipowners appealed to the Supreme Court.

- The Supreme Court affirmed a lower court ruling requiring California to continue paying welfare benefits, pending full hearings, even though the complainants are challenging general state policy rather than adverse ruling on their individual cases.

Gas Producers Granted 73 Percent Price Hike

Consumers can look forward to substantial boosts in their gas bills as a result of a recent Federal Power Commission decision permitting three large producers to raise the price of new natural gas at the wellhead 73 percent above current levels.

The FPC approved applications from Texaco, Inc., Tenneco Oil Co. and Belco Petroleum Corp. requesting permission to sell about 36 billion cubic feet of natural gas a year to an independent pipeline company at 45 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The previous price established by the commission was 26 cents. The new price structure will yield the producers a return of 27.5 percent on total investment.

The commission, whose members are all Nixon appointees, granted the rate hikes under the agency's new optional-pricing procedure adopted last year. The procedure is aimed at stimulating exploration for new gas supplies.

The oil industry claims there is a shortage of proven reserves of natural gas. Consumer groups and some members of Congress dispute the claim, charging the industry's allegation is a contrivance to raise prices. The Justice Dept. this week went to court to try to force nine major oil firms to document the claimed shortage.

AFL-CIO economist George Taylor said FPC's approval of the rate increase "could mean as much as a 100 percent boost in the price of gas to U.S. consumers very soon." The increase will be passed on automatically to utility firms throughout the country, he said.

"The FPC's action in approving this tremendous escalation of pipeline rates is the opening wedge for action by other producers to come in for similar increases," Taylor said.

He said he doubts whether the rate boosts will increase the nation's natural gas reserves. "It will only line the pockets of the oil companies," he charged.

Conventions

Following are additions to the list of union conventions published in the June 2 issue of the AFL-CIO News:

The Graphic Arts International Union will hold its convention in St. Louis, Sept. 10-14.

The Wyoming State AFL-CIO convention is scheduled for Sept. 14-15 in Casper.

The Maine State AFL-CIO will meet in Portland, Oct. 3-5.

The New Hampshire state convention will be held in Bretton Woods, Oct. 5-7.

The Georgia convention will be held in Augusta, Oct. 17-19.

The convention of the Railway Carmen will be held in Kansas City, July 30-Aug. 10. The convention was incorrectly listed last week as opening on Aug. 10.

Appeals Court Rejects Agency Shop Challenge

Denver—The federal appeals court here has rejected a challenge to agency shop contracts that was financed by the legal arm of the National Right to Work Committee.

The commitee, supported by anti-union employers, has set up a legal fund to attack the union shop in courts while the parent body continues its propaganda campaigns for state laws prohibiting union and agency shops.

The case that reached the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals sought to nullify a contract that required employes of the McDonnell Douglas aircraft plant at Tulsa, Okla., either to join the Auto Workers or pay an agency shop fee equivalent to union dues as compensation for representation by the union in collective bargaining and contract enforcement.

A federal district court had initially dismissed the suit brought by a group of non-union employes who contended that part of the fee they paid in place of union dues was illegally used to support candidates and legislative programs that the plaintiffs opposed.

The appellate court in effect upheld the dismissal of the case. It noted that the Supreme Court has ruled that agency shop as well as union shop agreements are permitted under the National Labor Relations Act.

It cited a case involving the Railway Labor Act in which the Supreme Court had said that compulsory dues cannot be used for political causes to which members objected. But it noted that the Railway Labor Act restriction does not necessarily apply to unions under the NLRA and, in any event, the Auto Workers have a constitutional provision that allows persons objecting to political uses of their dues to claim and receive a partial refund.

Since such a refund procedure is available and the plaintiffs never sought to use it, the court said, their complaint is clearly without merit.

Rejection of the suit as void of any valid complaint against the union made it unnecessary for the court to decide whether different standards apply to union security agreements under the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act.

The "right to work" legal group, supported by multi-million dollar contributions, is itself the defendant in a suit brought by 10 unions.

The unions charge that the RTW committee and its legal fund violated the Landrum-Griffiin Act, which prohibits employer financing or encouragement of suits brought by workers against a union, unless the employer is a direct party to the case.

Hits 'Glaring Illogic':

Meany Assails Bid For Subminimum

(Continued from Page 1)

the measure "would represent an important step forward" and perhaps reverse the upward trend of the number of persons living in poverty.

The minimum wage should be increased to at least $2 an hour now, he declared, with an increase to $2.20 an hour one year after the effective date of the legislation and a further increase to $2.50 a year after that.

Meany reviewed the standard attacks on minimum wage legislation raised over the years by business and other opponents and cited official Labor Dept. studies showing that each increase in the minimum and extension of coverage benefited the economy and outweighed any "isolated adverse effects."

He stressed the need for extending coverage to all workers now unprotected, pointing out that they "are among the hardest-working, poorest-paid employes in the country today." He singled out the need to extend coverage to household workers, half of whom were paid less than $1 an hour in 1971.

Minimum wage opponents, Meany noted, have reacted to the positive findings in studies of minimum wage effects by "shifting the point of their attack. Most recently the target has been a lower minimum wage for young workers."

Reaffirming the unalterable opposition of the AFL-CIO to a subminimum, Meany said the real problem "is that the economy is generating too few jobs for all workers, old as well as young. The answer is the creation of more jobs—not a 'super low-wage' pool of exploitable young workers."

In light of Labor Dept. studies which failed to link youth unemployment to minimum wages, Meany asserted that how the Administration can urge a subminimum is "beyond comprehension."

As to the proposition advanced by Brennan, Meany said it would result "in employers firing fathers to hire sons, by extending the exemption from 18 to 20 years."

He pointed out the "glaring illogic" of the Administration's position by citing figures showing that the "critical area" of youth unemployment was minor when compared to the number of older workers seeking full-time employment, and that the higher jobless rate for blacks and veterans would dictate subminimums for those groups to meet their "critical" situations.

He urged that all minimum rates apply to all presently covered workers as well as those newly covered by the bill, rejecting the idea of a differential for agricultural or household workers or government employes.

"We do not believe that social legislation should be used to create second-class citizenship. We reject arguments that expansion of coverage must be postponed if the minimum wage is increased," he concluded.

House Votes to Increase Minimum Pay to $2.20

(Continued from Page 1)

defeated after the Erlenborn substitute was lost.

These are the major provisions of the House-passed bill:

- An immediate increase from $1.60 to $2.00 per hour for more than 34 million non-agricultural workers covered prior to 1966, moving to $2.20 an hour on July 1, 1974.
- For nonagricultural workers first covered by the 1966 amendments the increase is to $1.80 immediately, $2.00 on July 1, 1974 and $2.20 on July 1, 1975.
- An immediate increase for about 535,000 agricultural workers to $1.60 from the present $1.30, to $1.80 in 1974, $2.00 in 1975 and $2.20 on July 1, 1976.
- Coverage for about 5 million federal, state and local employes.
- Extension of the minimum wage to domestic household workers with $1.80 an hour immediately, $2.00 by 1974 and $2.20 on July 1, 1975. An estimated one million domestics would be involved.
- Reduction of the overtime exemption for transit employes moving from overtime after 48 hours to overtime after 42 hours per week after two years.
- Extension of the minimum wage and coverage to employes of conglomerates with annual sales of more than $10 million.
- Extension of the same overtime coverage to nursing home employes as for hospital workers.
- Extension of overtime coverage to maids and custodial workers of hotels and motels.

A proposal in the committee bill to reduce and ultimately repeal overtime exemptions for most workers in seasonal industries and agricultural processing was defeated in the House, 251 to 163.

Prior to the two days of debate and voting AFL-CIO President George Meany had written all House members calling on them to "vigorously oppose the Erlenborn substitute and all crippling amendments."

The Meany letter assailed the proposal for a subminimum youth wage as a "blatant incentive to employers to undercut the federal minimum wage by firing adults and hiring youth at a 'bargain basement' rate."

Last year minimum wage legislation died when a conservative coalition in the House prevented a conference with the Senate which had approved a more liberal measure compared to the GOP substitute adopted by the House.

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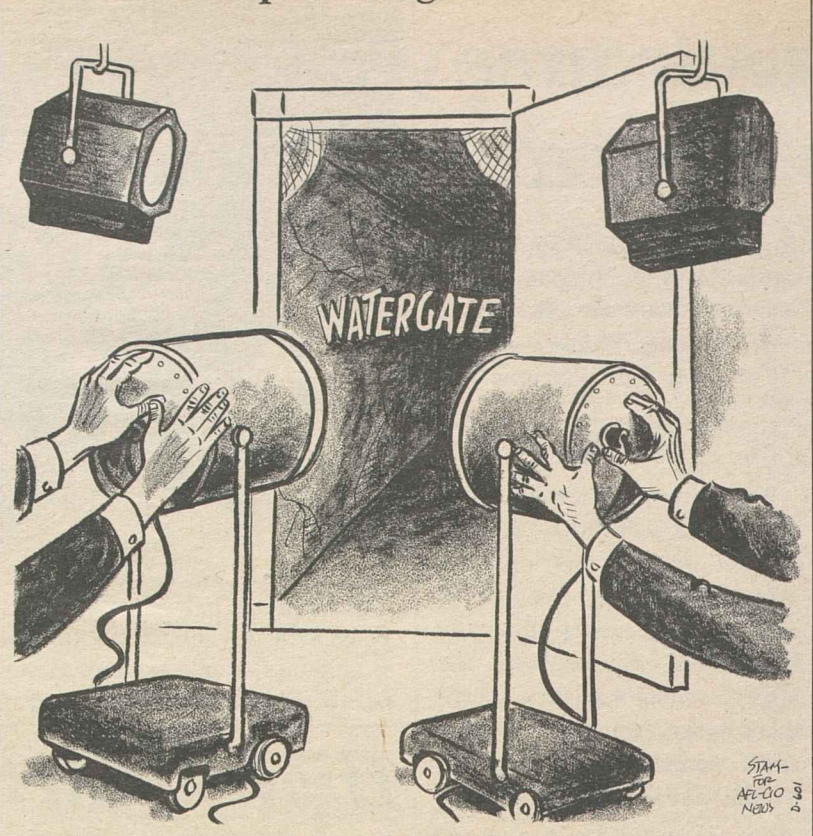
Keep the Lights on It!



5 Percent Jobless Rate Holds for Sixth Month

(Continued from Page 1)

BLS jobs report, "inflation continued at a rapid rate, profits skyrocketed, interest rates climbed sharply, speculation continued unchecked, and corporate executives received more than ever before.

"This dismal record is the direct result of Administration economic policies, which are inequitable and unfair to workers," Meany declared. "How much longer must America wait for effective, fair, equitable economic policies? How much longer can America afford to wait?"

The Nixon Administration has set a target of reducing unemployment to about 4.5 percent by year's end and lowering the inflation rate to 2.5 percent or less. BLS recently reported the annual rate of increase in the cost of living during the first three months of the year was running at 9.2 percent.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of persons out of work actually declined last month but the drop was in line with usual April-to-May movements. BLS said the number of people unemployed in May was 4,381,000, compared to 4,433,000 in April. The number of people holding jobs increased only slightly to 84,024,000 from April's 83,917,000, the bureau reported.

The number of nonfarm jobs registered a modest increase, rising by 150,000 to 75.2 million in May, following a similar gain in April.

Just as the overall jobless rate remained unchanged in May, there was little or no change in the major groups within the labor force. The unemployment rates for adult men and teenagers were 3.4 and 15.4 percent, respectively, the same as in April. For adult women, the rate was 4.6 percent, down from 4.7 percent in April.

The jobless rate for blue-collar workers held steady at 5.4 percent, but there was an increase in the unemployment rate among part-time workers from 8.4 percent in April to 8.6 percent last month.

The unemployment rate for blacks rose three-tenths of 1 percent over the month to 9.4 percent—more than twice the 4.4 percent rate for white workers.

Factory employes showed an increase in unemployment as their rate went from 4.3 percent to 4.5 percent. The jobless rate among 20-to-24-year-old Vietnam veterans continued high at 9.7 percent, compared to 7.6 percent for non-veterans in the same age group.

While the average work week for the whole private economy stayed at 37.3 hours during May, the work week in manufacturing dropped to 40.8 hours from April's 41 hours. Overtime in factories also declined slightly from 4.1 to 3.9 hours a week, BLS noted.

Average hourly earnings in May were $3.83 on a seasonally adjusted basis, an increase of one cent over the April figure, BLS said.

Food Leads Surge In Wholesale Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars—were $96.19 in April, 51 cents less than a year earlier.

Wholesale prices for farm products and processed foods and feeds increased 4.1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Prices of industrial commodities also showed a hefty rise for the fourth straight month, increasing 1.2 percent over the month.

The sharp rise in the price of food and farm products was all the more spectacular, since it came after an increase of only one-tenth of 1 percent in April. BLS said the May increase in the wholesale price of farm products resulted largely from higher prices for oilseeds, grains, livestock, fresh and dried vegetables, cotton and milk. Those increases more than offset lower prices for eggs, live poultry and fresh fruits.

The rise in wholesale prices for processed foods and feeds was almost entirely due to large increases for manufactured animals feeds, BLS noted. Animals feeds were up 26.8 percent over the April level, and 94.9 percent above the level of May 1972.

Higher prices for fuels were blamed for much of the increase in the industrial commodities index. Refined petroleum products accounted for a major part of the increase in fuels, BLS said. Prices for metals, lumber and wood products also jumped. Higher prices for cotton and manmade fiber textile products and apparel were registered. Inedible fats and oils and miscellaneous chemical products led the advance in chemicals.

Prices for machinery and equipment continued their upward spiral. In the pulp and paper group, the principal increases were for wastepaper, converted paper and paperboard products, paper and paperboard. Other price rises were for automotive parts, commercial and household furniture, floor coverings, concrete products, asphalt roofing, rubber and plastic products, jewelry, watches and clocks and cigars.

BLS said that of the 15 major commodity groups measured in its monthly survey of wholesale prices only one declined. The May index stood at 133.5 of the 1967 index base of 100, up 12.9 percent above a year earlier.

During the first four months of the Nixon Administration's Phase 3 anti-inflation program, wholesale prices have now increased by 22.8 percent.

Broadcasting Fairness Rule Reinforced

The fairness doctrine in broadcasting was reinforced when the Supreme Court recently refused to hear an appeal by a Pennsylvania radio station whose license renewal was rejected by the Federal Communications Commission.

The action was a victory for the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and a number of other groups that opposed the license renewal of station WXUR of Media, Pa., because of its biased attacks on labor and liberal organizations and its refusal to grant time for rebuttal.

The state federation asked the FCC in 1970 to let the station's AM and FM licenses expire.

The station is controlled by Faith Theological Seminary, Inc., which is headed by right-wing clergyman Dr. Carl McIntire.

Citing violations of the fairness doctrine, the state federation told the FCC that the station was a forum for anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic views without providing the targets of the attacks opportunity to reply.

The FCC agreed, finding that the station showed "total disregard of the fairness doctrine."

The station has regularly broadcast the 20th Century Reformation Hour, which featured attacks by Dr. McIntire on labor, civil rights groups, and other liberal organizations.

When the FCC denied the application for renewal of the licenses, the station appealed the decision. The FCC was upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia last September. It was this decision that the Supreme Court declined to review.

L. E. Black Dies, AFL-CIO Staffer

New Orleans—L. E. Black, an AFL-CIO field representative with the federation's regional office here, died of an apparent heart attack June 4 at his home in Monroe, La. He was 56.

Black was a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and held a number of positions in central and state labor councils before becoming an AFL organizer in 1954.

He joined the AFL-CIO organizing staff after merger, working with federation affiliates in Louisiana and Mississippi.

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Meany Says Nixon Freeze Reflects 'Failure of Policy'

Legal Plan Bill Passed By House

The House voted 257-149 approval of a labor-supported amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act that would allow unions and management to negotiate a new fringe benefit—a jointly administered legal services plan for workers.

Employer contributions to such plans are presently barred under a strict interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act, which spells out the forms of fringe benefits that can be financed by employers and administered jointly by unions and employers.

Under the House bill, and a similar Senate bill passed earlier this year, the collective bargaining process could be used to make a lawyer's services available to a worker or his family just as a doctor's services may be provided under a negotiated health plan.

One point of difference between the two versions will require a House-Senate conference to agree on the final form of the bill. The House added an amendment to give workers covered by a negotiated legal services plan a "free choice" of attorneys. Unless dropped or modified in conference, that would bar establishment of a "closed panel" of lawyers who have agreed to service the covered workers at specified fee levels.

Another union-opposed amendment was beaten back, however, on a 223-177 vote. This would have allowed employers to refuse to bargain over establishment or continuance of a legal services plan with-

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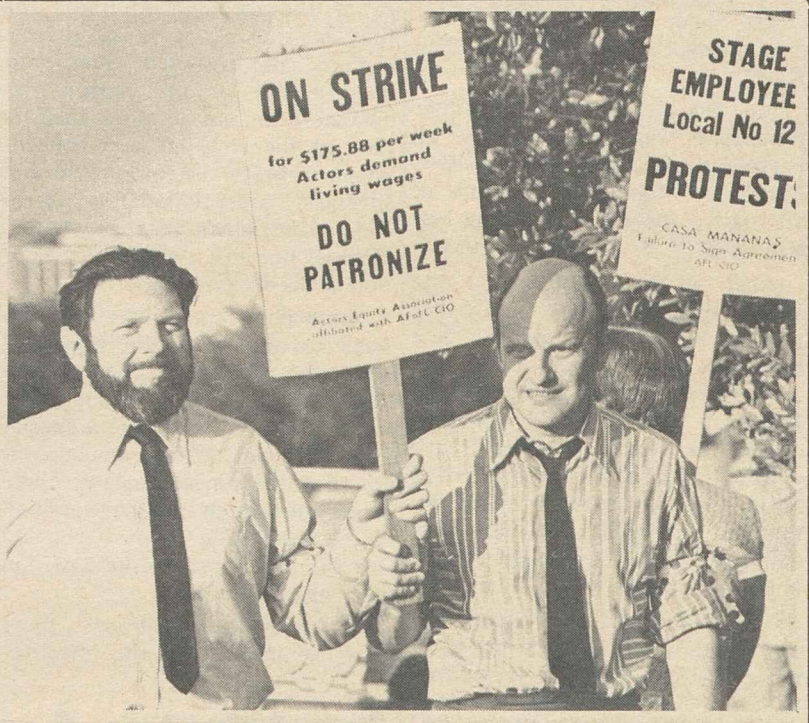

CASA MANANA THEATER strike in Fort Worth, Tex., gets top billing by Actors' Equity as the union's picket line features Equity President Theodore Bikel, left, and Werner Klemperer, who plays Colonel Klink on television. Equity struck May 21 after 18 months of fruitless bargaining made it clear management was out to break the union and end 15 years of union performances.

By Negotiators, Mediators:

Strike Role Upheld As Bargaining Prod

By David L. Perlman

San Francisco—The possibility of a strike is the lubricant that makes collective bargaining work in the opinion of the vast majority of participants in the fifth annual Collective Bargaining Forum here.

Defended with equal vigor was the right of management to take a strike—as an alternative to accepting contract terms sought by workers.

The forum, sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, brought together experienced negotiators from unions and management along with some of the nation's best-known mediators and arbitrators.

They explored with keen interest and mixed reactions methods by which both sides have voluntarily agreed on procedures to resolve contract deadlocks without resorting to a strike or lockout.

Major portions of the two-day program were devoted to the recent Steelworkers agreement barring an industrywide shutdown for at least four years, and to the innovative mediation-arbitration technique most common on the West Coast. (Story, Page 2.)

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, president of the collective bargaining institute, stressed in a welcome to the forum that the concept of "free collective bargaining, including ultimate recourse to strikes, is valid enough to withstand the most searching and critical appraisal."

Within that basic framework, he said, there is opportunity for ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

Crafts, Contractors Adopt Disputes Plan

A plan for speedy settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry to bring a marked reduction in work stoppages has been negotiated by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and 10 national contractors' groups.

The plan, developed during a year and a half of negotiations, establishes a new series of procedures and panels to process any disputes among the 17 BCTD craft unions.

Department President Frank Bonadio said in announcing the agreement that "jurisdictional disputes between the trades can be settled in a satisfactory manner by the procedures of the new plan without work stoppages."

The resulting decrease in construction costs should aid the fair employer in becoming more competitive, Bonadio added.

In stressing the need for effective enforcement, the plan provides that organizations failing to comply with the final decision of the impartial umpire may be fined from $250 to $1,000 a day for continued violations.

(Continued on Page 3)

Fairness, Results Asked in Phase 4

By James M. Shevis

President Nixon's 60-day freeze on retail prices represents "a failure of policy," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared, and organized labor "will look for concrete evidence" that the post-freeze Phase 4 will be "more effective, fair and equitable" than the previous phases of the past 22 months.

"We hope the President's action will hold the line on prices for the benefit of workers and consumers, who have been subjected in the past six months to the sharpest inflation in 22 years," Meany said.

"However, experience has taught us . . . to look at results, rather than to concentrate on rhetoric," he said.

Meany noted that the 60-day freeze on all goods and services, except raw farm products, pegs prices at their highest levels in a generation. Meanwhile, he said, workers' buying power is less than it was a year ago.

Nixon's action holds prices at levels no higher than those charged during the first eight days of June. His announcement, which came in a nationally televised broadcast, was tacit admission that his five-months-old Phase 3 economics stabilization program was a failure.

". . . Prices are going up at unacceptably high rates," he said. "The greatest part of this increase is due to rising food prices."

Meany pointed out, however, that "such important factors in the cost of living, as rents and interest rates, are neither frozen nor controlled." And, he added:

"Skyrocketing corporate profits —which are amply supplemented by the Adminstration's 7 percent tax credit and rapid depreciation of investment in machines and equip-

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Cite Job Losses To Imports

Union witnesses told the House Ways & Means Committee of continued job losses and the erosion of American industry as hearings continued on trade legislation.

Building a documented case for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill were spokesmen for workers in the rubber, shoe, leather goods and toy industries and the six-union Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee.

Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito told the House panel that America's automobile tire industry is threatened by the same fate as the bicycle and motorcycle tire plants.

Imported bicycle tires held 25 percent of the domestic market in 1958, 45 percent by 1963 and 77 percent last year. A similar pattern held for motorcycle tires, with imports passing 80 percent of the market in 1971.

Ten years ago, Bommarito noted,

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2-Year Funding Urged For Public Broadcasting

The gavel-to-gavel coverage of the Senate Watergate hearings during prime time evening hours exemplifies the unique service of the public broadcasting network, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said.

Biemiller urged a House Commerce subcommittee to approve two-year funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting so that financial and programming commitments can be made on a longer-term basis.

His testimony, presented to a House Commerce subcommittee by Jack Golodner, said public broadcasting "holds an exciting and promising future"—providing that it can be kept free "from the shifting winds of political budget-making and removed from fiscal pressure exerted by corporations which make grants to public broadcasting."

Golodner, who is executive director of the AFL-CIO Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, was accompanied by representatives of affiliated unions that have had job and pay problems with some local public broadcasting stations.

Biemiller expressed satisfaction with the recent agreement between

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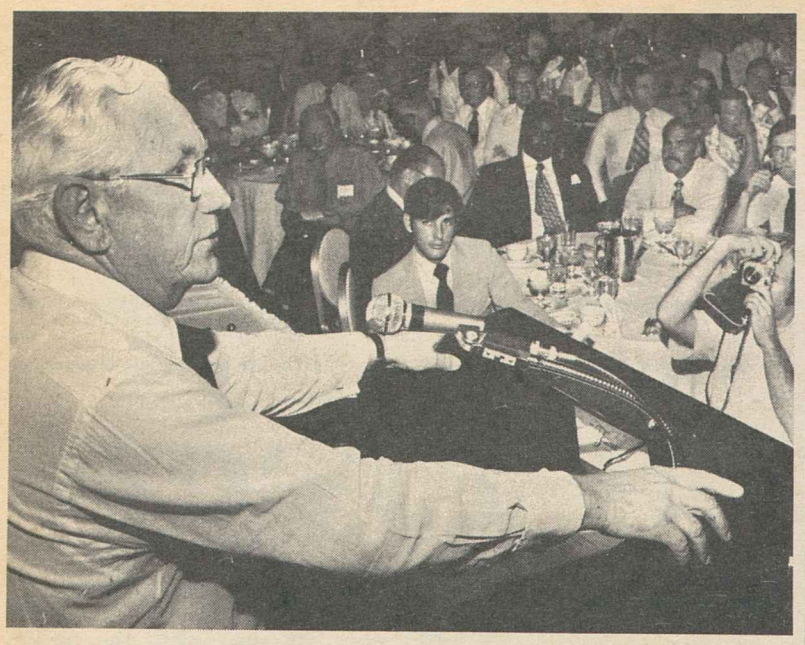

BACKGROUND to the historic agreement assuring that next year's basic steel contract will be negotiated without an industry-wide shutdown is discussed by Steelworkers President I. W. Abel. He addressed the Collective Bargaining Forum in San Francisco, which was attended by union and management leaders, mediators and arbitrators.

Strike Role Defended As Prod to Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

perimentation with various approaches to "free and voluntary solution of conflicts"—but not to any form of compulsory arbitration.

Theodore W. Kheel, the veteran mediator who is administrative director of the institute, focused on the theme question of the forum, "Is the Strike Outmoded?"

His own view, Kheel said, is that "in the vast majority of bargaining situations," the possibility of a strike can never be discarded without doing irreparable damage to collective bargaining principles."

That doesn't mean, he added, that the bargaining process can't be improved. It does not mean that the parties cannot voluntarily accept arbitration with carefully designed limitations as an alternative to the prospect of a strike."

And the former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, William E. Simkin, confided to the group that there have been a few occasions when he made no real effort to avert a strike—out of the belief that a strike would be "the best answer" in the particular circumstances.

There were enough sharp differences among forum participants to avoid the predictability of like-minded speakers addressing an already convinced audience.

Thus, at a panel dealing with alternatives to the strike in the private sector, a wide gap separated the views of Machinists Vice President William W. Winpisinger and Robert R. Grunsky, president of the Hawaii Employers Council.

To Grunsky, "the decline of American-based industry in the world marketplace" stems from "the fact that the United States has adopted collective bargaining backed by the right to strike as a basic government labor policy . . . for setting wages and working conditions." There must be "workable alternatives to strikes," he contended.

"It is not statesmanship, but suicide, for unions to surrender their right to strike," Winpisinger retorted.

"A free enterprise system without the right to strike is a contradiction of terms."

Winpisinger said most of the major breakthroughs in collective bargaining have resulted from strikes, not from arbitration. He contended:

"Collective bargaining is innovative; arbitration is not. Collective bargaining reflects the needs of the work force; arbitration does not. Collective bargaining retains the worker's right to ratify or reject any contract under which he is going to have to work; arbitration does not."

As was the case in past forums, the thorniest area of discussion dealt with public employe strikes.

To New York City's labor relations director, Herbert L. Haber, "the strike is inappropriate in the public sector" but the goals of collective bargaining can be achieved through "impartial dispute settlement" procedures since management would rather have a negotiated settlement than chance the uncertainties of arbitration.

But to Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers, no line that makes sense can be drawn between the public and private sector of the economy. There are some truly rare cases where alternatives to a strike are needed to avoid critical damage to a community, but they are as likely to be found in the private as well as the public sector.

And Albert J. Shanker, president of New York's United Federation of Teachers, said the typical no-strike law for public employes amounts in the end to "unilateral determination of conditions by the employer."

Some other comments:

David L. Cole, chairman of the National Commission for Industrial Peace and a leading mediator for more than 30 years: To say that collective bargaining is not possible without strikes is like saying that we cannot have diplomacy without war. But "in any event, we know that we cannot eliminate either wars or strikes by the simple process of outlawing them. We can only endeavor to minimize reliance on them."

John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council and chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee: Government wage stabilization policies must seek accommodation with collective bargaining. "A number is not a wage policy," whether 3.2 or 6.2 percent. "No single standard on wage settlements can be equally applicable in an economy so diverse and dynamic."

W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service: Alternatives to strikes must shun compulsion, and the best alternative remains the efforts of "reasonable, responsible people" to reach agreement.

Steel, West Coast Plans Cited:

New Techniques Explored For Settlement of Disputes

San Francisco—Participants in the Collective Bargaining Forum were looking for innovative new techniques of settling disputes, and two approaches explored at the conference sparked special interest.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel was on hand to discuss what he termed "an unprecedented experiment in collective bargaining"—the agreement reached a year in advance of 1974 contract negotiations in basic steel that bars any industrywide shutdown over contract terms.

"If it works to the satisfaction of both sides," Abel said, we will continue to utilize it. If it proves unsuccessful, then it's back to the drawing board. But I am personally convinced it will work."

The forum also devoted an entire session to exploring "med-arb"—the shorthand for the mediation-arbitration technique which, if not unique, has flourished on the West Coast under the tutelage of veteran mediator and arbitrator Sam Kagel.

No one contended that either procedure was applicable to all bargaining situations, or that strikes have been "outmoded" because of alternative means of reaching settlements.

Abel, in fact, noted that the strike possibility had been expanded by allowing for the first time strikes over local issues not covered by the national agreement. But such strikes would not shut down the entire industry, nor would the threat of such strikes result in boom-bust disruption through stockpiling or the more damaging switch by customers to imported steel.

The twin problem of rising imports and stockpiling during negotiating periods was long recognized by both the union and the industry, Abel said, but the situation reached a critical stage during the 1971 negotiations. Even though a contract settlement was negotiated without a strike, the possibility of a shutdown was a factor in imports reaching an all-time high — the equivalent of 108,000 lost jobs — and "some of our members went jobless for more than seven months that year."

To avoid a repetition in the 1974 negotiations, the Steelworkers and the 10 basic steel companies that bargain as a group worked out in advance the framework of a contract in the form of minimum guarantees.

Before formal 1974 negotiations on a new three-year agreement get under way, workers are already assured that they will receive no less than a 3 percent raise each year plus continuation of an unlimited cost of living escalator. In addition there is a $150 bonus for each worker as his share of the anticipated savings for avoidance of stockpiling costs. Further, certain existing conditions in the contract important to each side are protected from change.

With these guarantees, negotiations will begin next Feb. 1, and and any issues not resolved by Apr. 15, 1974 can be submitted by either party to an arbitration panel.

Because direct negotiations normally lead to a more satisfactory solution than a third-party determination, Abel said he considers the chances good that all issues can be resolved without resorting to arbitration.

A distinct plus, Abel said, is that the right to strike over local issues will spur companies to more satisfactory bargaining on matters that "have always been a festering sore." He told the group that "the right to strike over local issues is an essential ingredient of the experimental procedure and the plan could not succeed without it."

The med-arb technique, as discussed by Kagel and a panel made up of labor and management representatives who have experienced it, is simple to describe but subtle in its application.

Basically, parties agree in advance on a mediator who has authority to arbitrate any issues the parties can't agree on even with the help of traditional mediation efforts.

Only issues that are not resolved go to the mediator-arbitrator for final decision. Since he has already explored the disputed areas with both parties in his capacity as mediator, he has a more realistic view of the issues than a conventional arbitrator listening to formal adversary presentations by union and management representatives. He does not give a written explanation of his decision.

Some points made in discussion were that the skill of the mediator-arbitrator selected is important to the success of the negotiations, that the union side must make a special effort to keep the membership involved and informed because there is no ratification or strike option at the conclusion of med-arb, and that the procedure can be costly in long negotiations.

But with these cautions, there were testimonials to the effectiveness of the med-arb technique in specific situations.

On a less formal level, another panel heard with interest a description of the "partisan mediation" procedure that local unions in the San Francisco area have found useful.

Richard A. Liebes, research and negotiating service director of the Bay District Council of Service Employes, spoke of the importance of the strike sanction procedure used by the central labor bodies.

Before strike sanction is given —committing the area labor movement to support of the strike—employers and any other affected unions are invited before the central body executive committee to discuss the issues in dispute.

Only rarely, Liebes noted, does an employer refuse such an invitation. The committee will listen to both sides, explore settlement possibilities and sometimes name a subcommittee to try to mediate the dispute.

Even though this is not "impartial" mediation, it has resulted in a number of settlements of disputes that otherwise would have resulted in strikes.

Institute Awards Honor Service to Bargaining

San Francisco—A distinguished statesman and a veteran labor reporter were honored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations during the Collective Bargaining Forum here.

Wayne L. Morse, whose contributions to industrial peace go back more than 35 years and continued through his three terms as a U.S. senator from Oregon, received the institute's annual award.

The specially designed engraved bowl honored Morse for a lifetime of dedication to the collective bargaining process. Morse, then a law school dean, was a noted arbitrator before he was named by President Roosevelt to the War Labor Board and he continued to serve in major mediation roles as a senator.

To Archie W. Robinson, labor editor of U.S. News & World Report magazine, went the 1973 Louis Stark Memorial Award—a plaque and check "for his excellence in labor reporting and his contribution to a better understanding of the collective bargaining process."

Robinson began covering the labor beat in Detroit in 1934, served as information director of the War Labor Board, and since 1946 has provided insight and depth to his magazine's reporting of labor-management relations.

OUTSTANDING COVERAGE of labor-management relations earned veteran labor reporter Archie W. Robinson the Louis Stark Memorial Award of the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations. Robinson, left, receives the award from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who is president of the institute, and Theodore W. Kheel, the institute's administrative director. Robinson is labor editor of U.S. News & World Report.

On Construction Jurisdiction:

Crafts, Contractors Adopt Disputes Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

The open-end, one-year agreement went into effect June 1 and will be automatically renewed annually unless terminated by a party submitting a notice 90 days prior to the anniversary date.

A key change from the previous disputes agreement is that the old Joint Board is replaced by a three-member Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board.

A new Appeals Board is made up of an impartial umpire and two members, plus an alternate.

Next in the structure is a Joint Administrative Committee—made up of four labor and four management representatives—to replace the old Joint Negotiating Committee.

The Hearings Panel will operate on the same basis as under the old plan with two disinterested union presidents, two disinterested employer representatives and the impartial umpire selected by the Joint Administrative Committee.

Local boards on jurisdictional disputes have been retained and will continue to operate as they did under the old plan.

A standing committee on technological change that affects jurisdictional lines is made up of 10 members from the BCTD unions and 10 employer representatives.

Bonadio said that William J. Cour, who headed the old Joint Board, is chairman of the new Impartial Board. Other members are Oscar Smith, former director of labor relations for the Atomic Energy Commission, and Eugene DiSabatino, a Delaware contractor. Gordon Jones, former president of the National Constructors Association, is the alternate member.

Richard Mitchell, chairman of the old appeals board, will also head the new appeals panel. The other members are Irving Manger, a former Labor Dept. official, and G. T. Leonard of the Dravo Corp. The alternate member is Gordon Freeman, president-emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Bonadio is chairman of the Joint Administrative Committee. Other labor members are President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; President William Sidell of the Carpenters, and President Charles Pillard of the IBEW.

The costs of the plan's operations will be financed through a fund administered by the chairman of the Impartial Board, impartial umpire and the BCTD.

BCTD affiliates with less than 25,000 members are required to have $12,500 on deposit subject to withdrawal for the operational fund.

Affiliates with larger memberships must maintain a $25,000 bank balance for use in the plan's operations.

The new agreement covering all 17 BCTD affiliates with a combined membership of more than 3 million craftsmen, was signed by Bonadio and BCTD Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine.

Among the 10 employer organizations covered by the plan is the Associated General Contractors of America, which had withdrawn from the old plan.

Other employer groups are the National Constructors Association, the National Council of Erectors, Fabricators & Riggers, the National Association of Miscellaneous Ornamental & Architectural Products Contractors, the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, the Mechanical Contractors Association of America, the National Erectors Association, the National Electrical Contractors Association, the National Insulation Contractors Association and the International Association of Wall & Ceiling Contractors.

In citing the responsibilities of employers, the agreement stresses that contractors are required to follow the rules and regulations of the Impartial Board and the Appeals Board in making work assignments.

Continued misassignment by an employer would result in the Joint Administrative Committee taking precedural or legal action against the employer, the agreement notes.

To head off jurisdictional disputes, the plan calls for the participating employer associations to encourage work assignment courses in all supervisory training programs.

Bonadio said that while a number of problems and questions may be raised by the operation of the agreement, every effort must be made to make the plan work.

Legal Services Bill Wins House Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

out being guilty of an unfair labor practice. As voted by both the House and Senate, the issue of whether legal services is a mandatory subject of bargaining will be adjudicated by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

The AFL-CIO and a number of unions — particularly the Laborers — strongly supported the legislation as meeting a significant need.

While the poorest families can obtain free legal services and the wealthy can afford attorney fees, surveys have found that middle-income families are frequently forced to do without a lawyer or go into debt.

In other congressional developments:

● A parliamentary snarl blocked a labor-supported effort to open up a debt limit bill to a tax reform amendment.

As a result, no vote was possible on proposals by a group of liberal congressmen to raise between $5 billion and $7 billion in new revenue by closing two tax loopholes. One proposal was to repeal the accelerated depreciation formula that allows corporations a big tax windfall. The other would have strengthened the minimum tax, so that wealthy persons who take advantage of a multitude of loopholes would have to pay a fairer share of taxes.

● Congress completed action on a compromise bill to extend the life of the Economic Development Administration for another year, despite the Nixon Administration's effort to discard the regional development program. The White House had earlier threatened a veto, but Republican supporters said they thought the President will sign the legislation which has been trimmed back substantially from an earlier version.

SENIOR POWER descended on the steps of the U.S. Capitol to protest President Nixon's impoundment of funds voted by Congress for social service programs for the elderly. The rally, sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens, drew some 10,000 older Americans despite a heat wave that brought out umbrellas to shade participants from the blazing sun.

10,000 Senior Citizens Protest Administration's Slash in Funds

Ten thousand elderly Americans, angered by the Nixon Administration's impoundment and cutback of funds voted by Congress for health and social service programs, rallied on the steps of the U.S. Capitol in protest.

The rally was the highlight of a three-day legislative conference sponsored by the 3-million member National Council of Senior Citizens. Before and after the rally, the protesters buttonholed their senators and congressmen, urging them to vote for effective legislation to provide older Americans an adequate income, improved health care, better housing and a meaningful retirement.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, the organization's president, told the conference the elderly "look to Congress to stand up for constitutional government and the rights of the people against the attacks of the Nixon Administration."

Cruikshank, who was director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security until his retirement, said older Americans "have become increasingly perturbed by the Nixon Administration's efforts to convince the public through distortion and outright falsehood that it is dedicated to the welfare of older Americans when the facts are just the opposite. . . .

"The most shocking single example of Administration double-talk involves President Nixon's proposal to slash Medicare health insurance benefits for the elderly and disabled by more than a billion dollars a year—this by a president who pledged before the 1972 election to reduce out-of-pocket payments under Medicare.

"And, while urging massive cutbacks in Medicare, the President would retain the present payroll tax supporting benefits he would abolish so as to make the federal budget deficit look much better than it really is."

Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, noted that the White House reminds the public the nation is in the middle of an economic boom. But, he asked, "Boom for whom? Boom for millions of senior citizens who, in the autumn of their lives on fixed incomes, find the daily increases in the cost of living cutting their standard of living?

"Boom for the millions of the blind, the disabled who face cuts in their meager welfare payments by this administration? We're in an awful economic mess. . . ."

Barkan said "the only way we can make changes is by getting a two-thirds' majority" of friendly senators and representatives elected to Congress. That is the necessary margin needed to override any presidential veto, he noted.

At the rally, seven senators and 14 congressmen addressed the elderly who were holding their first such protest at the Capitol since the Medicare rallies of the early 1960s. The National Council of Senior Citizens was formed in 1961 to promote Medicare health insurance for older Americans.

Matthew DeMore, a council vice president and former secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, was in charge of arrangements for the rally and the conference.

Rubber Workers Set Deadline at Firestone

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers, near an end to their 1973 bargaining with the Big Four rubber companies, zeroed in on Firestone, setting June 20 as the strike date if an agreement with the firm is not reached by then.

Eleven local unions and some 19,000 URW members are affected by the Firestone talks, which are taking place in Cleveland.

Meanwhile, URW negotiators reached a new three-year contract with Uniroyal and submitted it to the union's membership. The agreement covers about 19,000 workers at the firm's 16 plants. Except for retirement provisions, the terms are similar in most respects to settlements reached earlier with Goodyear and Goodrich.

All seven locals at Goodrich plants now have ratified the settlement reached with that firm on May 31 after a 23-day strike involving some 11,000 URW workers.

The Uniroyal agreement, like those with Goodyear and Goodrich, provides for hourly wage increases of 28.8 cents on July 2, plus 28 cents next year and 24 cents in 1975 for workers at 10 plants. Pay boosts at the six other plants vary slightly for competitive reasons.

The retirement provisions in the Uniroyal pact permit early retirement at age 55 after 30 years of service with no actuarial reduction in pension benefits during all three years of the agreement. In addition, retirees will receive a supplemental payment until eligible for social security benefits at age 62.

The Uniroyal contract also gives employes preferential hiring rights at other company plants if they are laid off by a complete or partial plant closing. Such workers would be covered with full fringe benefits.

The agreement increases life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance coverage from $8,500 to $9,500, makes retirees eligible for a paid prescription drug plan now open only to active members, and provides numerous improvements in hospital, surgical and sickness and accident insurance benefits. Pension benefits were raised to the levels provided in the Goodrich pact—$9.50 per month per year of service this year, rising to $9.75 in 1974 and to $10 in 1975.

URW President Peter Bommarito, hoping to raise pension and early retirement provisions at Goodyear to the level of those at Uniroyal and Goodrich, received authorization from a majority of members in Goodyear locals to serve notice on the company for reopening of talks.

Bommarito cited a provision of the Goodyear master contract that "if either party proposes amendments to this agreement during the life thereof, negotiations on such proposals shall begin within 30 days." Goodyear was the first of the Big Four companies to negotiate and sign a new contract.

Public Broadcasting

FROM ITS INFANCY as educational television to today, where public broadcasting stands on the threshold of fulfilling a dream for a viable alternative to commercial programming, we have sought to broaden the role of America's publicly owned television and radio system.

We are before this committee again to support the proposed two-year funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

In earlier testimony we expressed some reservations about the relationship between CPB and the Public Broadcasting Service. We were, quite frankly, troubled by the Administration's position on public broadcasting as enunciated in the President's surprising and vehement veto of last year's bill.

Since that time, however, the CPB and the PBS have worked out an agreement which, it seems to us, is the basis for a lasting relationship freed from the political or ideological censorship that caused our earlier concern.

Therefore, at this time we are not suggesting congressionally mandated changes in the structure of public broadcasting. Rather, we urge the Congress to vigilantly continue its oversight role to make certain that the agreement is not just words on paper; that it works to benefit the public, first and foremost.

We are especially heartened that the agreement takes special note of the need for public affairs programming insulated from political, ideological and financial censorship.

WE CANNOT EMPHASIZE too strongly the importance of public affairs programming on public broadcasting. Because it is inherently owned by the people, public broadcasting has no axes to grind. Its role is to stimulate public discussion by presenting all sides of controversial questions. It doesn't have to bow to sponsor pressure, neither should it bow to political pressure. Its duty is to the general welfare of the American people, not to a corporate profit-and-loss chart.

But public broadcasting can only perform its vital role with stable financing—free from the shifting winds of political budget-making and removed from fiscal pressure exerted by corporations who make grants to public broadcasting.

However, there are two matters that merit the committee's close attention.

Unfair competition by local public broadcasting stations. Frequently these public stations pay their production crews less than the commercial stations in the same community, giving rise to wholly unfair competition.

We do not believe it is fair for a publicly supported station to compete unfairly for commercial business. Therefore, we suggest enactment of a Davis-Bacon type clause similar to that in the law establishing the National Foundation for Arts and Humanities.

The dominance of cultural programs produced overseas on America's publicly funded television network.

We're not opposed to foreign-produced cultural programming. In fact, we consider it vital to the proper mix necessary for good, balanced programming on public television. However, there is an imbalance today. We believe the Congress should require CPB to take steps to increase the number of cultural, dramatic and musical programs featuring American talent and artists and produced in the United States.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the House Subcommittee on Communications on financing public broadcasting.

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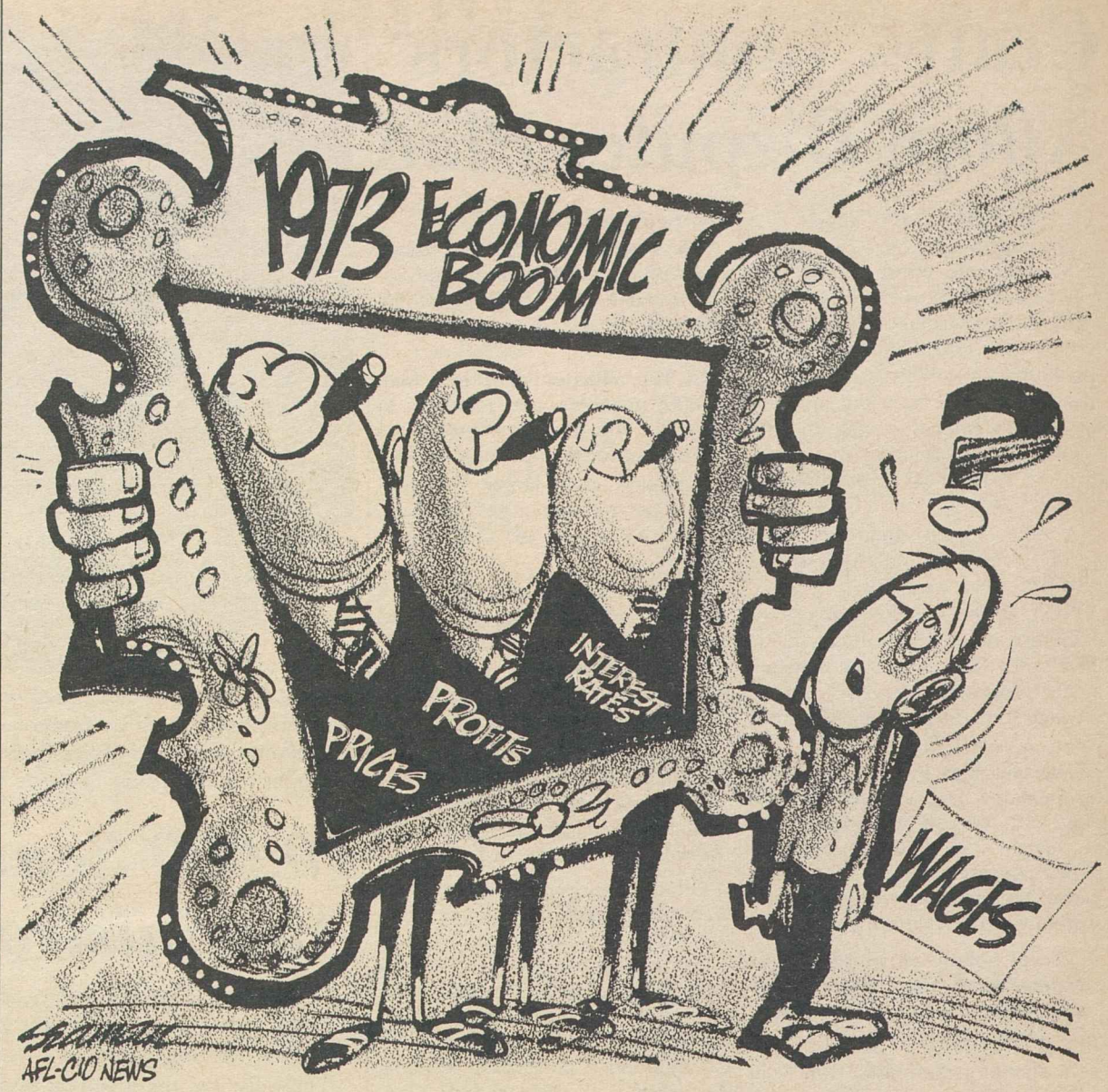


A Word Edgewise:

Bradley's Victory Over Yorty Spells Clear Rebuff of Racism

By Bayard Rustin

OF THE MANY undeserved setbacks aspiring blacks have endured, few have been as painful and disillusioning as the one suffered by Thomas Bradley in 1969.

The campaign of demagogy and radical-baiting that deprived him of the mayoralty election in Los Angeles was a discouraging blow to the political hopes of blacks; Sam Yorty's ultimate victory was enough to convince those who wanted to believe it that the passions of racism and fear were the dominant impulses of American political life.

Thus Bradley's recent victory over Yorty is a profoundly satisfying vindication as well as a genuine reflection of an improved racial atmosphere. That Yorty resorted to the same racist tactics, and failed, is further evidence that politics is becoming less and less a conflict between black rage and white fear.

To conclude that what happened in Los Angeles represents the final triumph of reason over intolerance would be premature, just as in 1969 it was premature to assert that America was irredeemably prejudiced. There are, however, some lessons for the future.

Just because the campuses are no longer revolutionary battlegrounds and because the Black Panthers have checked in their guns doesn't mean that there is a "new urban mood." While this may partly explain the election, it is superficial and incomplete.

Perhaps the most important lesson is that permanent political success requires the unheroic work of organization. Black Americans are often compared to other immigrant groups who have somehow—so the myth goes—"made it" on their own. Time does not permit me to dwell on the shallowness of this line of reasoning as it is generally applied to blacks.

But there are important parallels between how the Irish and Italians approached politics, when they were down and out, and how blacks look at politics today. These groups had the most to gain or lose from politics—the stakes were quite personal. Because of this, they responded by organizing. They registered voters, and mobilized voters and made certain that if they did lose it was not because they failed to exercise their democratic freedoms to the fullest extent.

The recognition of the importance of organization was one of the reasons Thomas Bradley won this year. Four years ago he mounted no substantial voter registration effort; this year more than 100,000 black voters were registered between January and May.

This massive effort to maximize the black political voice may in fact have been the crucial element since Bradley ultimately won by slightly less than 100,000 votes.

BRADLEY WAS ALSO SUCCESSFUL at piecing together the mosaic of a broad, majority political coalition that cut across racial lines. He was supported by nearly half the white electorate; in 1969 the white vote had gone decidedly for Yorty. Mexican-Americans, who although sharing a common poverty had often looked on blacks as rivals, voted for Bradley. They, too, had succumbed to Yorty's tactics four years earlier.

Large segments of the white working class vote, which Yorty had hoped to monopolize, rejected the incumbent's hysteria.

There are those who insist that the coalition of minorities, labor and liberals that has dominated urban politics since the New Deal is a relic of the political past. Conservatives tell us that as blacks take on more leadership of urban political organizations, whites will increasingly look to the right. Certainly President Nixon's anti-busing campaign —a major part of the attempt to move the Southern Strategy to the North—is rooted in this assumption. From the other extreme, some ill-advised liberals insist that white workers are too prejudiced to join with blacks; they urge us to look elsewhere for allies.

I do not think that the election of Thomas Bradley will automatically signal the end of racial competition and political division. But it does suggest that polarization is decreasing. Moreover, it is a clear rebuff to those whose political strategies are rooted in the hope of perpetual strife between the races.

(Bayard Rustin, executive director of A. Philip Randolph Institute, appears in this space as a guest columnist for John P. Roche.)

Meany Assails Brennan's Proposal:

Young Workers Need Jobs, Not Subminimum Wage Rate

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO President George Meany before the Senate Labor Committee on minimum wage legislation.

THE AFL-CIO IS CONCERNED about the high level of teenage unemployment. We are concerned about any unemployment. The real problem—and the Congress and this Administration must face up to it—is that the economy is generating too few jobs for all workers, old as well as young. The answer is the creation of more jobs—not a "super low-wage" pool of exploitable young workers.

Low wages do not create additional jobs. In the long run they actually reduce the number of jobs by cutting into the purchasing power of the people who must spend all of the money they make.

Those people who seek a lower minimum wage for teenagers refuse to recognize that this action would actually mean the displacement of working heads of families, discrimination based solely on age, and higher profits for employers at the expense of young workers.

When Secretary of Labor Brennan testified before your committee on Jan. 18 when he was seeking confirmation of his nomination by the Senate, he said:

"I believe in a realistic and adequate (minimum) wage. I am aware of the problems of youngsters, many of whom have to pay their way through school, but I am fearful if we have a difference of wages with the youngsters and their fathers in the area where minimum wage is so important, this could create problems."

Sen. Taft then asked, "How do you feel about the youth differential?"

In answer, Brennan said: ". . . If they are going to perform the same duties, the same responsibilities, I do not see why there should be any difference in the rate."

However, when Secretary Brennan testified before the House General Labor Subcommittee on Apr. 10, he managed to present a proposal worse than that presented last year on behalf of the Administration. His proposal would result in employers firing fathers to hire sons, by extending the exemption from 18 to 20 years.

Perhaps a review of the unemployment figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on May 4, 1973, will indicate the glaring illogic of the Administration's youth wage proposal.

In April 1973, there were 4,174,000 unemployed. Of these, 3,189,000 were looking for full-time work. In the 16-17 year old group there were 606,000 unemployed but only 166,000 of them were seeking full-time jobs. In the 18 and 19 year old group, there were 501,000 unemployed of whom 360,000 were looking for full-time jobs. While only about one-quarter of the unemployed 16-17 year olds were seeking full-time jobs and 72 percent of the 18 and 19 year olds were seeking such jobs, in the 20-24 year old group almost 90 percent of the unemployed were looking for full-time jobs. In the 20-24 year group, therefore, some 822,000 persons out of 938,000 unemployed were seeking full-time work.

It boggles the mind that government policy should be designed so as to move 16-17 year olds to the front of the hiring line, and 18 and 19 year olds just behind them, by allowing employers to pay them substandard wages, while placing a competitive disadvantage on the 20-24 year age group as well as on older unemployed workers who are not only more numerous but who are typically seeking full-time work.

In April 1973, the black unemployment rate was 9.1 percent while the white rate was 4.5 percent. The rate for veterans 20 to 24 was 9.3 percent, compared to the overall rate of 5 percent.

IF THERE WERE ANY LOGIC in the Administration's argument, they would be proposing a subminimum for black workers and another subminimum for veterans.

Let's carry the Administration's so-called "logic" to another, even more ridiculous conclusion. The black teenage unemployment rate is higher than the overall rate for teenagers. So why not a separate minimum for black teenagers, lower, of course, than for white teenagers?

The fact is that there is no logic to the Administration proposal. The only beneficiary would be the employer who would fire fathers in order to employ youngsters at a cheaper rate. And that type of employer deserves no break at all.

As we have said often in the past, a growing economy and full employment are the only correct answers to unemployment. Discrimination in any form is wrong and cannot be tolerated. Increasing the minimum wage has proven an effective method of generating additional jobs through increased purchasing power. And that is what America needs now.

We urge that you join with us in refusing to place the burden of this Administration's economic failures on the workers. The enactment of the Williams bill will demonstrate that the Congress recognizes that when workers are poor, it is because they are paid inadequate wages, not because they are old, or young or black or women. They can move out of poverty only if they are paid at least enough so as not to be poor.

We are convinced that the FLSA must be updated on a continuing basis if it is to meet its basic objective—the elimination of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers. Only in this way will the term "working poor" and all it connotes become obsolete.

Kennedy-Griffiths:

Health Security Bill Vital to Check Costs

Only an effectively administered health care plan, such as the proposal introduced in Congress by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), can halt the escalation of medical costs.

Allen Y. Zack stresses that point in an article in the current issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Zack, a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, notes that Americans will spend $100 billion for health between July 1 and June 30, 1974. But as large as it is, that sum will not purchase medical care for millions of Americans.

"It will not even buy $100 billion worth of health care," he asserts. "It will, however, buy a lot of waste and make a down payment on even higher medical costs in the future. The amount of waste and inefficiency in the nation's health care is shocking."

For less than what will be spent on health care during the next fiscal year, quality health care could be given all Americans in fiscal 1975 if Congress enacts the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security legislation now, Zack points out.

Resistance to the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security plan is led by the health care interests—doctors, insurance companies, drug companies and others—who are profiting under the present wasteful health care system, Zack charges.

He estimates the new total cost of the health care proposal offered by the Administration at $68.2 billion, "and this doesn't begin to include the patient's out-of-pocket expenses, which would be very high because of the high deductibles and co-insurance."

By contrast, the Kennedy-Griffiths program would cost an estimated $63.4 billion and, unlike the Administration proposal, would cover every single American with a single standard of comprehensive benefits, including all doctor and hospital charges.

"Put another way, Health Security would cost $63.4 billion to provide benefits for everyone while the Administration proposal would cost $68.2 billion and leave millions of government employes, unemployed and seasonal workers uncovered," Zack says.

"The key difference, of course, is that the cost of Health Security would appear totally in the federal budget. Only about half of the cost of the Administration proposal —or $35.2 billion—would be found in the federal budget. The remainder would be hidden in state budgets or in premium payments to private insurance companies."

Health Security would absorb $18.2 billion of the cost of Medicare, Medicaid and other governmental health programs in fiscal 1975, the earliest that the program could go into effect, Zack points out. It would also increase federal income tax revenues since medical expenses would not be deducted from taxable income.

Fifty percent of the cost of Health Security would be raised by a 1 percent tax on the first $15,000 of an individual's wages and a 3.5 percent employer's payroll tax. The remaining half would come from federal general revenues.

The Administration implies that the latter amount could only be raised by an income tax increase for individuals. But, Zack observes, "a ready alternative would be to close income tax loopholes. The AFL-CIO program for loophole closing, for instance, would raise an additional $29.4 billion in federal revenue."

Thus, for most families, the maximum $150 a year paid by the head of the household in Health Security taxes is all that would be necessary to provide health care for the family. In addition, consumers would not have to worry about receiving appropriate care since the Kennedy-Griffiths bill would provide both cost and quality controls. An example of what Health Security would cost an individual in taxes and other costs:

The Bosticks, a real Tennessee family of four, had medical costs of $1,334 in 1971. Charles Bostick, a furniture repairer, earned about $7,000 that year. The Administration's proposal would have covered only $625 of his expenses, and Bostick would have spent 10 percent—or $709 —for medical bills.

Under Health Security, the Bosticks would have paid $70—or 1 percent of their income—in Health Security taxes, and have had no medical bills left over. Besides the $709 out-of-pocket expense, the Bosticks would have contributed $171 in health insurance premiums under the Administration plan for a total of $880 in premiums and medical bills, compared to only $70 for Health Security.

Despite Progress:

U.S. Printing Industry Harmed By Export of Jobs, Technology

PRINTING, like many other industries, is increasingly hard-hit by the export of U.S. technology, capital and production to exploit low wages and substandard working conditions in order to maximize profits, President Kenneth J. Brown of the Graphic Arts Union, declared.

Brown said the notion that the U.S. publishing and printing industry is backward and slow to capitalize on the new technology is badly outdated.

While the adoption of new printing methods and machines has been inconsistent from company to company, a large part of the industry has a capability that can't be topped anywhere in the world, he declared.

Visits to graphic arts plants in several other countries have convinced him that the U.S. printing industry is modernizing at a fairly rapid rate, and is as up to date as that in any of the industrialized countries, he reported on Labor News Conference.

Brown said the 130,000-member Graphic Arts Union has made a major effort to help the members update old skills and learn the new skills needed to meet the needs of the fast-changing industry. He said the joint union-employer training and retraining program negotiated by the union is now available to members in 56 areas across the United States and Canada, with current enrollment topping 3,000.

The union has also negotiated an early retirement option into its pension system that makes it possible for members to step out of the industry earlier than they might otherwise.

The union president said the printing industry still holds good opportunities for young men and women just starting their careers of work. He said that while technological advances have eliminated some jobs and cut the man-hours required for others, projections for a steady rise in the demand for printed materials indicate that the work force will also show steady growth.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING are on the list of industries hard-hit by exports of U.S. technology, capital and production to exploit low wages and fatten profits, President Kenneth J. Brown of the Graphic Arts Union, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Phil Kadis, left, of the Washington Star-News and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Key House Votes on Minimum Wage

Two key votes in the House turned back attempts to gut the labor-supported minimum wage bill.

***Column I** shows the 218-199 rejection of a substitute bill that would have eliminated all new coverage, imposed a subminimum youth wage and provided less of an increase in the minimum wage. Right votes (R) against the substitute were cast by 181 Democrats and 37 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 149 Republicans and 50 Democrats.*

***Column II** is the 215-199 vote rejecting a separate amendment imposing a subminimum wage floor for youth. Right votes were cast by the 191 Democrats and 24 Republicans opposed to the amendment. Voting wrong were 160 Republicans and 39 Democrats.*

Other symbols: A—absent; P—presiding officer. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	R	R
5. Jones (D)	R	R
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Flowers (D)	W	W
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	R	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
4. Conlan (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	R	R
2. Mills (D)	A	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	R
4. Thornton (D)	R	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	A	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	R	W
7. Dellums (D)	R	R
8. Stark (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. Ryan (D)	R	R
12. Talcott (R)	W	W
13. Teague (R)	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R
17. McCloskey (R)	R	W
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Moorhead (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Rousselot (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Goldwater (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	R	R
29. Danielson (D)	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Anderson (D)	R	R
36. Ketchum (R)	W	W
37. Burke (D)	R	R
38. Brown (D)	R	R
39. Hinshaw (R)	W	W
40. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
41. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
42. Burgener (R)	W	W
43. Veysey (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	R	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Steele (R)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	R	R
5. Sarasin (R)	R	W
6. Grasso (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	R	R
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Gunter (D)	W	R
6. Young (R)	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	R	R
8. Haley (D)	W	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	W	W
12. Burke (R)	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	R	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	R
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Young (D)	A	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	A
7. Davis (D)	R	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	R
9. Landrum (D)	W	A
10. Stephens (D)	W	R
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	R	R
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R
3. Hanrahan (R)	W	W
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R
6. Collier (R)	W	W
7. Vacancy		
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Young (R)	W	W
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Arends (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W
17. O'Brien (R)	W	A
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	R
20. Findley (R)	R	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	R	R
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Gray (D)	R	R
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	R	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	R
5. Hillis (R)	R	R
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W
10. Dennis (R)	W	W
11. Hudnut (R)	W	W
IOWA		
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R
5. Scherle (R)	W	W
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Roy (D)	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	W	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	A	A
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	A
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Treen (R)	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	R	R
6. Rarick (D)	A	W
7. Breaux (D)	R	R
8. Long (D)	R	R
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Cohen (R)	R	W
MARYLAND		
1. Vacancy		
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Hogan (R)	W	W
6. Byron (D)	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	W	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	W
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Donohue (D)	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R
5. Cronin (R)	R	A
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
2. Esch (R)	W	W
3. Brown (R)	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (D)	R	A
8. Harvey (R)	W	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R
18. Huber (R)	W	W
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Nelson (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Blatnik (D)	A	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1, Whitten (D)	W	W
2. Bowen (D)	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W
5. Lott (R)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	W	W
5. Bolling (D)	P	P
6. Litton (D)	R	R
7. Taylor (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	R
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	R
MONTANA		
1. Shoup (R)	W	W
2. Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Towell (R)	A	A
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	W	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	R	W
7. Widnall (R)	R	W
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R
13. Maraziti (R)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	R	R
2. Runnels (D)	R	A
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	W
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Roncallo (R)	W	W
4. Lent (R)	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	W	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	W
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	A	A
15. Carey (D)	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R
18. Koch (D)	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	R	A
24. Reid (D)	R	R
25. Fish (R)	R	R
26. Gilman (R)	R	R
27. Robison (R)	W	W
28. Stratton (D)	R	R
29. King (R)	W	A
30. McEwen (R)	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	R	R
32. Hanley (D)	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	R	R
34. Horton (R)	R	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W
36. Smith (R)	W	W
37. Dulski (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	A	W
39. Hastings (R)	W	W
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	R
3. Henderson (D)	W	R
4. Andrews (D)	W	R
5. Mizell (R)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	R
7. Rose (D)	W	R
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	R	W
OHIO		
1. Keating (R)	W	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	A	W
8. Powell (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	A
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Regula (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, James V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	A	A
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	A	A
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	W	R
2. McSpadden (D)	W	R
3. Albert (D)	Speaker	
4. Steed (D)	R	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	R	W
3. Green (D)	R	W
4. Dellenback (R)	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Ware (R)	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	R	W
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Saylor (R)	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Morgan (D)	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	R	R
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	R
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	R
6. Young (R)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Denholm (D)	R	W
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Baker (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	R	R
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W
7. Jones (D)	W	W
8. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	A	A
2. Wilson (D)	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Steelman (R)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	R	R
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	R
11. Poage (D)	R	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R
13. Price (R)	W	W
14. Young (D)	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R
16. White (D)	W	R
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	A	A
22. Casey (D)	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	W	R
24. Milford (D)	W	W
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	R	R
2. Owens (D)	R	R
VERMONT		
AL Mallary (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Parris (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	R	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Froehlich (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R

Trade Union Pioneer:

ILO Delegates Elect African as President

Geneva—A pioneer in the promotion of the free trade union movement in Africa was elected by acclamation as president of the International Labor Organization's 58th annual conference here.

The nomination of Bintu'a Tshiabola, minister of labor and social welfare of Zaire, by the African member states of the United Nations had been warmly endorsed by Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress, spokesman for the worker delegates.

Morris said this support by the workers was because of the Zaire minister's record before he entered the government as a leader in the trade union movement both in his own country and at the international level.

In his acceptance speech, the new president noted that in examining such questions as paid educational leave, minimum age of employment, cargo handling and occupational cancer, the conference was taking up "issues of vital importance for the workers."

For this reason he appealed to the delegates to avoid getting sidetracked on political issues by keeping within the bounds of the ILO's "role and objectives."

U.S. Worker Delegate Bert Seidman heads the strong AFL-CIO delegation to the three-week session. Some 1,200 trade union, employer and government delegates and their advisers from most of the ILO's 123 member states had arrived for the opening of the conference.

Teamed with Seidman are President George Hardy of the Service Employes, President James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, President Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, Charles Nichols, treasurer of the Carpenters, Associate Inter-American Rep. Michael Boggs of the AFL-CIO, and Edward J. Hickey, Jr., the delegation's legal expert.

Seidman was named by his fellow worker delegates to serve on their own steering committee and on the key selections committee that coordinates the conference's activities.

Immediately at the session's outset John Mainwaring of Canada, chairman of the ILO executive council, placed before the delegates the problems raised for the organization by the current international monetary turmoil.

Because of the latest drop in the dollar's value, the cost of the ILO program as originally projected for 1974 and 1975 has risen from $83.6 million to $96.8 million.

Program cuts and postponements to meet this situation had permitted a reduction of $3.3 million in the proposed two-year budget, Mainwaring said. But there remains the "unpalatable fact," he continued, that the ILO member states will be called on to pay more for a "reduced level of program activity."

Mainwaring deplored such a development in view of the "vital importance of the ILO's mandate to seek to improve the conditions of life and work of working men and women throughout the world."

EUROPEAN LABOR AFFAIRS are discussed by President Heinz O. Vetter, left, of the West German trade union federation (DGB) and AFL-CIO President George Meany in Washington. Joining in the talks were, clockwise from top, Ernest Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Meany; Joachim Voss, labor counsellor for the West German embassy; Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO international affairs director; and Alfons Lappas, secretary-treasurer of the DGB. Discussions also covered the DGB's banking interest in housing and investment projects.

Board Urges Ratification of GE Contract

New York — The General Electric conference board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers voted to accept and recommend to IUE local unions a tentative three-year contract with the giant firm.

The settlement could mean hourly wage increases totaling as much as 88 cents over the life of the contract, plus numerous fringe benefit improvements, for 140,000 union workers at 100 GE plants across the nation.

The board's vote was 46½ to 11½. IUE locals have until June 19 to ratify the agreement. IUE is the largest of the 13 unions represented by the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee which negotiated the settlement.

In Pittsburgh, where the CBC was attempting to hammer out a new agreement for 65,000 Westinghouse workers, talks continued on a day-by-day basis.

James Compton, chairman of the CBC steering committee, said the firm had failed to match the General Electric offer and several key economic provisions remained unresolved. The CBC has already rejected one Westinghouse proposal as inadequate. The old contracts expired June 10.

Fourteen unions are represented by the CBC at Westinghouse and eight have contracts up for renewal this year. They are the Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, IUE, Machinists, Steelworkers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, and the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers.

Gillen Raps Criticism Of Insurance Industry

Miami Beach, Fla.—Short-sighted attacks on the insurance industry by over-zealous consumer advocates are having an adverse impact on agents, President William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers told delegates to the union's convention here.

"We are in favor of the whole consumer movement," Gillen declared, "but not when the attacks are unjustified."

While the criticism has been directed at the industry, he said that the fallout from the attacks hits the insurance agents as well.

Delegates adopted a resolution calling for the formation of committees in each state to review legislation that would affect the agents. It also provides for cooperation with trade associations to increase the union's political effectiveness.

All the top officers of the union were re-elected to new terms of office, including Gillen, Sec.-Treas. Charles G. Heisel and Vice Presidents Arthur Higginson, Robert Nicholson, Joseph Pollack and Nicholas Rongione.

Gillen, who was opposed for the presidency by Edmund Bonafede, won by about a 5 to 1 margin.

A proposal to increase monthly dues 50 cents to $5.50 and the per capita tax 25 cents to $3.25 received a 60 percent affirmative vote, but lacked the two-thirds majority needed to carry the change.

Delegates also turned down a $1,000 a year increase in salaries for the top officers of the union.

In other action, the convention praised the news media for uncovering the Watergate scandal and assailed the Nixon Administration for attempts to silence the press and hide facts from the public.

Maritime Union Elects Shannon Wall President

New York—The National Maritime Union has elected Shannon J. Wall as president and Mel Barisic as secretary-treasurer.

Wall, who defeated his closest opponent by a vote of nearly 3-to-1, becomes the second president in the union's 36-year history. He succeeds Joseph Curran, the union's founding president, who retired last March.

Wall headed a list of "administration" candidates who made a clean sweep of the 71 national and port offices in the secret-ballot elections conducted by the Honest Ballot Association. A total of 128 candidates were entered in the elections, which saw 22,613 members voting. The balloting took place between Apr. 1 and May 31 in union halls in 28 port cities in this country and overseas.

Wall, 54, of Allendale, N.J., became acting president when Curran retired and had the latter's support. Wall was elected secretary-treasurer of the union in 1966 and was re-elected to a four-year term in 1969.

He pledged to work to "build unity and stability in the industry and in the labor movement to protect and extend the gains that were won under the leadership of Joe Curran."

Barisic won a two-way race for secretary-treasurer, defeating Ralph Ibrahim. Barisic became acting secretary-treasurer when Wall succeeded Curran last March.

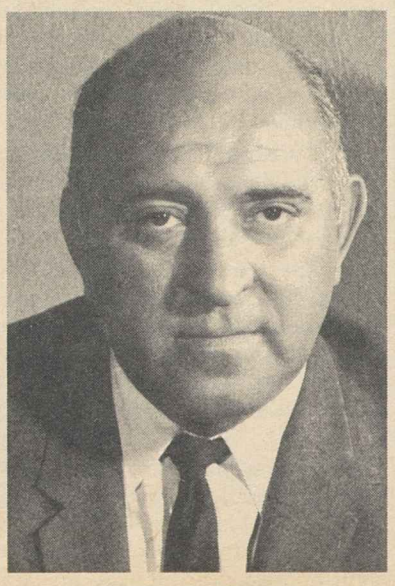
In contests for the union's three vice presidencies, incumbents Peter Bocker, James Martin and Rick Miller were re-elected.

Union members also elected 28 branch agents who will be in charge of NMU branch offices on all coasts and in Puerto Rico, Panama and Yokohama, Japan. Along with the five national officers, the branch agents comprise the union's national council, its top policy-making body between conventions. Also elected were 38 branch patrolmen (business representatives) who assist branch agents in the larger ports.

Members also adopted two amendments to the NMU constitution by wide margins. One provides for special elections in the event of vacancies in top union office. The second applies to NMU representation on AFL-CIO bodies.

The union has about 50,000 members employed on vessels of all types in government and commercial service and in some shoreside installations.

SHANNON J. WALL



MEL BARISIC

High Court Backs Labor On State Jury Pay Law

The Alabama State AFL-CIO carried a wage claim for $63 all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, won it and thereby upheld the constitutionality of a state law requiring employers to pay workers called to jury duty the difference between their regular wages and the token jury pay they receive.

The law was passed by the legislature in 1969 after a strong campaign by labor. Its court test came a year later.

John Dean, a stereotyper on the Gadsden Times, sought reimbursement after a jury assignment. His employer turned him down.

Because his local was small and the potential of the test case far reaching, State AFL-CIO President Barney Weeks said, the Alabama labor federation decided to finance the suit.

The first decision was a victory for the labor movement. A circuit court judge ordered the newspaper publisher to pay Dean the amount due.

But the employer appealed, and Alabama's Court of Civil Appeals ruled that the state law deprives the employer of property in violation of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment. The Alabama Supreme Court refused to overturn the decision.

Despite the considerable costs involved, and the small amount of the back pay directly involved in the test case, the State AFL-CIO chose to carry the appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. At this stage, it also received the support of the state government which joined in the case to uphold the state law.

A unanimous Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Alabama law, declaring that it stands on as "sturdy a footing" as other state laws that impose obligations on employers.

The high court quoted from an earlier decision in a time-off-for-voting case: "Most regulations of business necessarily impose financial burdens on the enterprise for which no compensation is paid. These are part of the costs of our civilization."

Therefore, the court said in effect, the Gadsden Times owes John Dean his lost pay.

SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE hears AFL-CIO President George Meany testify against a subminimum youth wage and for expanded coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and an above-poverty pay floor. Shown from left: AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger; Meany; Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, and Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Meany.

Job Losses Document Case for Burke-Hartke

(Continued from Page 1)

imported auto tires represented less than 2 percent of the market but last year the import level passed 10 percent.

It is "alarmingly clear," he said, that the auto tire industry will go the route of bicycle and motorcycle tires "unless something is done."

In the rubber-soled footwear industry, where the union represented 10,000 workers in 1965, it now represents 2,000 fewer and scores of plants have closed.

Bommarito termed passage of the Burke-Hartke bill imperative to halt the threat to workers' jobs and to the nation's economic future.

President George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers appeared before the committee to present joint testimony for his own union and for President John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers.

Just between 1970 and 1972, Fecteau said, imports rose from 240 million to 300 million pairs of shoes, while U.S. employment among shoe workers dropped from 219,000 to less than 200,000.

Howard P. Chester, executive secretary of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee, said the job loss among workers represented by the six affiliated unions "has been devastating."

"We believe the United States is faced with a serious crisis in foreign trade and investment policies that are hemorrhaging our economic vitality," Chester testified. He said the American people are looking to Congress for action and "passage of the Burke-Hartke bill would be a giant step toward establishing America's economy health."

The coordinating committee is made up of the Flint Glass Workers; Glass Bottle Blowers; Potters; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers; Glass & Ceramic Workers, and Window Glass Cutters.

A statement by President Louis Isaacson of the Doll & Toy Workers noted, in addition to job losses, the depressing effect of unrestrained competition from low-wage areas of the world on U.S. wages and living conditions.

The U.S. industry's wage average of $2.87 an hour is too low, he declared. But providing more adequate wages for American workers would mean that imports would take over still a larger portion of the market.

President Benjamin Feldman of the Leather Goods, Plastic & Novelty Workers said the "trickle" of imported handbags "has become a flood which threatens to deluge the domestic market."

Urging approval of the Burke-Hartke bill, Feldman said every other nation bases its trade policies on what is best for its economy and people. "There is no reason why the United States should not do the same, however belatedly."

6-16-73

Nixon Names Julius Shiskin For BLS Post

President Nixon announced he will nominate Julius Shiskin as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, succeeding Geoffrey H. Moore who resigned last January. The appointment of Shiskin, currently chief statistician in the Office of Management & Budget, must be approved by the Senate.

Shiskin, 60, joined the OMB—then the Bureau of the Budget—in 1969. He also serves as U.S. representative to the United Nations Statistical Commission.

His government service dates to 1942 when he joined the War Production Board as head economist. From 1945 to 1969, he was with the Census Bureau, rising to assistant director for program planning and evaluation.

Shiskin has been a consultant to the Council of Economic Advisers; Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, and the International Monetary Fund.

Russian Ballet Date Ousts U.S. Artists

New York—At the publicly subsidized Lincoln Center here, the American Ballet Theatre is out and the Leningrad Kirov Ballet is in for the 1974 summer season.

The ouster of the American Ballet Theater for the Soviet company has drawn a sharp protest from the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

It means the loss of jobs for 70 American artists of the first rank, the council noted. And, it added, "the situation is made even more deplorable by the fact that the Leningrad Kirov has become an instrument for Soviet persecution of Valery Panov, a dancer of world renown, whose only crime seems to be his desire to emigrate to Israel."

Funds Pressed To Aid Public Broadcasting

(Continued from Page 1)

the government-established Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Public Broadcasting Service, representing the local affiliates.

"We are especially heartened that the agreement takes special note of the need for public affairs programming insulated from political, ideological and financial censorship," he testified.

The AFL-CIO and the unions involved called the subcommittee's attention to two troublesome areas.

One deals with "unfair competition for commercial production business" by public stations that frequently pay their production crews less than the going rate in the community.

The AFL-CIO recommendation was for enactment of a Davis-Bacon type clause requiring payment of prevailing wages.

Another area of criticism was the "excessive reliance on foreign-produced programming," often resulting from private firms trying to get the most product for the least money in making their grants to programs.

There is a place for foreign cultural programs, Biemiller testified, but it shouldn't dominate public broadcasting to the exclusion of the contributions of American writers, directors, artists and technicians.

Phase 4 Results Awaited:

Nixon Freeze Held 'Failure of Policy'

(Continued from Page 1)

ment—remain without control or direct restraint."

He noted, too, that there is no requirement for businesses to post their ceiling prices to protect consumers.

The federation president said the test of Phase 4 "will be the speed with which it moves America to a fair and free economy by dealing directly with such root causes of inflation and injustice as tax bonanzas to business, which produce an inflationary lack of balance in the economy; the export of capital and technology leading to the deterioration of America's position in the world economy and consequent inflationary devaluations of the dollar; huge subsidized deals for the export of agricultural products and raw materials in short domestic supply; and soaring interest rates that raise costs and prices throughout the economy."

Meany said labor has no confidence in any system or program of controls based upon "the perpetuation of special privileges and misguided incentives that breed inflation and distort the economy."

Nixon said the reason that no wage freeze was imposed "is that the wage settlements reached under the rules of Phase 3 have not been a significant cause of the increase in prices."

His announcement came against a backdrop of soaring wholesale and consumer prices. Retail prices rose at an annual rate of 9.2 percent over the first four months of this year. Wholesale prices, which foreshadow consumer price levels, skyrocketed during the same period at an annual rate of 24 percent.

During the freeze period, which will last no longer than Aug. 12, the Administration said it would consult with labor, management and consumer representatives on the shape of the post-freeze program, which Nixon said "will involve tighter standards and more mandatory compliance procedures than under Phase 3."

An Administration fact sheet promised "more specific information on the nature of the Phase 4 program in about 30 days."

Besides the freeze, the President said he will ask Congress for new authority to curtail exports, especially of grains and other feeds and foods whose prices have soared in recent months.

Nixon also asked Congress to give him greater authority to lower tariffs to increase supplies of scarce goods and hold down their prices. In addition, he asked Congress to provide authority to dispose of more surplus commodities held in government stockpiles, and give quick approval of the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline to combat oil and gasoline shortages.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, at a news briefing before the President's broadcast, said Phase 4 "will be a strong controls program." He added:

"We are going to consult, and we will see what kind of a program is put into place. Obviously, it is going to be tougher in some respects. . . .

"On the whole, in Phase 3, the wage side has worked very well, and so we will have to examine that and see what changes, if any, should be made. Phase 4 will treat wages and prices in an equitable manner. There is no point in disturbing something that is working well."

Wages during the 60-day freeze period will remain under Phase 3 rules, which were characterized by the Administration as "voluntary" and "self-administering."

Shultz said there will be "a fairly large increase" in the staff of the Cost of Living Council and the Internal Revenue Service to carry out the freeze and the Phase 4 program that will follow.

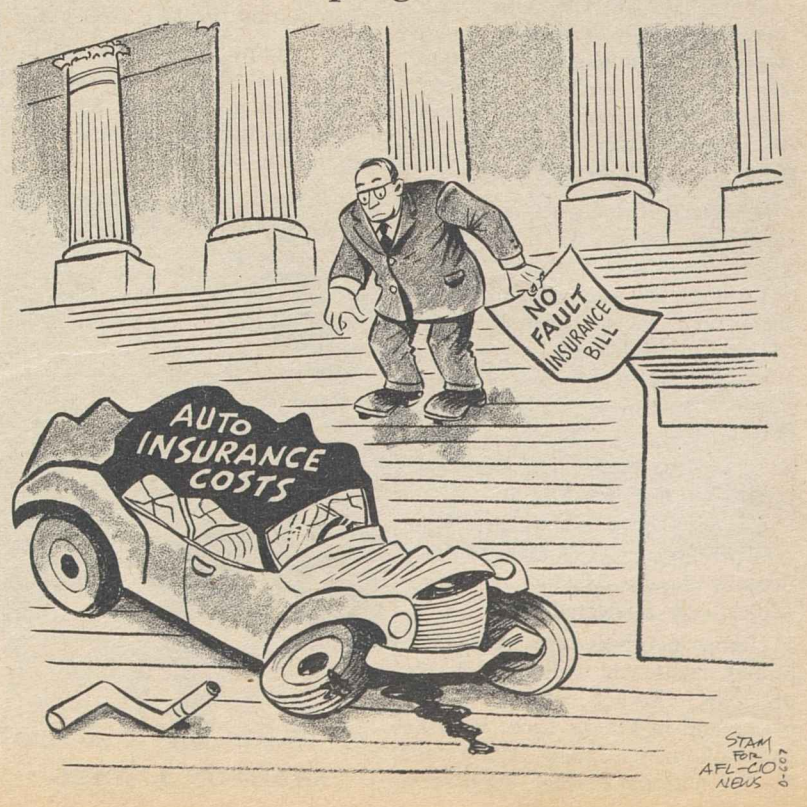
COLC Director John T. Dunlop, issuing regulations to implement the President's order, said his agency—with IRS assistance—will begin an immediate "profit sweep" of the books of large companies that have raised prices more than 1.5 percent above January levels.

The audit will cover the so-called Tier I firms—companies with annual sales of more than $250 million. Their financial statements, detailing prices, profits and costs, are due to be submitted to the COLC by June 21.

Companies found to have jumped their prices above Phase 3 levels will be asked to justify the increases or have them rolled back. If a price is rolled back, it will become the company's ceiling during the freeze, the COLC said.

COLC's regulations require sellers to prepare a list of freeze prices for all commodities and services, and to make the list available for public inspection. The rules also provide criminal and civil fines for willful violation of the President's order.

Dumping Ground



Postal Unions Win Gains for 600,000

AFL-CIO News

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New Price Surge Widens Gap in Purchasing Power

New Pact Hikes Pay, Benefits

By David L. Perlman

Negotiators for 600,000 postal workers reached agreement on major improvements in wages, working conditions and fringe benefits as part of a new two-year contract with the U.S. Postal Service.

The current contract does not expire until July 20 and the postal unions expect to have ratification procedures completed well before the deadline. This was the second round of negotiations since Congress gave autonomous status to the postal service and collective bargaining rights to its workers.

Terms agreed to, union leaders told the AFL-CIO News, include:

- A first-year raise of 43 cents an hour and a second-year raise of 20 cents, plus semi-annual cost of living adjustments.
- Elimination of the previous dollar ceiling on cost of living increases.
- **Higher employer contributions to both the health benefits and life insurance programs. The postal service payment for health plan premiums will rise from 40 percent to 55 percent the first year and to 65 percent in the second year of the contract. Starting in the second year, management will pay the full life insurance premium; it currently pays only one-third of the cost.**
- Compulsory overtime, a major complaint at many postal locations, will be substantially restricted.
- A no-layoff guarantee will remain in the contract. Management had sought to eliminate the job security assurance but finally backed down in the face of firm refusal by the unions.

Attorney Bernard Cushman served as chief negotiator for the four unions that hold national bargaining rights for the nation's postal workers. In addition to the American Postal Workers Union and the Letter Carriers—the two largest groups—the joint bargaining team included the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers and the Rural Letter Carriers. All but the Rural Letter Carriers are AFL-CIO affiliates.

Two years ago, in the first round of negotiations, agreement was reached only after six months of thorny talks coupled with fact-finding, intensive mediation and a final 36 hours of non-stop bargaining.

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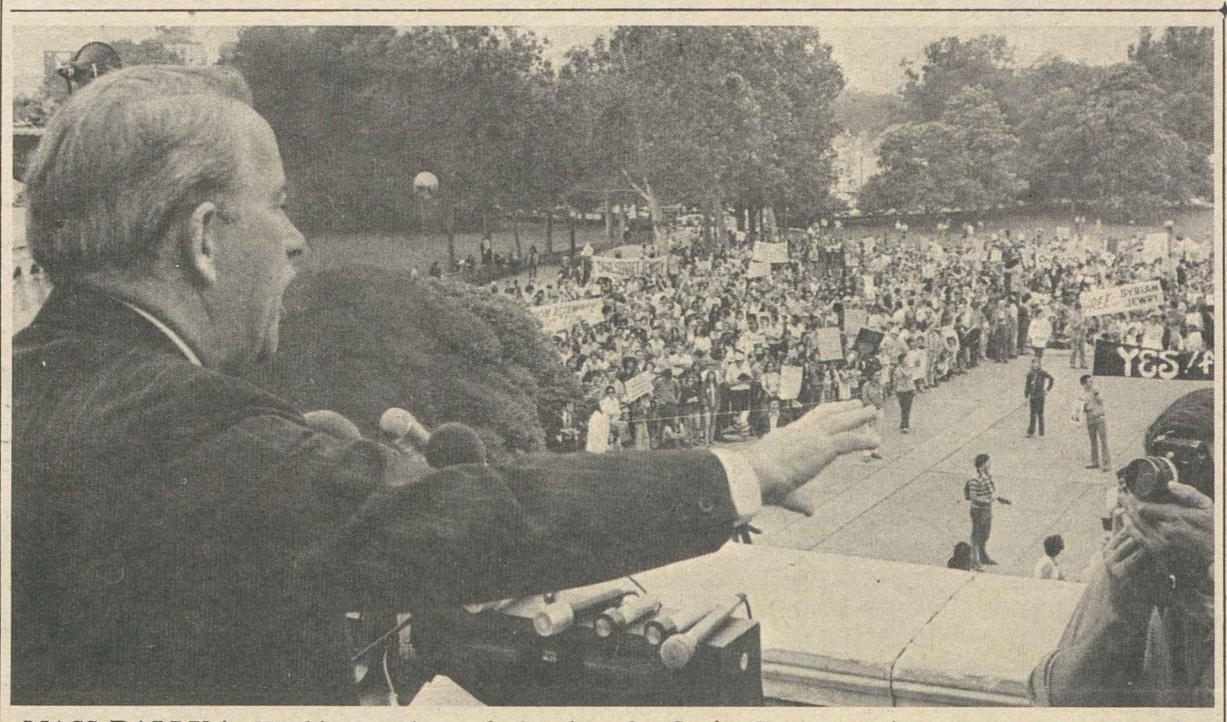


MASS RALLY in Washington demands freedom for Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel before the United States grants any trade concessions to the Soviet Union. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), addressing the rally from the Capitol steps, said human rights are essential to any meaningful "detente" with the Soviets. A message from AFL-CIO President George Meany, read to the rally, expressed "the full support of the AFL-CIO." **(Story, Page 3.)**

Meany Calls For Equity In Phase 4

America's workers fell further behind in the race against soaring living costs and AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Nixon Administration that it is time "for all segments of the economy to share equally in the burden of fighting inflation."

The consumer price index shot up another six-tenths of 1 percent during May while the buying power of workers' wages continued to decline.

This continued drop in buying power is "more bad news for America's housewives," Meany said.

"The economic fact of life for workers and their families is what they can buy with their paychecks." And, he stressed, "workers can buy less with their paychecks than a year ago; 2 percent less than they could in October. However, profits and interest rates, as well as prices, have been soaring."

Meany said "these basic facts must be a key consideration in the Administration's planning of Phase 4" so that it can meet "the test of equity and fairness."

In dollar terms, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, the average worker's paycheck was higher than the previous month and above a year ago. But in terms of what it could buy, it was the equivalent of a pay cut.

Real spendable earnings is the government's term for take-home pay adjusted to changes in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Updated BLS Budget:

City Family of Four Needs $12,006 to Live Moderately

By James M. Shevis

The typical American urban family of four required an annual income of $11,446 last fall to maintain a moderate standard of living, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its latest series of family budgets. The BLS moderate budget figure for last fall is 4.3 percent above the level of a year earlier because of price rises and higher taxes.

And inflation has sent the total to $12,006 as of April 1973.

BLS also reported increases in typical "lower-level" and "higher-level" budgets. At the lower level, which the bureau used to describe as "austere," the typical urban family needed a $7,386 annual income last fall. The higher-level budget required $16,558, and even that would not provide many luxuries.

The report is based upon the estimated cost of goods and services available throughout the United States last autumn. The budget estimates are for a precisely defined city family consisting of a 38-year-old husband employed full-time, his non-working wife, a boy of 13 and a girl of 8.

The higher budget represents a 4.1 percent increase since the fall of 1971 while the lower budget is an increase of 2.4 percent in 12 months. BLS said the increase was smaller at the lower level because of changes in federal income tax regulations which reduced the amount of taxes in the lower budget.

Brought more up to date, the budgets show a current need for even larger incomes at all three levels of living. Allowing for a 3.2 percent increase in consumer prices between last fall (October) and April of this year, plus a greater tax burden caused especially by higher social security taxes in 1973, the lower-level budget would

(Continued on Page 2)

Nixon Bows on Veto But Asks Fund Cuts

President Nixon swallowed hard and found some friendly words for Congress as he signed into law bills extending programs the White House has sought to scuttle.

Among them was a one-year extension of 12 major health programs, including such Administration targets as the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, the Community Mental Health Centers program, training in the allied health professions and federally-financed regional medical centers.

Also approved was a continuation of the public works and economic development program, an airport development act and an increase in veterans' burial benefits that was identical to a bill he had pocket-vetoed at the close of the last Congress.

The President noted that the omnibus health bill, the economic development legislation and the airport measure represented "compromises" and he termed them an example of the "responsible partnership" he is seeking with Congress.

But his statement asked Congress to keep the actual funds it appropriates below the level authorized in the legislation.

And in language similar to that which had been regularly issued from the White House before the

(Continued on Page 6)

Senate Urged to Clear Alaska Pipeline Route

The Senate moved toward a crucial vote on the Alaska pipeline and the AFL-CIO urged passage of the legislation, which would remove a right-of-way obstacle to construction of the pipeline.

There is "compelling" need for the pipeline, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all senators.

By tapping billions of barrels of petroleum resources, it would lessen America's dependence on uncertain foreign sources, ease the nation's balance of trade problems—and in the process generate thousands of jobs.

The projected, privately-financed pipeline would bring the petroleum resources of Alaska's North Slope overland to the year-'round port of Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska. It would then be shipped in American-built tankers manned by U.S. crews to West Coast ports.

Included in the bill—and properly so, Biemiller noted—are "very tough environmental protections."

The legislation is needed because of a court decision holding that existing law does not permit the government to grant rights of way over federal lands wide enough for the

(Continued on Page 3)

Three Budget Standards For Metropolitan Areas

The annual cost of living in 40 cities and metropolitan areas in the autumn of 1972, based on budgets for a four-person family:

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
National Average	$ 7,386	$11,446	$16,558
Anchorage	11,096	15,095	20,977
Honolulu	9,118	13,617	20,579
San Francisco-Oakland	8,201	12,324	17,897
Boston	8,106	13,576	20,210
Hartford	8,081	12,503	17,499
New York	7,841	13,179	20,165
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,829	11,534	17,107
Chicago	7,685	11,964	17,161
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	7,684	11,605	16,808
Seattle	7,676	11,405	16,118
Washington, D.C.	7,656	11,738	16,971
Philadelphia	7,622	11,825	17,148
Baltimore	7,602	11,327	16,492
San Diego	7,526	11,395	16,318
Portland, Me.	7,515	11,484	15,909
Minneapolis-St. Paul	7,507	11,767	17,094
Buffalo	7,397	12,026	17,173
Cleveland	7,390	11,872	16,698
Milwaukee	7,381	11,962	17,226
Kansas City	7,367	11,382	16,650
St. Louis	7,318	11,258	16,106
Indianapolis	7,302	11,405	16,221
Lancaster, Pa.	7,297	11,197	15,819
Pittsburgh	7,277	11,189	16,169
Detroit	7,271	11,502	16,749
Bakersfield, Calif.	7,208	10,705	15,113
Cedar Rapids	7,204	11,480	16,600
Green Bay, Wis.	7,184	11,516	17,012
Durham, N.C.	7,164	10,870	15,470
Dayton, Ohio	7,089	10,629	15,427
Denver	7,084	10,996	15,876
Cincinnati	7,023	10,942	15,305
Wichita, Kan.	6,981	10,616	15,124
Orlando, Fla.	6,961	10,105	14,511
Atlanta	6,923	10,430	14,908
Dallas	6,881	10,422	15,114
Houston	6,830	10,270	14,695
Nashville	6,804	10,471	15,016
Baton Rouge, La.	6,671	10,224	15,025
Austin	6,485	9,800	14,119

Updated BLS Budget:

City Family of Four Needs $12,006 to Live Moderately

(Continued from Page 1)

require $7,717, the intermediate budget, $12,006 and the higher budget, $17,332.

Other BLS studies of earnings show that today's average worker, employed full time, grosses $269 less in a year than the total updated lower budget calls for.

The gap between the lower budget estimate, which provides only the bare necessities of living, and the government's poverty guideline for a non-farm family of four is even more dramatic. The Office of Economic Opportunity set the poverty guideline at $4,200 in October 1972. Effective July 6, the figure rises to $4,300.

For those workers earning no more than the federal minimum wage of $1.60 an hour, the gap widens to a chasm. Even if fully employed 52 weeks a year, the worker earning such wages would gross only $3,328 annually—$4,389 short of the updated lower budget total.

The AFL-CIO Research Dept. notes that higher taxes and consumer price increases over the October-April period would mean a 4.5 percent increase in the total budget at the lower level, more than twice the rise in the 12 months between autumn 1971 and autumn 1972. In the same six-month period, tax and price hikes would add a 4.9 percent increase at the intermediate level and a 4.7 percent boost at the higher rung.

"The impact of increased social security tax increases was especially large at the intermediate and higher budget levels," federation economist Anne Draper points out. "The combination of a rate rise—from 5.2 percent in 1972 to 5.8 percent in 1973—and a higher tax base—from $9,000 in 1972 to $10,800 in 1973—produced a 35 percent rise in the maximum tax."

Total outlays for taxes between last fall and April 1973 rose 12.7 percent in the lower budget, 13.7 percent in the intermediate budget and 11 percent in the higher budget, she noted, adding:

"Actual total increases may have been larger, since no allowance is made for possible rises in state and local income taxes or disability taxes between 1972 and 1973."

Family consumption items accounted for 82 percent of the total budget at the lower level, BLS said. The remaining 18 percent covered gifts, contributions, life insurance, taxes and occupational expenses.

At the intermediate level, consumption items accounted for 70 percent of the family budget. At the higher level, these items were 75 percent of the total budget. Consumption items include food, housing, clothing, transportation and medical care.

The budget for family consumption items rose 3.2 percent to $6,029 at the lower level, 4.5 percent to $9,013 at the intermediate level, and 4.4 percent to $12,462 at the higher level.

Food costs accounted for 34 percent of the consumption total at the lower level, 30 percent at the intermediate, and 27 percent at the higher level. Food took $2,058 of the total lower budget, an increase of 4.8 percent over autumn 1971; $2,673 of the intermediate budget, up 5.6 percent, and $3,370 of the higher budget, up 5.4 percent.

The fastest rise in the consumption budget at the intermediate level occurred in housing—6.5 percent over the 1971-72 period. Shelter costs as a whole accounted for 31 percent of the intermediate consumption budget, 34 percent of the higher budget, and 26 percent of the lower budget.

Other increases at the intermediate level included a 9 percent jump in homeowner costs such as purchase price, mortgage interest rates, property taxes, insurance, fuel and utilities, and repairs and maintenance.

All three budgets showed a 3.3 percent increase in the amount allotted to medical care.

For the lower budget, costs were 10 percent higher in metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas, BLS reported. The metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference was 15 percent at the intermediate level and 22 percent at the higher level. Total budget outlays were lowest in small cities of the South.

Intermediate budgets ranged from $9,800 in Austin to $13,576 in Boston. Lower budgets ranged from $6,485 in Austin to $8,201 in the San Francisco-Oakland area.

BLS noted that the budgets do not represent how families actually spend money. Rather, they reflect "the assumptions made about the manner of living" at each of the three levels. The bureau said it is now in the process of completing a report on actual spending patterns.

Postal Pact Hikes Pay, Benefits for 600,000

(Continued from Page 1)

By contrast, this year's talks were reported by participants as almost textbook examples of good faith collective bargaining aimed at averting both alternatives to a negotiated settlement—the binding arbitration required by law or the wildcat strikes that postal workers resorted to three years ago when Congress set pay and fringe benefits and their patience ran out.

Both the Letter Carriers and Postal Workers have similar ratification procedures—submission of contract terms to a committee of local union leaders, followed by a referendum vote of the entire membership on ratification. The Mail Handlers plan to ask their members to vote on the contract, but no formal ratification procedure is required by their constitution.

Agreement on higher payments for health benefits is expected to clear the way for congressional passage of comparable legislation for all federal employes.

Postmaster General E. T. Klassen said in a magazine interview that "in all likelihood" he would ask the Postal Rate Commission to approve an increase in the first-class mail rate from 8 cents to 10 cents, effective next January. Added money is needed to cover current deficits as well as the new settlement, he said.

Rubber Strike Hits Firestone At 12 Plants

Akron, O. — Firestone plants across the country were struck by the Rubber Workers after the union and the Big Four rubber firm failed to reach a new agreement. The walkout involves 19,000 URW members at 12 plants.

The two sides are trying to settle on a contract to replace one that expired last Apr. 20. Negotiations in Cleveland were recessed but not broken off.

Management claimed the URW was attempting to exceed provisions of contracts already signed with three other major rubber companies, Goodrich, Uniroyal and Goodyear. URW's Firestone Policy Committee denied the charge.

The strike is the second in the union's current round of bargaining with the rubber industry. A 23-day walkout at Goodrich ended May 31 when the company agreed to a new three-year contract.

The Uniroyal settlement now has been ratified by the required majority of members but still needs ratification by a majority of affected locals to become effective.

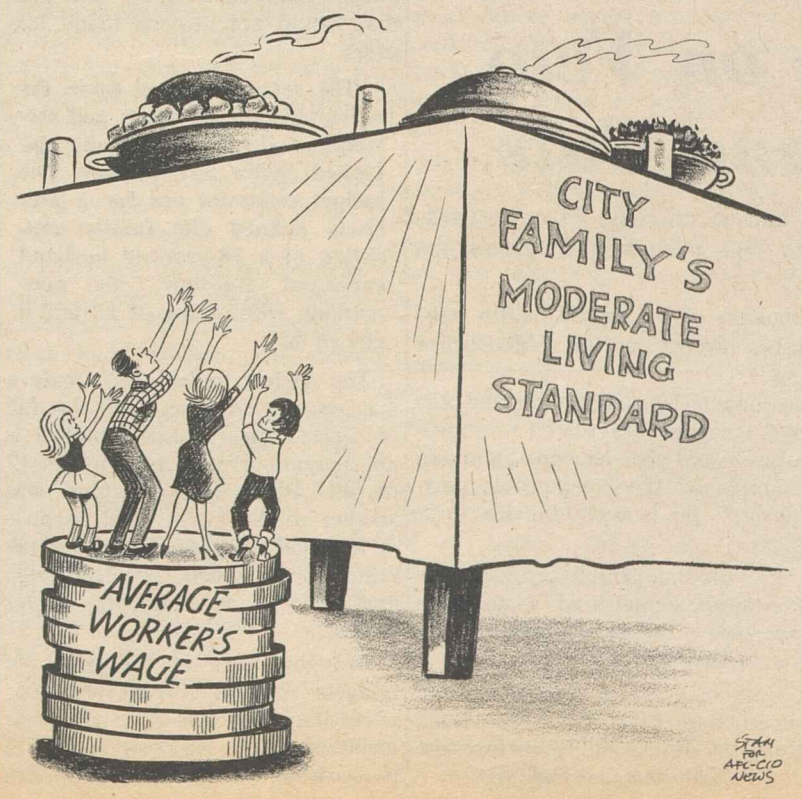
The union is scheduled to resume talks with General Tire on June 25.

Rockefeller Foundation Elects Kirkland Trustee

New York — AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Kirkland and Jane P. Cahill, a vice president of International Business Machines, were named to succeed two retiring trustees—Frank Stanton, former president of CBS, and John Dickey, former president of Dartmouth College.

Out of Reach



Summer Schools Reflect Labor Education Surge

A strong upsurge in union educational activity is under way throughout the labor movement, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis reported.

So far in the 1973 union summer school program, 106 week-long labor institutes have been scheduled by the AFL-CIO, its affiliates and state and regional bodies, compared to 75 last year. Ninety will be held on the campuses of 30 different colleges and universities.

"Union education programs are expanding in all parts of the country," Davis said. "In the South, for instance, such programs have sprung up in the last year or two in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

"Older programs in northern states are expanding, and not just at the big universities. There is a growing involvement of small community colleges that is very encouraging. More and more unions now have access to labor education programs almost in their own backyards."

Besides such core subjects as collective bargaining, grievance and arbitration handling, labor law and leadership skills, many of this year's sessions will put heavy emphasis on major legislative and political issues.

International trade problems, tax justice, national health security and enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act are all subjects in great demand, Davis noted.

"Union members were never more serious about learning in depth what's wrong in all these areas and what action is needed to set them right," Davis said.

"The hardest job now is to find enough competent instructors who can deal with these matters from the workers' point of view. Even with the best help the universities can give, unions will have to train more and more of their own teachers to meet the demand. Fortunately, there is no shortage of knowledgeable people in union ranks who need only to develop teaching skills to handle the job. And we are prepared to teach them those skills."

Davis urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to participate in the teacher-training program sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, at which students learn to use the latest teaching devices, materials and techniques and engage in practice teaching under expert supervisors.

"The most recent teacher-training institute last spring was a great success," Davis said. "As the demand for labor education programs grows, we expect this program will play a key role in giving union members the high-quality teaching they deserve."

68,000 Covered:

Westinghouse Pact Parallels GE Terms

Pittsburgh—The AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee reached agreement with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. on a new contract paralleling an earlier CBC settlement with General Electric. The pact affects 68,000 Westinghouse employees across the country.

The Westinghouse agreement provides wage terms identical to those in the GE contract reached June 7 in New York, but includes improved provisions for early retirement plan and job security in the event of a plant closing.

The Westinghouse conference boards of both the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers voted approval of the new contract, which followed round-the-clock talks under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the mediation service, personally assisted the parties in reaching an agreement.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Carpenters, Steelworkers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers and Machinists urged ratification of the contract by their locals on a plant-by-plant basis.

IUE's chief negotiator Robert Nellis, chairman of the IUE-Westinghouse Conference Board, praised the CBC for working tirelessly to reach a good agreement and for preventing the firm from weakening the union's national contract.

"Westinghouse mounted an intensive effort to force an inferior offer on us," Nellis said, "and to move us back by proposing restrictive contract language.

"Union negotiators successfully fought these efforts and bargained an agreement that brings many new benefits to Westinghouse workers."

Meanwhile, 12 of the 13 unions affected by the GE settlement have ratified the contract. Only two locals of the Professional & Technical Engineers so far have voted to reject the proposal.

The overwhelming vote of approval at IUE—65,651 to 1,797—"indicates that the membership regards this as an outstanding settlement," said John Shambo, chairman of the IUE-GE Conference Board. IUE has 85,000 of the 140,000 union members at GE.

Under the Westinghouse terms, workers will receive hourly wage increases of 72 cents, going to a possible 88 cents, over the life of the 37-month contract. The wage section provides cost-of-living adjustments tied to increases in the government's Consumer Price Index. The initial wage boost of 25 cents is retroactive to June 11.

Westinghouse workers with 30 years or more of service may now retire at the age of 58 or 59, with a reduction of one-half of 1 percent for each month they are under 60. Those who retire at 60, 61 or 62 will receive unreduced pensions.

Early retirees under the Westinghouse contract will get a $6.50 monthly supplement per year of service until eligible for social security benefits at age 62.

Workers hit by Westinghouse closings can retire at 58 or 59, if they have 10 or more years of service, with reduction of one-half of 1 percent for each month they are under 60. Workers aged 55, 56 and 57 can also collect their benefits under these circumstances, with a 12 percent reduction.

Improvements in the vacation schedule call for two weeks after two years but less than six years of service, two weeks and one day after six years, adding one day for each additional year of service until three weeks after 10 years is reached. Four weeks of vacation are provided after 15 years of service and five weeks after 25 years.

In nearly every other respect, the Westinghouse contract is the same as the GE agreement.

SOVIET MISSION to United Nations is picketed by trade union leaders protesting harassment, arrests and denial of exit permits to Jews in the USSR. President Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America lead the picket line of the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council for Human Rights.

Labor Backs Drive to Aid Soviet Jews

AFL-CIO President George Meany pledged labor's full support to the National Trade Union Council of the Jewish Labor Committee in its efforts to aid Jews and others seeking the right to leave the Soviet Union. He urged that exit rights for Soviet nationals be made a part of the discussions of U.S.-Soviet trade expansion for which Soviet Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev is in Washington.

In a telegram to Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the JLC Trade Union Council, Meany took note that June 17 was the 20th anniversary of the crushing by Soviet troops of the 1953 revolt of East Berlin workers.

Meany's message was read to the National Freedom Assembly of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry during its rally on the steps of the Capitol on June 17.

"We do not stand in the way of any genuine steps toward peace," Meany told Zimmerman. "But . . . neither will we subordinate human freedom to the almighty dollar."

"Trade is a two-way street. If the Soviet Union needs our credits, our produce and our technology, what shall we ask in return? We say: Let freedom enter the calculations of commerce. . . . Let us not open wide the doors of American trade while the Soviet rulers shut the doors on their own citizens who want to emigrate.

"Freedom of exit is clearly embodied in the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. Peaceful men may not be able to enforce that freedom or prevent the persecution of minorities. But free men surely need not reward barbarism with the fruits of most-favored-nation treatment."

National Church Body Backs Farm Workers

New York—The executive committee of the National Council of Churches declared its support of the United Farm Workers in the union's battle for survival against the Teamsters.

The committee said its decision was based on recommendations of a council task force appointed to search out the facts concerning the Teamsters' involvement in the farm workers' struggle for self-determination in California's Coachella Valley.

The UFW, led by Cesar Chavez, has been on strike against table grape growers in the valley since mid-April when all but two refused to renew their contracts with the union and clandestinely signed "sweetheart" contracts with the Teamsters instead. The AFL-CIO has denounced the signings as "union-busting" efforts by the Teamsters and the growers.

The NCC executive committee also approved a task force recommendation calling for federal legislation that would allow farm workers to organize freely and choose their own bargaining agents in "fairly conducted elections."

Such elections are "urgently needed" now in the Coachella and Salinas Valleys of California, the task force said in a report.

Appointed last February before the walkout began, the task force noted that, in the past when preference of farm workers has been shown through elections, card checks, or strikes, the "overwhelming preference" has been for the United Farm Workers rather than the Teamsters.

The task force noted also that the fact that the growers hurriedly signed contracts with the Teamsters raises "serious questions" concerning the nature of the agreements.

"There is a strong suggestion of deal bargaining," the task force said. "The farm workers have had no opportunity to vote on these contracts."

The factfinding group, which conducted extensive interviews with leaders of all factions in the farm worker controversy, concluded also that the Teamsters did not represent the field workers "in an effective, vigorous, democratic fashion."

In addition, the task force found "systematic discrimination" against racial minorities — particularly Mexican-Americans — in the food industry in California, and that federal and state agencies have been of little help to those affected by it.

"The apparent massive inadequacy of these agencies to provide some measure of relief to those discriminated against is a problem that deserves . . . immediate action," the task force said.

Senate Urged To Clear Way For Pipeline

(Continued from Page 1)

construction of an adequately large pipeline.

The chief controversy over the bill has been the concern of a number of midwestern senators that the Alaska oil would not relieve the petroleum product shortages of the Midwest. They have advocated, instead, a trans-Canada pipeline that would take a longer, overland route through the center of Canada.

Biemiller noted that the legislation, sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), contemplates that a second pipeline will be needed in the near future and provides for negotiations with Canada to explore the possibility.

The Senate Interior Committee report noted, however, that it would take years of preparatory work before a trans-Canada pipeline would be at the ready-to-go stage of the Alaska pipeline project—and with no assurance that the alternate route would prove feasible.

The legislation is also needed, the committee stressed, "to resolve major legal uncertainties" caused by the court decision, "as to the status of hundreds of existing oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, and rights-of-way for other purposes across the federal lands."

Both the Administration and organizations of Alaska's native people are supporting the Jackson bill. Alaskan natives will receive a royalty from the oil sales.

Arkansas Unions Ask Repeal of 'Work' Law

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas AFL-CIO set two key goals to improve conditions for workers in the state: repeal of the "right-to-work" law and legislating collective bargaining rights for all public employes.

Delegates to the state federation's 9th biennial convention called for a petition drive to place the RTW repeal question on election ballots and directed the executive board to develop an effective strategy for the repeal campaign.

The convention also pledged a vigorous effort to win a labor relations law for public employes as the number one legislative goal in the next session of the state general assembly.

Efforts to win bargaining rights for public employes did not succeed in the 1973 session of the legislature, State AFL-CIO President J. Bill Becker reported, although a number of labor-endorsed measures were enacted.

Among these was an increase in unemployment compensation benefits from 60 percent to two-thirds of the average wage in the state effective July 1, boosting weekly maximum benefits to $79, an increase of $12.

Improvements in workmen's compensation increased weekly benefits $17.50 over two years, Becker noted. Top weekly benefits rose from $49 to $63 this year and will go up to $66.50 July 1, 1974.

Other legislative gains include a 20-cent increase in the state minimum wage to $1.40 an hour, a shorter workweek for fire fighters and wage increases for state employes of from 6 to 20 percent.

Becker noted also that membership in the state federation increased by 6,000 over the two years since the last convention.

Forty-eight resolutions were adopted at the three-day convention.

In elections for top offices of the state federation, delegates returned Becker and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Jacobs to their sixth two-year terms.

Major convention speakers included Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO industrial Union Dept; Sen. J. William Fulbright; Norman Hill, associate director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Fannie Neal, COPE field director.

ABC Interview Airs Farm Struggle

"A Conversation with Msgr. George Higgins on Farm Labor Problems" will be broadcast Sunday, June 24, at 1 p.m., EDT, on ABC-TV. The nationally televised program will focus on the Farm Workers' struggle for survival in the Coachella and Salinas Valleys of California.

Msgr. Higgins is a consultant to the U.S. Catholic Conference's bishops' committee looking into the problems of farm workers.

Service Employes Add Stanford Unit

Stanford, Calif.—A unit of 1,600 non-teaching employes of Stanford University has voted for representation by the Service Employes.

The newly-organized group includes several hundred research technicians.

The Test of Phase 4

WE HOPE the President's action will hold the line on prices for the benefit of workers and consumers, who have been subjected in the past six months to the sharpest inflation in 22 years.

The freeze is not a policy, but represents a failure of policy. We of the AFL-CIO will look for concrete evidence that Phase 4, following the end of the freeze, will be more effective, fair and equitable than the previous phases of the past 22 months.

The test of Phase 4 will be the speed with which it moves America to a fair and free economy by dealing directly with such root causes of inflation and injustice as: Tax bonanzas to business, which produce an inflationary lack of balance in the economy; the export of capital and technology leading to the deterioration of America's position in the world economy and consequent inflationary devaluations of the dollar; huge subsidized deals for the export of agricultural products and raw materials in short domestic supply; soaring interest rates that raise costs and prices.

We have no confidence in any system or program of controls based upon the perpetuation of special privileges and misguided incentives that breed inflation and distort the economy.

We are prepared to express our views, in detail, to representatives of the Administration in the course of any consultations.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's statement on President Nixon's price freeze-Phase 4 announcement.

A Two-Way Street

I AM PROUD to pledge to you, on this historic day, the full support of the AFL-CIO in the efforts you have undertaken on behalf of Jews and others fighting for freedom in the USSR. Tomorrow, the leader of the world's strongest totalitarian power will set foot on the soil of the world's strongest democracy. Secretary Brezhnev has chosen a symbolic date for this visit.

For it was 20 years ago today—on June 17, 1953—that the revolt of the East Berlin workers, a revolt for freedom, was crushed by Marshal Grechko. This is the same Grechko who, 15 years later, in 1968, crushed the freedom fighters of Czechoslovakia who yearned for "socialism with a human face."

This is the same Grechko who was recently elevated to the Soviet Politburo by the man who visits us tomorrow—Secretary Brezhnev.

We do not stand in the way of any genuine steps toward peace. But neither do we delude ourselves that our good intentions are sufficient to realize mankind's dream. And neither will we subordinate human freedom to the almighty dollar. That has not been labor's way at home; it shall not be our way in the world.

Trade is a two-way street. If the Soviet Union needs our credits, our produce and our technology, what shall be ask in return? We say: Let freedom enter the calculations of commerce.

We say, let there be a favorable balance of freedom. Let's liquidate the freedom deficit. Let us not open wide the doors of American trade while the Soviet rulers shut the doors on their own citizens who want to emigrate.

Freedom of exit is clearly embodied in the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. Peaceful men may not be able to enforce that freedom or prevent the persecution of minorities. But free men surely need not reward barbarism with the fruits of most-favored-nation treatment.

—Message to the Jewish Labor Committee from AFL-CIO President George Meany on June 17, 1973.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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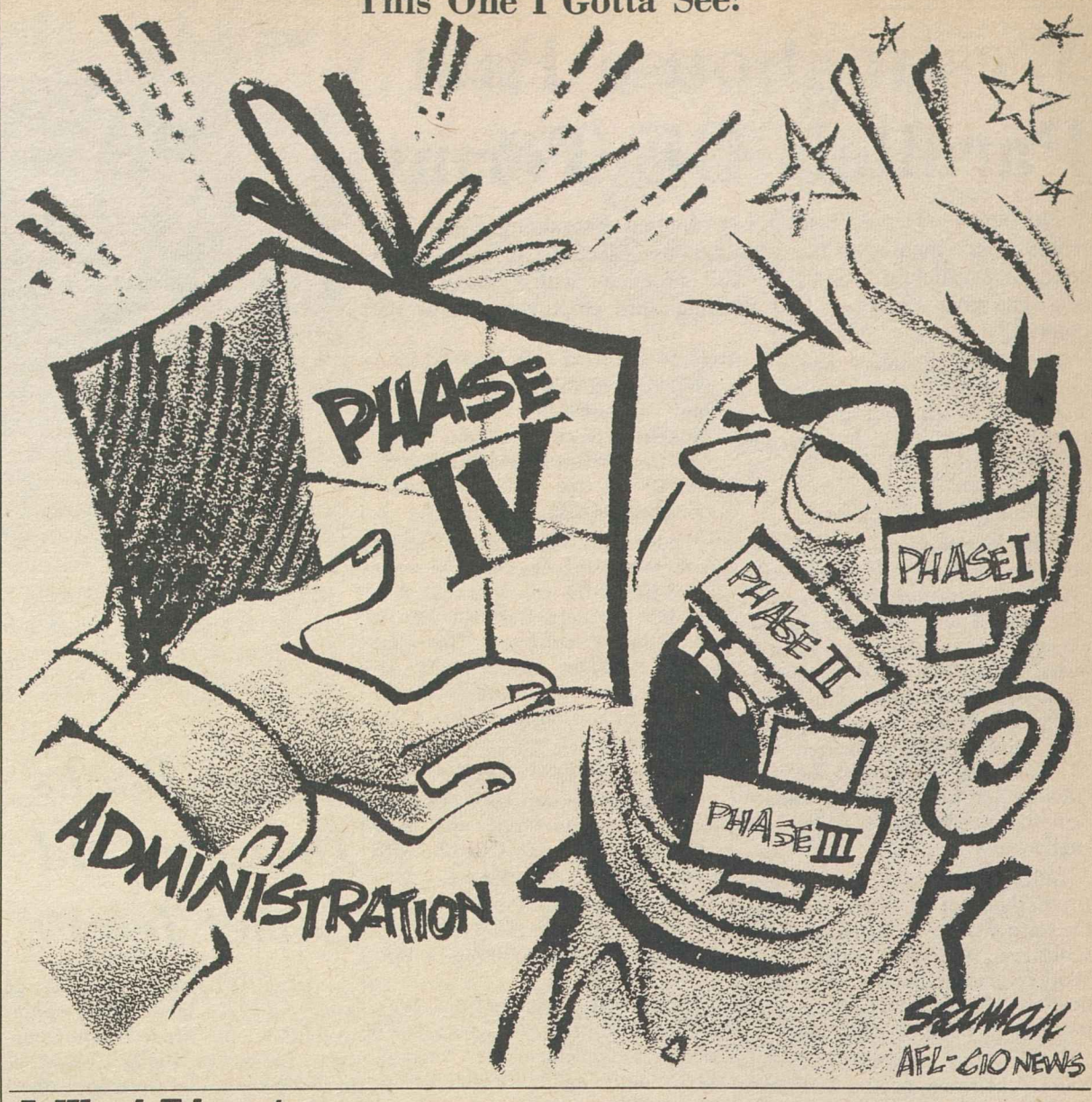
'This One I Gotta See!'



A Word Edgewise:

30 Years of Liberal Efforts Produce Significant Progress

By John P. Roche

IN A WEAK MOMENT five months ago, I agreed to give the commencement address at a nearby college. June seemed remote and the task manageable. However, at the moment I am neurotic and depressed: June is here, D-Day and H-Hour are almost upon me. I am contemplating fleeing the country.

You see, I have two major difficulties. First, for more than 20 years now I have sat with the faculty and listened to commencement speeches. By and large, they have been awful: the amount of drivel I have heard (or tuned out) defies description. For the students and their families it doesn't make much difference—they are just waiting to get those diplomas.

For them it is a one-shot affair, but the faculty is condemned to the cruel and unusual punishment of returning to the torture chamber year after year. As one who has taken this beating, I am already empathizing with the faculty that must listen to me.

My second problem is that my topic is so obvious. All over the nation commencement speakers have been exploring the moral meaning of Watergate and calling for a revival of civic virtue, a renaissance of American values, and similar high-minded objectives. But where I come from whenever anyone, except a man of the cloth, starts talking about "virtue," we lock up the silver. It's like talking about how "tough" you are—one of President Nixon's less attractive topics. The most virtuous people I have known were incapable of self-advertisement just as the toughest would have considered it demeaning to boast about the "blade tempered by the heat."

So Watergate and virtue are out. What then am I going to talk about? Well, at the risk of sneers from the intelligentsia, I am going to compare the United States of my childhood and adolescence with the country today. Thirty years ago this month I graduated from college—in absentia. I was marching through the dust and mud of Virginia with a rifle on my shoulder.

In the subsequent 30 years, I submit, the United States has undergone one of the most fantastic transformations in the history of any nation.

The world I grew up in was unashamedly racist. I didn't know the word Negro existed until I was about 15 (which may explain why I have some problems with "black," which is currently the chic designation). Negroes, however, were not alone: the polite words Jew, Italian, Pole were equally unfamiliar. (As I mentioned here a while ago, I don't think Archie Bunker is funny; he is a throwback to an America that is best forgotten.)

In 1940, Margaret Truman tells us, her father's opposition in Missouri started a story that his middle name was Solomon, that he was a quarter Jewish. And, of course, stories about Franklin D. "Rosenfeld" were legion.

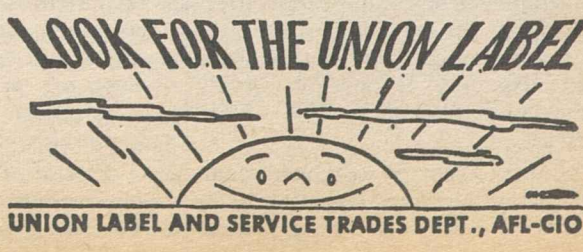
I went to war in a Jim Crow army. With a few token exceptions, the Negroes were put in labor battalions, invariably in my experience officered by southern whites. They might as well have served on the chain gang.

THE NATION OF MY CHILDHOOD rejected the principle of community, the view that Americans had obligations to their less fortunate neighbors. There was no unemployment compensation, no legitimation of trade unions, no social security, no minimum wage, no child labor law governing the whole country (a few states had adopted reforms). At the risk of sounding like a candidate for Congress, I would continue the list: no Medicare, Medicaid, federal aid to education, civil rights acts, voting rights acts.

In the view of the Uriah Heeps in the Nixon Administration all these measures represented a federal intrusion on the rights of state and local governments. (However, I doubt if we will hear much more of this: they are currently discussing other kinds of intrusions with the federal grand jury.)

The proposition, however, is historically preposterous: the national government assumed jurisdiction because in the view of the people it was the only level on which liberal principles of justice, equality, freedom, and simple decency could be implemented.

In short, I'm not ashamed of the liberal record, and I hope that the young people whom I am commencing can look back when they are 50 and see a comparable record of accomplishment.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Nixon-Brezhnev Talks:

Soviet Union Must Guarantee Basic Human Rights in Detente

The following advertisement appeared in the July 17, 1973, edition of the New York Times under the signature of The Committee for Detente with Freedom co-chaired by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Albert Shanker, New York State and city Teachers Union leader. The advertisement carried the headline "Mr. Brezhnev: Talk is Cheap, Freedom is Priceless."

WE DEEPLY HOPE that the current efforts toward detente between the United States and the Soviet Union will help bring about genuine and permanent peace for all mankind. The consequences of war in a nuclear age are frighteningly apparent to everyone.

It is precisely for this reason that we feel compelled, on the occasion of Soviet Communist Party Leader Brezhnev's visit to America, to raise certain issues that the chief proponents of unconditional detente have conveniently chosen to ignore.

As social democrats, liberals, and trade unionists we are concerned about the human rights of individuals who are the victims of totalitarian oppression. We identify with the freedom struggles of Soviet intellectuals, of Soviet Jews, and other nationalities in the USSR and the peoples of Eastern Europe. We cannot stand by idly, nor should our government, while these freedom fighters are intimidated, harassed, and sent to prisons, insane asylums, and labor camps.

Yet who will raise these issues with Mr. Brezhnev? The business community, enticed by the prospect of increased profits from trade with Moscow, has been lobbying against the Jackson Amendment to the East-West Trade bill which calls upon the Soviet regime to grant its subjects the right to emigrate. The fact that the Soviet regime has recently intensified internal repression is immaterial to those business leaders who have placed profits above human rights.

It is the American labor movement which has championed the cause of freedom for those who are oppressed in Communist and right-wing totalitarian systems. And, in fact, it will be the working people of America who will inevitably subsidize trade agreements favorable to the USSR, either through their taxes or in the higher prices for food which were in part the result of the wheat deal.

The American people have always been generous in economically aiding needy nations. But what we seek in return is not higher profits for American business but assurances that such aid will result in advancement of humanitarian causes and will encourage peace with freedom in the world.

The American government now has an historic opportunity to aid the cause of freedom. The Russians are critically in need of American agricultural and technological assistance for their shaky and inefficient economy. That means we're in a position to demand certain concessions in return.

Mr. Brezhnev had said that such a policy constitutes interference in Soviet domestic matters, and we fear that President Nixon, who wants a smooth summit for his own political reasons, will not press the issue. That is why it is essential that American public opinion be mobilized and that Congress take a stand so that freedom will not be the forgotten issue in the negotiations between President Nixon and Soviet leader Brezhnev.

For our part, we are at one with Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who has written (in the Nobel Lecture he was not permitted to deliver) that in matters of human rights "there are no internal affairs left on our crowded earth!"

Moreover, we find such protests against "interference" exceedingly ironic coming from the man who enunciated the "Brezhnev Doctrine" and whose country has never refrained from intervening, either overtly or otherwise, in the affairs of other countries, including our own and our Western European allies. Further, the issue of free emigration is legally an international matter which the Soviet government has recognized as such by signing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Our granting most-favored-nation treatment to Moscow is an international political action which can and must be linked with the Soviet Union's performing of its obligations toward international charters.

An effective detente must be based upon mutual give and take between America and the USSR. President Nixon should not make the mistake of granting trade concessions and other advantages to Moscow without some concrete assurance that the leaders in the Kremlin are sincerely interested in peaceful relations with the West. We are not of the opinion that Soviet promises, however noble, and paper agreements, however worded, constitute adequate guarantees of the peaceful intentions of the USSR. Moscow has formally signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, yet this has meant nothing in actual practice.

LET MOSCOW DEMONSTRATE its desire for peace now by granting the right of free emigration to Jews who are demanding this now, without subjecting them to harassment, and by allowing such free emigration to all people in the USSR. Also let it lower dehumanizing barriers symbolized by the Berlin wall, that now prevent the free flow of people and ideas between East and West. This would signify a genuine change of attitude by Moscow. It would be a major step toward peace.

We think that President Nixon, who has expressed a deep desire to bring about "a generation of peace," should use the leverage we have by virtue of America's great wealth and strength to aid those struggling for human liberty.

We will ignore their struggle only at immeasurable cost to the spirit of the American people, the honor of our nation, the hopes and aspirations of millions of people around the globe, and the cause of lasting peace.

Elderly Exploited:

Effective Standards Pressed To End Nursing Home Abuses

NURSING HOME ABUSES and scandals documented by congressional investigations and private studies show clear shortcomings of public policy relating to the long term care of older Americans, AFL-CIO social security expert Lawrence Smedley declared.

"All too often, helpless and desperate people have sought refuge in a nursing home, but have found only heartless indifference, often cruelty and financial exploitation," Smedley charged. Recent Administration attempts to stiffen regulations and raise the quality of care came only after tremendous pressure from Congress and senior citizens' groups, he said.

But now, even these belated steps to upgrade nursing homes may be sidetracked or severely watered down as a result of a heavy lobbying effort mounted by nursing home associations, Smedley warned on Labor News Conference.

Smedley said that while the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare will decide the final form of new nursing home regulations, Congress can and should play a key role in heading off the drive to weaken them. He said the labor movement, the National Council of Senior Citizens and other groups have joined in an effort to assure that the regulations measure up to the long-standing need for more adequate nursing home care.

"We hope that the Congress will have some input on this decision—and that the appropriate committees . . . will interject themselves, as they have recently with other regulations, to improve them," the associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said.

Reporters questioning Smedley were Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Long Term Care.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A PERPLEXING ASPECT in the Nixon Administration approach to amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act is its stubborn clinging to a subminimum for teenagers.

Its almost fanatical determination to get a subminimum written into the law has gone so far as to bring a warning from Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan that a veto is possible unless some kind of compromise is reached on this one point.

Brennan gave this warning to the Senate Labor Committee in testimony on the Administration's proposals for bringing the minimum wage law up to date even though he insisted that improvements in the act are urgently needed.

Yet, there is nothing in the record that makes the subminimum a major factor in improving today's Fair Labor Standards Act.

Indeed, what is in the public record leads to the gravest kind of doubt that a subminimum will have anything more than a minimum impact on teenage unemployment.

In 1970, the Dept. of Labor completed a "comprehensive study of the relationship between youth unemployment and minimum wages."

THE REPORT BRINGS OUT a number of important points. While conceding that the unemployment rate for teenagers is obviously far greater than that for adults, the report lists a number of reasons for this that do not involve the minimum wage.

One is that the percentage of teenagers in the population has increased from 9 percent in the mid 1950s to 13 percent during the past few years, thus increasing their need for jobs. A second is that there are more teenagers in school whose special job needs—mostly as part-time workers—cannot always be met. A third is that thousands of youths who in past years would be working on family farms now live in the cities and compete for what jobs there are.

Furthermore, the attitude of employers toward hiring teenagers is a major factor in youth unemployment, the report found. Employers said they did not hire teenagers because of possible hazardous working conditions, because of work certificates "red tape," because of their belief that teenagers don't want to work for low wages, and because of the cost of training young people. In these cases a subminimum wage could have little influence on hiring patterns.

In its conclusion, the report said: "it was difficult to prove any direct relationship between minimum wages and employment effects on young workers."

It is difficult to see why, in the face of these negative findings, the Administration should be willing to imperil the passage of admittedly needed improvements in today's minimum wage and coverage without a subminimum provision.

Aside from the pragmatic conclusions to be drawn from dry statistics, there are reasons of principle to avoid a breakdown of the minimum wage as an integral part of "Fair Labor Standards" for the country—young and old. AFL-CIO President George Meany made this point when he told the Senate Committee:

"The AFL-CIO is unalterably opposed to a subminimum for youth or for any other category of worker. We believe that the minimum wage represents a floor under wages and that no one—young or old, black or white, male or female—should be asked to work for less than the wage floor."

The House has already eliminated the subminimum in the bill adopted by a 287-to-130 vote.

The Senate, last year, in its own bill rejected a subminimum and there is no reason to believe that it will change its mind this year.

Nevertheless, the veto threat still lies heavily on the future of the bill. The House ignored the threat. It can be hoped that the Senate will, too.

DOCUMENTED nursing home scandals and abuses show clear shortcomings of public policy relating to long term care available to older Americans, Lawrence Smedley, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Theodor Schuchat, left, of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Long Term Care. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Veto Threat Inoperative, Nixon Signs

(Continued from Page 1)

distraction of the Watergate investigation, Nixon said:

"Let there be no mistake about one fundamental point. If bills come to my desk which are irresponsible and would break open the federal budget, I will veto them. That has been my stand in the past, and it will continue to be my stand in the future."

Nixon complained that the health bill continues programs he considers wasteful, but he took encouragement from the fact that the legislation extended them for merely one year.

Perhaps more persuasive, congressional sources indicated, was the fact that the legislation had passed Congress virtually unanimously—94-0 in the Senate and 372-1 in the House.

One newspaper account of Nixon's decision to sign the bills noted that they were among the "Trojan horses" that former Presidential Assistant John D. Ehrlichman had denounced in colorful terms.

Two months before he left the White House under a Watergate cloud, Ehrlichman listed 15 bills he said would be vetoed if they reached the President's desk because they didn't fit in with the Administration's budget, even though they had popular appeal.

He described them as a "$9 billion herd of Trojan horses that are thundering our way out of Congress, brightly painted and outfitted with very attractive accessories."

Nixon's latest statement said in effect that the bills really aren't so bad—as long as Congress doesn't follow through with the money needed to carry them out.

Meany Terms AID Program Vital to Peace

America's foreign aid program remains essential to the free world, AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a statement urging continuation of the development assistance program of the Agency for International Development.

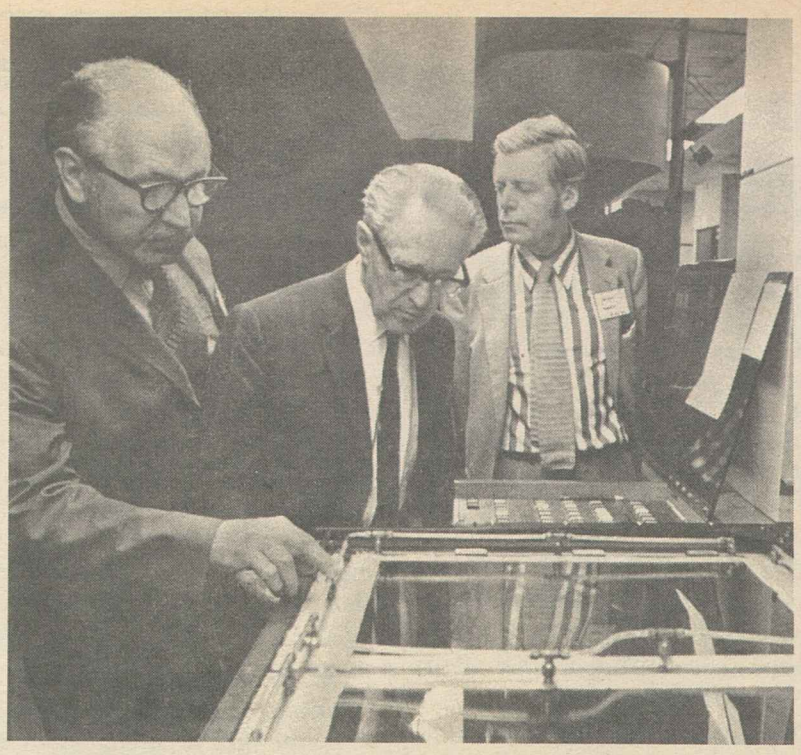
"We support an AID program which would provide protein and nutrition to the world's most needy and the techniques in agriculture to help themselves," Meany said.

"We support a program of aid to education to promote social and technological objectives in free societies which have a per capita income of less than $200 a year. Such aid would be far more sound economically and conducive to the development of human well-being and world peace than projects running into billions of dollars of credits for the highly militarized totalitarian superpowers."

Meany declared that "America's workers, no matter how seriously affected by the lopsided nature of the Administration's economic program, will firmly support humanitarian programs of assistance to less developed countries as a matter of overriding importance to the interests and security of their country and as a policy of simple justice and morality."

UTU to Consolidate Headquarters Offices

Cleveland—The United Transportation Union, which maintains headquarters offices in downtown Cleveland and suburban Lakewood, plans to combine headquarters operations in an office building being constructed in Lakewood.



NEW PROCESS of producing plastic-coated printing plates in the newspaper industry is inspected at the Washingon Star-News by representatives of the International Federation of Journalists. From left are James B. Woods, international chairman of the Newspaper Guild; Karl G. Michanek of Sweden, federation president, and Theo Bogaerts of the Netherlands, secretary general. The federation was in Washington for its first U.S. session.

Utility Workers Score Controls' Impact on Pay

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Utility Workers convention took a dim view of the Administration's economic controls program—all phases of it.

Its chief effect, they charged in a resolution, has been to enrich management by holding down needed wage increases. If controls must be imposed, the convention said, they should include profits, interest rates, housing and land costs and executive salaries and bonuses.

A similar theme was sounded by President Harold T. Rigley in his opening address to the convention. He spoke sarcastically of "patriotic" employers who insist on holding the wage line at 5.5 percent in the face of cost-of-living projections far above that level.

The 380 delegates, representing 60,000 members, adopted a comprehensive legislative program keyed closely to the labor movement's priorities.

It called for enactment of National Health Security and proclaimed that access to good medical care must be "a right for all citizens and not a privilege for the wealthy."

It expressed firm support for the Burke-Hartke trade bill, and noted that power plant components in increasing amounts are being imported and that electric power itself is brought across the northern border in large quantities.

Strong support was voted for labor's minimum wage proposals, for needed tax reform, pension protection and full funding and enforcement of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

An executive report to the convention noted that increases in the output of utility companies—in additional kilowatts generated or cubic feet of gas and water sold—has not been accompanied by comparable increases in employment. The workforce has been relatively stable and in some localities has dropped drastically when older electric power plants have been replaced with new technologically-advanced plants.

Convention speakers included Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan and Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the New York State Mediation Board. Brennan told the delegates that labor has made the greatest contribution of any group in the nation to anti-inflation efforts.

Officers of the Utility Workers serve four-year terms, so this was an off-year convention in terms of union elections.

In actions dealing with internal matters, the convention voted to waive the per capita tax for next December in order to assist local unions and approved an executive board decision to shift the Utility Workers headquarters to Washington, D.C. Currently, the president's office is in New York and the secretary-treasurer's office is in Dayton, Ohio.

Beirne Hits Nixon Policies:

CWA Sets Sights On Wage Equity

Miami Beach—The Communications Workers will be seeking equity at the bargaining table rather than under anti-labor guidelines imposed by the Nixon Administration or "any other current silly formula," CWA President Joseph A. Beirne told delegates here.

Management and government policy makers should know, Beirne declared, "that we won't take speeches about patriotism, but we will want hard cash" when economic justice for workers is at stake.

In his keynote address to the CWA's 35th annual convention, Beirne hit hard at the union's target of equity in negotiations with the Bell System when contracts expire in early summer of next year for the majority of CWA members.

He also said that CWA is watching the Administration closely and will not tolerate any "sleight-of-hand" weighted toward management.

Beirne questioned the validity of the Administration's latest step to correct earlier economic mistakes, declaring:

"We know Phases 1 and 2 created inequities within the (communications) industry and between wage payments and benefits of our members. Phase 3 and 3½ continue the inequities.

"When you try to put a 5.5 percent guideline on an inequity which already exceeds that amount, you're putting more steam into the boiler which cannot hold what's already there. The explosion is bound to come."

Beirne also expressed doubt that "Phase 3½ or what is proposed in general for Phase 4 will stabilize the economy." He said that "the price freeze was long overdue," but declared that "so long as fortunes can be made through unlimited and untaxed profits, especially by banks and financial institutions, there will be no economic stability."

Beirne also noted that the Watergate scandal has seriously undermined the office of the presidency.

"The great tragedy of the Wall Street lawyers, the businessmen and the advertising people is that they have already harmed the presidency in the effect the despicable action has throughout the world," he said.

The convention warmly applauded a message by AFL-CIO President George Meany urging CWA to continue its efforts in organizing and meeting the vital needs of trade unionists.

Union members," Meany said, "are looking to their unions for relief from economic pressure and they are right to do so. Since both the Administration and the Congress have failed to restore equity by correcting unfair economic policies that enrich corporations at the expense of workers, it is clear that equity must be sought at the bargaining table."

The Administration was also taken to task by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), who said, "President Nixon's 60-day freeze on prices was an act of desperation that will not help curb inflation unless the Phase 4 economic measures following it are fair to working people."

"The action he took is only a temporary expedient and Phase 4 will not work unless it is fair, which means it must be tough on prices and profits and executive salaries," Mondale added. "Working people have been moderate in their wage demands—so moderate, in fact, that workers' real wages after inflation and taxes are lower now than they were a year ago."

Carpenters, Woodworkers Reach Agreement for Mutual Assistance

The Carpenters and the Woodworkers signed a mutual assistance agreement aimed at improving organizing, wages and working conditions in the forest products industries.

President William Sidell of the Carpenters and President Ronald F. Roley of the Woodworkers jointly announced the wide-ranging agreement that extends beyond provisions for non-raiding of members.

Roley and Sidell pledged the cooperation of their unions to solve common problems and to work together in organizing activities and coordinated bargaining.

The Understanding of Mutual Assistance covers not only the basic lumber operations of logging, plywood plants and sawmills, but also includes general woodworking and cabinet making and the manufacture of mobile trailers, modular housing and furniture.

"All too often the organization efforts fail through lack of trade union coordination," Sidell and Roley said. "Frequently they fail because two or more competing unions—sometimes from the same AFL-CIO family—devote their organizational energies to attacks upon each other."

The results are that workers remain divided and the employer escapes any obligation to recognize a union and to bargain collectively with his employes, the statement observed.

Failure of trade unions to organize workers at the pace the forest industries are growing seriously jeopardizes the existing collective bargaining function, Roley and Sidell declared.

The agreement stresses the importance of improving wages and conditions of present members of the two unions and the responsibility "to thousands of unorganized workers who need and deserve the benefits of collective bargaining and union representation."

If any third-party assistance is needed in carrying out the provisions of the pact, the Carpenters and Woodworkers agreed that it would be requested from the AFL-CIO—with "no participation from outside the trade union family."

The four key operational procedures of the agreement provide that:

- If one union has a signed agreement with an employer, or has been certified as the bargaining agent by the National Labor Relations Board, the other union cannot interfere with the relationship.
- Either union can organize an unorganized operation. But if both unions are engaged in the same campaign, immediate arrangements must be made to determine which union should continue.
- To better coordinate collective bargaining, the unions will exchange all vital contract information, hold joint conferences and conduct joint negotiations with employers when possible.
- When one union is on strike, the other union is obligated to support the action through joint economic efforts, honoring picket lines, and making no agreement with the employer that would weaken the position of the striking union.

The mutual aid agreement notes that the forest products industries are among the fastest growing in the nation, marked by vast diversifications as large conglomerates absorb independent firms to boost profit margins.

With this growth, Sidell and Roley pointed out, the companies have developed practices and policies to keep ahead of trade union organizing and to weaken the collective bargaining effectiveness where unions do exist.

They noted that new plants are often located in "right-to-work" areas and sections of the country where union growth is slow.

Major Convention Action:

Musicians Approve Per Capita Increase

By Carolyn Jacobson

Toronto, Ont.—Delegates to the Musicians' 76th annual convention overwhelmingly approved a per capita dues increase of $2 per year effective next Jan. 1.

The vote favoring the per capita dues increase came in response to AFM President Hal C. Davis's statement in his opening address that "the important issue to be resolved at this convention is the finances of our union. . . . As our needs continue to grow our resources continue to diminish. Even if we were content to stand still, our resources diminish daily because of the eroding power of inflation."

Davis called for unionization of every playing musician and encouraged greater recruitment of young people into the union.

"The youth of today represents the leadership of tomorrow," he told the 1,200 delegates representing the Musicians' 650 local unions.

He added, however, that his "concern for our aging members is at the very least as great as my concern for young musicians," and voiced concern that only about one-third of the AFM's more than 300,000 members are covered by the union-employer pension fund. He urged full participation in the pension plan by all locals of the union.

In the legislative area, Davis extended his thanks and appreciation to state and provincial legislative directors. He specifically cited their successes in thwarting efforts to impose state amusement taxes and encouraging more and more states to adopt anti-piracy laws.

"I am particularly proud of their most recent response to our requests for help in the United States," Davis said. "Their cooperation was largely responsible for favorable action on full funding for the arts for the next three years. Their efforts were equally responsible for last week's action of the House of Representatives approving the subcommittee's report on the funding of the arts."

The convention by acclamation re-elected Davis as president along with Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard, Vice President Victor W. Fuentealba and Vice President from Canada J. Alan Wood. Nine candidates were nominated to fill the five other vacancies on the international executive board, with balloting to take place later in the convention.

Davis was presented with this year's United Fund of Greater New York's award and a $500 check that he handed over to the James C. Petrillo Fund for needy musicians.

The convention enthusiastically endorsed the AFL-CIO supported National Health Security bill as the best program to make medical care available to all citizens and to improve the system of providing health care. It urged Congress to take immediate favorable action on the measure.

The week of the convention has been declared "music week" in Toronto and features bands and orchestras playing free concerts for the public.

UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW with more than 400 exhibits is opened in Minneapolis with the snip of a ribbon. From left are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents William Sidell, Hunter P. Wharton and Richard F. Walsh, who is president of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the show's sponsor; President Joseph P. McCurdy of the United Garment Workers and ULSTD Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy.

250,000 View Workers' Talents At Annual Union-Industries Show

Minneapolis—The 28th edition of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show—labor's proud display of its products and services—was by every measure a solid success.

From the time the opening-ribbon was snipped until the doors were closed at Convention Hall six days and nights later, an estimated 250,000 persons visited the gigantic exhibition sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

But the attendance was only one sign of the show's popularity. The enthusiasm shown by the throngs, young and old alike, as they moved among more than 400 exhibits indicated the show was indeed—as AFL-CIO President George Meany described it—"an educational experience for everyone, union members or not."

The show's visitors, armed with Retail Clerks' shipping bags, toted off giveaways that ranged from balloons to measuring rules to cookies to cigarets to fly swatters.

The fascination of the visitors was apparent as they stopped to watch craftsmen working at their trades, performing services, and making products.

The Glass Bottle Blowers were on hand with a display that included a massive 5,000-pound glass furnace. The Operating Engineers showed working scale models of heavy construction equipment; the Hotel & Restaurant Workers demonstrated bar and restaurant service; the Barbers gave free haircuts; and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers decorated cakes and distributed them.

Masons, Plasterers, Carpenters, Garment Workers, Textile Workers, Machinists, Electrical Workers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Iron Workers, Upholsterers, Government Employees, bus drivers and the railroad brotherhoods were among those who demonstrated their skills and services.

Postal employes staffed a post office set up in Convention Hall. The AFL-CIO maintained a theater that presented special films on labor events in history. Among new exhibits this year was a demonstration of leather cutting for shoes by Boot & Shoe Workers Local 527 of Red Wing, Minn.

The show focused mainly on the positive side of labor-management relations—but not entirely. One booth informed visitors of the Clothing Workers' struggle for "simple justice" at the Farah Co. While the show was on, unionists picketed Dayton's, the largest department store in Minneapolis, urging shoppers "not to buy" Farah slacks. Another booth spotlighted labor's boycott of products made by Oneita Mills in South Carolina, where the Textile Workers are locked in a bitter strike.

At a luncheon preceding the show's opening, speakers pointed out that this was the second appearance for the show in Minneapolis. The eighth annual edition, sponsored by the former AFL, was held here in 1953.

In a message to the 200 leaders of labor, industry and government attending the luncheon, Meany noted that in the 20 years between 1953 and 1973 there "have been many changes in the show and in America." But, he added, the show's purpose has remained constant—"to display the talent of American workers and the products they produce."

Minnesota AFL-CIO President David Roe and Alan K. Revelson, president of the Minnesota Association of Commerce & Industry, stressed the appropriateness of the show being held in a state and city where "labor and management have a proud history of working together

Other speakers included Assistant Secretary of Labor Bernard De Lurie, who read a message of greetings from President Nixon; President Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers; and President Richard Walsh and Secretary-Treasurer Edward P. Murphy of the Union Label Dept.

Workers Elect Seidman To ILO Governing Body

Geneva—Worker delegates to the International Labor Organization's annual assembly unanimously elected AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman as one of their 12 representatives on the ILO Governing Body.

Seidman had been serving since last November as acting successor to Rudolph Faupl, retired Machinists' international representative, on the executive council of the United Nations specialized agency.

His confirmation by the worker delegates to the ILO's annual June conference was required because the trade union members of the executive body jointly represent all the workers of the ILO's 123 member states.

Meanwhile, the three-week session of trade union, employer and government delegates attacked in committees the work of improving living and job standards for workers everywhere.

The abolition of child labor wherever it still persists is the aim of a committee on which President James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks is serving. Michael Boggs, AFL-CIO associate inter-American representative, is on the conference's resolutions committee.

Communist government delegates refused to give the yes-or-no answer that Edward J. Hickey, Jr., legal expert for the U.S. worker delegation, sought in the assembly's watchdog committee.

This body reviews each year the studies made by independent experts of how ILO member governments abide by their commitments.

Asked point-blank by Hickey to deny or confirm an expert finding that trade unions are ruled by the Communist Party in the Soviet bloc, a spokesman for the Kremlin tried to cover his embarrassment by accusing the experts of "bias" and the committee of "meddling."

Seidman joined the other free worker delegates in following their chairman, Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress, in a walkout to protest against France's plan to explode more nuclear tests over the South Pacific.

The walkout was staged when Georges Gorse, French Minister of Labor, rose to make his main speech in the general debate that continues simultaneously with the committee work.

Meeting together outside the regular ILO session under the chairmanship of Morris, the conference's worker delegates sought to mobilize support for the blacks of South Africa who labor under the government's racist policy called apartheid.

"The AFL-CIO has actively opposed the inhuman policy of apartheid in South Africa," Seidman recalled in one of the keynote speeches as the meeting got under way.

"It is time for concrete action," Seidman continued. "But that action," he warned, "must aid and not hinder the struggle of our brothers and sisters in South Africa, white and black, who are fighting for freedom and social justice."

Full Funding Pressed For Space Shuttle Plan

The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its support of the proposed space shuttle program and urged the Senate to "oppose any effort to delete or reduce the existing funding level" for the program as provided in the NASA appropriations bill.

In identical letters to every member of the Senate, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy needs the employment, production and technological stimulus that would be provided by programs such as the space shuttle.

"Important scientific advances, particularly in the fields of communication, medicine and meteorology have more than proven the worth of the nation's investment" in the space program, Biemiller said. "Organized labor and indeed all citizens can point with pride to America's historical accomplishments in this area, as well as to the prestige and position of world leadership which these successes have given all of us. . . .

"At a time when conversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy is of paramount concern to our economic well being, programs such as the space shuttle can provide the essential catalysts of jobs—estimated at 127,000 over the next 3 years — increased production and improved technology so necessary for this economic transition."

Labor Urges Retention of Rule on Aliens

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress not to tamper with the labor certification requirements of the Immigration & Naturalization Act.

A 1965 law, enacted at the urging of the AFL-CIO, requires the Labor Dept. to certify that admission of an alien to the United States to accept a job offer will not adversely affect U.S. employment or wage standards. The requirement applies only to persons entering to take jobs other than in the professions, sciences or arts and does not affect the bulk of immigrants who come to join relatives.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Judiciary subcommittee that the certification requirement should not be watered down, as the Administration has proposed.

Biemiller, whose testimony was presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, said it would be a step backward to eliminate the present case-by-case scrutiny.

Under the Administration proposal, aliens could be admitted for employment in any occupation that was not specifically excuded by the Labor Dept. as one in which there was no shortage of qualified workers.

Coverage Expanded:

Senate Panel Votes Boost in Wage Floor

A minimum wage bill backed by the AFL-CIO won strong bipartisan support from a Senate Labor subcommittee and a series of one-sided votes indicated that the measure will be approved by the full committee without major change.

It is expected to reach the Senate floor by mid-July.

The legislation, co-sponsored by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), is similar to the bill the House passed early this month.

Both the House and Senate bills extend coverage to public employes and household domestic workers.

Both bills provide an immediate raise in the minimum wage from $1.60 to $2 an hour for more than 34 million workers whose jobs were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act before 1966. A year later, they would move up to a $2.20 wage floor.

Non-farm workers first covered in 1966 and those to be brought under the FLSA for the first time would start with a $1.80 minimum, rising to $2 next year and $2.20 the following year.

Farm workers, now held to a $1.30 an hour minimum, would jump to $1.60 immediately and continue in 20-cent increases each year until they reach the $2.20 level in mid-1976.

The only significant difference between the two bills is that the Senate version goes further than the House bill in eliminating discriminatory overtime exemptions in several occupations including agricultural processing and local transit operations.

No effort was made in the Senate subcommittee to impose the subminimum youth wage that the Administration is seeking. But the issue is expected to arise in the full committee and almost certainly will be proposed on the floor of the Senate. The House rejected a lower minimum wage for youth—a concept that the AFL-CIO charged would result in employers firing adults.

The subcommittee rejected by a 10-1 margin three weakening amendments proposed by Sen. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio), one of which would have stretched out the minimum wage increase by making the first step for most workers $1.80 instead of $2.

The Senate, meanwhile, voted 64-21 approval of a national land use bill that the AFL-CIO had supported as "of critical importance to maintenance of both a healthy environment and healthy economy."

The legislation, sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), would require states to develop balanced land-use plans that would protect the environment and recreation areas while providing for economic growth.

A letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged senators to oppose "crippling amendments," and the Senate soundly defeated an amendment by Sen. Clifford P. Hanson (R-Wyo.) that would have eliminated environmental concern as a factor in land-use plans.

TWUA PICKETS PROTEST the sale of Oneita underwear at a Sears Roebuck store in Philadelphia in support of fellow members of the Textile Workers Union of America who went on strike against Oneita Mills in South Carolina Jan. 15.

House, Senate Measures Propose Standards for Job Injury Benefits

Labor-supported bills to set federal minimum standards for workmen's compensation have been introduced in both the House and Senate by the chairmen and key members of the congressional committees that will consider the legislation.

The identical bills would carry out the recommendations made last year by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws. The commission concluded a two-year study with "the inescapable conclusion . . . that state workmen's compensation laws in general are inadequate and inequitable."

If enacted, states would be required to meet federal standards of coverage, benefits and procedures by a Jan. 1, 1975 deadline. If they didn't, workers in those states would be covered by the federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act — a model law that presently protects more than 800,000 workers.

Sponsoring the bill in the Senate are Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), the committee's ranking minority member. The House bill was introduced by Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), chairman of a key subcommittee.

The bill's key provisions include:

- Compulsory coverage of all workers, with no numerical exemptions. Farm workers, domestic workers and public employes would be covered in the same manner as other workers.
- Totally disabled workers or surviving dependents would receive not less than two-thirds of the worker's lost wage, subject only to a ceiling that would rise in steps to 200 percent of the average wage in the state. Minimum benefit provisions would allow the lowest paid workers to receive the full amount of their lost wages.
- Coverage for all occupations, diseases as well as injuries, including asbestosis, the textile industry's "brown lung" disease, and radiation ailments.
- No time or dollar maximum limitation for either death or total disability payments or for medical care or rehabilitation services.
- Prohibition of lump-sum settlements and compromise of rights to full medical care unless the workmen's compensation agency approves such a settlement as fair to the disabled worker.

Williams told the Senate that less than half of work-related deaths are currently covered by workmen's compensation and declared: "The Congress in good conscience cannot let such inequities persist."

Javits noted that the bill's provisions are based on unanimous recommendations of a commission that included representatives of both business and labor as well as the general public and state workmen's compensation administrators.

The AFL-CIO's strong support for federal workmen's compensation standards was stressed by James O'Brien, an assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

In an address to the New Jersey State AFL-CIO convention, O'Brien said the maximum benefits now paid under most state workmen's compensation programs is less than the family poverty level.

Further, he stressed, many of the low-wage and high-hazard jobs where protection is most needed are excluded from coverage in the majority of states. O'Brien was a member of the national commission that recommended the standards provided in the bills introduced in Congress.

Price Surge Widens Real Earnings Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

consumer price index.

This key figure, for a typical wage-earner with three dependents, was four-tenths of 1 percent below April. And it was three-tenths of 1 percent below a year ago, despite a rise in the average workweek. Part of the year-to-year change resulted from higher social security taxes which reduced take-home pay. But the net effect, nevertheless, was that the average worker put in longer hours and took home more pay—but could buy less with his paycheck.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the cost of living rise during May represents an annual rate of 7.2 percent. Over the past three months, the price index rise translates into an annual rate of 8.7 percent.

This was the fifth month of sharp rises in the consumer price index, starting in January when it jumped five-tenths of 1 percent—more than double the two-tenths of 1 percent the previous month. February saw the seasonally adjusted rate rise by eight-tenths of 1 percent; in March it soared by nine-tenths of 1 percent. The rate of increase was six-tenths of 1 percent for both April and May.

Even the usually optimistic chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Herbert Stein, shed his rose-colored glasses after the May figures were announced to say that the inflation rate is "still much too high and subsiding too slowly."

The consumer price index for May moved up to 131.5. In market basket terms, that means that goods and services that cost $10 at the 1967 starting point would have cost $13.15 last month.

Food prices continued to pace the rise in living costs, even though the rate of increase was down somewhat. Food prices rose 1 percent over the month, even though they usually decline in May. Meat prices, which have been regulated by price ceilings, declined slightly but less than the seasonal pattern.

Used cars, gasoline and apparel all posted substantial increases, and new car prices did not show their usual May decline. Household service costs, including rent and mortgage interest expenses, continued to rise as did medical care services.

6-23-73

Cost of Living Council Sets Up 'Freeze Group'

The Cost of Living Council has set up a new Freeze Group to administer the Nixon Administration's price-freeze program. COLC deputy director James W. McLane, who heads the group, said the 60-day freeze "will be operated very much like the Aug. 15, 1971 freeze."

McLane called on all consumers to notify the Internal Revenue Service of any apparent price violations. The Freeze Group will directly supervise the work of 58 IRS district offices across the country in enforcing the freeze rules. Two thousand agents are being added to the IRS to insure compliance, he said.

McLane also announced the IRS will begin making nationwide spot checks next week to verify sellers' compliance with freeze price-posting and record-keeping requirements.

Under the freeze rules, sellers must make available price lists for each commodity and service not later than June 24.

The COLC also requires sellers to post "in a prominent place" a sign measuring at least 12 inches by 28 inches telling consumers where their freeze-price information is available for public inspection. Sellers must supply the information within 48 hours after a written request.

McLane pointed out, too, that ceilings on meat prices, imposed by the Administration Mar. 29, still remain in effect.

In a question-and-answer sheet, the Freeze Group notes the freeze applies to utility rate increases granted by federal regulatory agencies. It also notes that mail rate increases scheduled for implementation during the freeze will not be permitted to go into effect.

The COLC also extended its financial reporting requirements to 3,100 firms instead of the 800 largest companies originally covered under Phase 3 rules. Now, all companies with annual sales or revenues over $50 million are required to submit quarterly reports on their costs, profits and prices.

The COLC said the newly required reports, which must be submitted by June 30, would come under IRS scrutiny and that "rollbacks will be ordered in all cases where cost justification is found inadequate."

In addition, the information in the reports will be used to develop policy for Phase 4 after the freeze ends, the council said.

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Business Profits Surpass Record Estimates for '73

Nixon Bill No Solution On Trade

The Nixon Administration hasn't used the extensive powers it already has to curb the outflow of American industry and jobs, the AFL-CIO charged, and there is no reason to anticipate a change in attitude if Congress gives the President the blank-check trade authority he seeks.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said much of the Administration's trade bill, now being considered by the House Ways & Means Committee, is merely "a restatement of present presidential authority wrapped in public relations garb."

In a letter to all House members, Biemiller declared:

"Virtually the only authority in the current trade bill that the President does not already have is the authority to reduce tariffs and the authority to give away certain non-tariff barriers without congressional review. Further, recent statements by Administration officials indicate that the trade bill is not expected to produce presidential agressiveness nor solutions to U.S. trade problems."

Biemiller urged that "the Administration's trade bill should be rejected and a comprehensive new trade bill written that faces up to the serious problems facing the U.S. dollar, the U.S. economy and the U.S. citizen."

In the AFL-CIO's view, Biemiller said, "the Burke-Hartke bill fits that prescription."

An AFL-CIO analysis noted that the provisions of the Administration bill "can make America's deteriorating trade position even worse."

It cited a long list of hazards in the proposed legislation, including these points:

- The President could reduce or eliminate tariffs on most semi-manufactured and manufactured products imported from the developing countries he chooses.
- The President could reduce tariffs on imports from Communist countries to the lowest level applied to any of the nation's trading partners under "most-favored-nation" status.

Its effect would be to "lower tariffs on imports from countries with slave labor camps, countries which do not provide the right of workers to have unions, countries which have completely different systems of production and pricing from that of the United States.

(Continued on Page 8)

Aerospace Pay Holdup Invalidated

A federal appeals court has ruled that the now-defunct Phase 2 Pay Board illegally held back 17 cents in hourly wage boosts under a 1971 contract covering some 120,000 Machinists and Auto Workers in the aerospace industry. The unions figure each worker stands to receive about $350 in back pay as a result of the ruling.

The decision by the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals upheld a lower court ruling which found the Pay Board had exceeded its authority in reducing a negotiated hourly pay boost of 51 cents to 34 cents. The court upheld the union's argument that 34 cents of the increase represented a cost-of-living increase scheduled under a previous contract.

The case affects union members at Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas, Rockwell International and LTV. Although not directly involved in the court cases, Boeing employees also will benefit.

The appeals court, created by Congress to handle cases arising under the Economic Stabilization Act, directed the Pay Board's successor, the Cost of Living Council, to reconsider the case.

"The unanimity of this court leaves the Administration no rational reason for further delays," IAM President Floyd E. Smith said of the decision. "In our opinion, there is no ground for appeal.

"Whatever the Administration's

(Continued on Page 2)

BALLET DANCERS picket the State Dept. in Washington, protesting threatened job losses for American entertainers resulting from a U.S.-Russian cultural agreement negotiated during Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit. Most of the demonstrators were from the American Ballet Theatre which will be crowded off the publicly subsidized Lincoln Center stage in New York by Leningrad's Kirov Ballet in the 1974 summer season. Members of 17 entertainment unions participated in the protest.

Controls on Dividends Loosened

First-quarter corporate profits mounted even higher than Commerce Dept. statisticians originally figured.

So fast did profits accumulate during the first three months of 1973 that the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis revised its earlier estimate of after-tax profits upwards by $1.4 billion.

The government's revised estimate shows that profits, after taxes, surged to $63.7 billion on a seasonally adjusted annual basis in the opening period of the year. The rise represents an increase of 29 percent over the level posted in first-quarter 1972.

The bureau said there was a stronger inflow of remittances and dividends from foreign branches of U.S. corporations than was apparent at the time of its preliminary report.

Just as the new profits figures were being released, the Nixon Administration's Committee on Interest & Dividends announced a substantial loosening of its rule on dividends.

The committee, headed by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns, removed the 4 percent lid that had been in effect since economic controls began on Aug. 15, 1971. It issued new guidelines allowing companies to base their 1973 dividends payments on their average payout ratios for the five years 1968-72.

"The new guidelines will make it possible for many corporations to increase their dividend payments significantly this year and to a still greater degree next year," Burns said.

This year's revised first-quarter

(Continued on Page 8)

Veto Threat Defied:

House Rejects Slash In Social Programs

By David L. Perlman

The House refused to go along with the Nixon Administration's efforts to slash education and health spending and to abolish key anti-poverty programs.

Instead it passed an over-the-budget $32.5 billion appropriations bill for programs of the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and related agencies, including the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The escalating conflict between Congress and the White House was pointed up by the fact that the usually conservative House Appropriations Committee came up with a funding bill that was $1.26 billion above the President's budget request.

Thus, instead of the past pattern of House liberals trying to increase the Appropriations Committee bill, it was the conservative coalition that sought to cut it back.

The effort failed. The closest it came was on an attempt by Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) to cut the total by about $631 million, mostly at the expense of health, education

(Continued on Page 8)

Rail Retirement Plan Cleared by Congress

Congress sent to the White House a railroad retirement bill that will prevent a drastic cutback in benefits and shift a substantial share of the cost of the program from workers to their employers.

The legislation, based on an agreement negotiated earlier this year by rail unions and management, provides another year to develop a long-term solution to the funding problems of the railroad retirement system.

Because railroad employment has been declining sharply over the past 25 years while the pension rolls have continued to rise, funding of the system has been thrown out of kilter.

Congress directed a joint labor-management committee to come up with an actuarially sound formula for financing the retirement system and to submit a draft bill to Congress not later than Apr. 1, 1974.

Meanwhile, the legislation provides that:

- Temporary past increases in retirement benefits of 15, 10 and 20 percent will be continued. If Congress hadn't acted, all of these increases would have been cancelled as of June 30.
- Starting Oct. 1, 1973, railroad workers will have their deductions for the retirement program reduced to the level of social security taxes paid by nearly all other workers. They are currently paying 10.6 percent of their pay into the Railroad Retirement Fund. The rate will drop in October to 5.85 percent.
- As the worker payroll tax

(Continued on Page 8)

Voter Registration Bill Pressed at Hearings

The AFL-CIO called on the House to approve a national voter registration bill that has already passed the Senate and thus provide "equal and easy access to the voting booth" for millions of Americans.

Obsolete state voting laws, inaccessible voter registration offices and inconvenient times the offices are open all contribute to the low turnout at the polls, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

Biemiller told a House subcommittee on elections that 40 million Americans of voting age weren't registered for the 1972 presidential election and he suggested that "far more than apathy" was the cause.

The Senate bill, passed in May after a month-long filibuster was broken by a two-thirds vote, would enable all Americans of voting age to register by returning a simple post card form. No residence requirement longer than 30 days could be imposed.

While the legislation applies only

(Continued on Page 7)

AT COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS convention in Miami Beach, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) gets a chance to talk with as well as listen to the delegates. He is escorted by CWA President Joseph A. Beirne.

Curb on Log Exports Asked by Idaho Unions

Coeur d'Alene, Ida.—The Idaho State AFL-CIO, concerned over the alarming rate at which the nation's lumber supplies are being depleted, has gone on record opposing the export of logs to foreign countries in vast quantities.

"Billions of feet of saw logs and peelers are being exported from the United States," the State AFL-CIO said in a resolution adopted at its recent three-day annual convention here.

"If we keep cutting and exporting timber at this rate, the Northwest will soon be in the same, if not worse, circumstances as the eastern part of the nation where the theme of the big lumber producers was 'Cut Out and Get Out,'" the resolution declared.

"This practice has sent the cost of stumpage skyrocketing. This cost is added to the price of lumber which is passed on to the cost of housing, now gone beyond the reach of most working people."

Among other resolutions adopted at the meeting—the largest convention the State AFL-CIO has ever held—was one that would remove the responsibility of mine workers' health and safety from the U.S. Bureau of Mines to the U.S. Labor Dept.

Prompted by last year's Sunshine mine disaster in which 91 miners died, the resolution noted that the present Metal and Non-Metallic Mine Safety Act is inadequate to the safety needs of miners, and contains no enforcement procedures. The AFL-CIO wants miners to come under the provisions of the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The 150 voting delegates also called upon the Idaho legislature to bring the state's workmen's compensation system in line with recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

In addition, the State AFL-CIO will seek establishment of a department for the rehabilitation of injured workers under the program.

Speakers included COPE Director Al Barkan; Harry L. Moore, legislative adviser for the Glass Bottle Blowers, and John Pecoraro, legislative director of the Painters.

Delegates wound up their meeting by re-electing President Robert W. Macfarlane and Vice President Edward L. Johnson, and choosing James Kerns as secretary-treasurer.

Coopers Vote Fund Boost to Press Strike

Louisville, Ky.—Delegates to the Coopers convention voted to raise their strike fund assessments and double strike benefits to help finance a 10-month strike against the Independent Stove Co. of Lebanon, Mo. The firm was the only holdout in last year's round of contract settlements.

Ernest D. Higdon was elected unanimously to his sixth two-year term as president and secretary-treasurer of the 2,200-member union, which was founded in 1890.

Higdon reported that consumer tastes had averted a feared loss of jobs from the marketing by distillers of new "light" whiskies that are stored in old barrels—rather than the new charred oak barrels government regulations require for bourbon whiskey. The new product hasn't caught on in the market place, Higdon said.

The cooper locals, representing about half the membership, voted to raise their strike fund assessment from $6 a month to $5 a week during periods when the fund runs low, and to boost benefits from $25 to $50 a week. Non-cooper locals have a separate strike fund.

Resolutions adopted included strong endorsements of the Burke-Hartke trade bill and National Health Security.

The four vice presidents elected included three incumbents, Clarence Morgan of Louisville, Robert Shaw of Memphis and Edgar Barber of Monroe, La., and newly-elected Jack Stevenson of Louisville.

St. Louis was chosen as the site for the union's 1975 convention.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE to bring about better wages and working conditions for workers in the forest products industries was agreed to by the Carpenters and Woodworkers. Signing the understanding were Woodworkers President Ronald F. Roley, left, and Carpenters President William Sidell.

35th Anniversary Convention:

CWA Stresses Organizing As Vital to Achieving Goals

By John R. Oravec

Miami Beach, Fla.—Membership growth—spurred by external organizing—is vital to the legislative and bargaining goals outlined by the 35th anniversary convention of the Communications Workers.

The more than 2,500 delegates here agreed that unionization of workers outside the telephone industry will further strengthen the position of the CWA in bargaining and pursuing needed legislation.

The CWA, which currently has 463,000 dues-paying members and represents more than a half-million workers, reaffirmed its 1965 growth resolution that set a goal of 1.25 million members.

CWA President Joseph A. Beirne stressed the point that growth must be achieved through external organizing, because prospects of merger with the Postal Workers before 1975 are dim. The two unions have been discussing the possibilities of a merger in recent years.

The more immediate concern, Beirne noted, is achieving wage equity under the Nixon Administration's economic controls program.

In a major statement adopted by the convention, the CWA said that "wage earners are being asked to assume the role of scapegoat for the Administration's ineffective economic policies."

It cited the skyrocketing rise in consumer and wholesale prices while workers' real wages lag behind last year's levels.

The current 60-day price freeze is only a temporary measure, the statement said in stressing that the Administration's Phase 4 must be fair and equitable and bring a return to free collective bargaining.

The issue of federal wage policy is of particular concern to the CWA as the union's major contracts in the telephone industry expire next year.

In key legislative programs, the CWA will be asking Congress for meaningful tax reform, overhaul of the health care system, updated foreign trade policy and guaranteed pensions.

Delegates cited the need for plugging of tax loopholes for corporations and the wealthy which were skipped over in 1969 tax reforms.

The labor-backed National Health Security bill was described in the legislative resolution as the only measure now before Congress that would provide comprehensive health care for all Americans.

On the issue of foreign trade, the convention called for effective controls of imports to protect the jobs of U.S. workers and provisions to appropriately tax American-based multinational firms.

"A major aspect of trade legislation must be to eliminate the incentives encouraging American companies to export jobs," the resolution declared.

It also urged enactment of federal legislation to guarantee workers their pension rights even after firms are shut down or dissolved.

The convention called for stepped up state-local legislative and political activities to supplement the union's national political action program.

In other major resolutions, the delegates urged:

- An end to the Administration's moratorium on subsidized housing and community development programs.
- A national energy policy to head off an impending fuel and natural resources crisis.
- Restoration of $160 million the Administration budget makers cut from disability payments to Vietnam veterans.
- A sound U.S. foreign policy to further guard against the Communist takeover of democratic nations.

The delegates voted a $50,000 donation to the United Farm Workers for the fight to save the fledgling union from Teamster raids.

The original convention resolution called for a $20,000 donation, but after an address by UFW Director Cesar Chavez, the amount was raised to $50,000.

The contribution is in addition to the 4-cent per member assessment for three months, established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, that all federation affiliates are making to aid the UFW.

A survey conducted at the convention showed that the number one concern of delegates is inflation. Other major matters of concern in order of importance: high taxes, honesty in government, ecology and pensions.

Looking to the 1976 presidential election, the survey found Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) as the front-runner for the Democratic ticket. Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) topped the straw vote on the Republican side.

Court Blocks Back Pay For Ohio State Workers

Dayton, O.—A U.S. district court judge, acting at the request of the Justice Dept., has blocked payment of nearly $10 million in pay withheld from some 72,000 Ohio public employes by the now-defunct Pay Board. The action came in the face of two separate state court rulings directing the money be paid to the workers.

In mid-January 1972, the Ohio legislature granted state employes, non-academic university employes and county welfare workers a pay raise of 10 percent, or 38 cents an hour, retroactive to Dec. 26, 1971. The Phase 2 Pay Board, which went out of existence earlier this year, ruled that the raises violated the Nixon Administration's economic control guidelines and that they could not go into effect until Mar. 5, 1972.

The Pay Board's theory was that, by delaying the raise, it would only amount to a 7 percent annual increase, which would have been within the wage control guidelines at that time.

The State, County & Municipal Employes and another employe association immediately filed suits contesting the Pay Board ruling.

On May 29, the state's 10th District Court of Appeals ruled in favor of AFSCME's suit against the state of Ohio. The court said the state must pay all affected workers the retroactive pay that was denied them from January through mid-March of 1972. Money due the workers amounts to $165 to $200 per person, for a total of nearly $10 million.

On June 20, the Ohio Supreme Court issued a similar ruling upholding the employes' pay raise. The ruling was in response to a second employes' association suit seeking to collect the back pay. The state Supreme Court said the Pay Board had no jurisdiction over the raises.

Then, on June 22, the district court judge here handed down his ruling after the Justice Dept. charged payment of the wages would be in violation of the Pay Board's guidelines. The judge gave both sides 25 days to file written arguments on the federal government's request for a permanent injunction prohibiting payment of the back wages.

Ohio officials have been setting the money aside in an escrow account for the workers, but have been prohibited from disbursing it because of the federal rulings.

Court Voids Pay Rollback In Aerospace

(Continued from Page 1)

decision," Smith added, "we are prepared to pursue this case until all aerospace workers get everything that was negotiated for them in the 1971 settlement."

In its decision, the appellate court noted that the aerospace workers "quite clearly . . . were justified in committing themselves financially in anticipation of receiving the cost-of-living coverage adjustments."

Ken Bannon, UAW vice president in charge of the union's aerospace department, also urged the COLC "to do now what the Pay Board should have done in the first place—to recognize that the increase met the stabilization program's requirements and to approve this money long overdue for the aerospace workers."

Per Capita Boost Voted:

Boot-Shoe Delegates Press Burke-Hartke

Boston—Delegates to the 26th convention of the Boot & Shoe Workers geared up to halt the erosion of jobs in the industry resulting from constantly growing shoe imports from low-wage countries.

As an important first step, they voted a 75-cent monthly per capita increase to step up the drive to build support for the Burke-Hartke trade bill, which would control the import of shoes and other goods into the United States. The 200 delegates voted an additional 75-cent increase for local unions to supplement the national union's activities.

Meeting in the city in which the union was formed 78 years ago, the delegates listened to speakers from both labor and industry sound the need for unity to combat the import threat.

United Shoe Workers President George Fecteau recounted the areas of cooperative effort in which his union and the BSWU had engaged over the years, and expressed hope the two unions would continue to stand united in the future.

Mark E. Richardson, president of the National Footwear Association, told delegates support for the Burke-Hartke legislation was the industry's best hope for survival.

He also thanked union members for their efforts in working toward footwear quotas. He noted, too, the willingness of BSWU officers in making continuing appearances before congressional committees on imports, and said their testimony has contributed greatly to whatever progress the industry has made in securing legislative help.

California shoe manufacturer Jerome Kushins told the convention the U.S. has actually become a second-rate trading power in the eyes of the world, adding:

"We have given away, without thought for American workers, vast segments of American industry and have put ourselves on the brink of financial disaster."

Other speakers were Donald MacKenzie, Northeast Regional Administrator of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration; Dr. Joseph O'Donnell, director of Harvard University's Trade Union Program, Norris Tibbetts, director of the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers, and Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Donahue ticked off some of the nation's most pressing problems—soaring prices, unemployment, a weakened dollar, high corporate profits, crime, inadequate medical programs, antiquated welfare plans and unequal opportunity—and suggested Congress and the Administration move quickly to solve them.

The delegates passed resolutions to assist local unions with study materials and discussions on the Burke-Hartke bill, urging Congress to roll back food and housing prices immediately to the January 1972 level, referring proposals for the seating of a Canadian representative on the general executive board for study and action, and calling on Congress to eliminate tax provisions which make it profitable for U.S. manufacturers to operate overseas rather than at home.

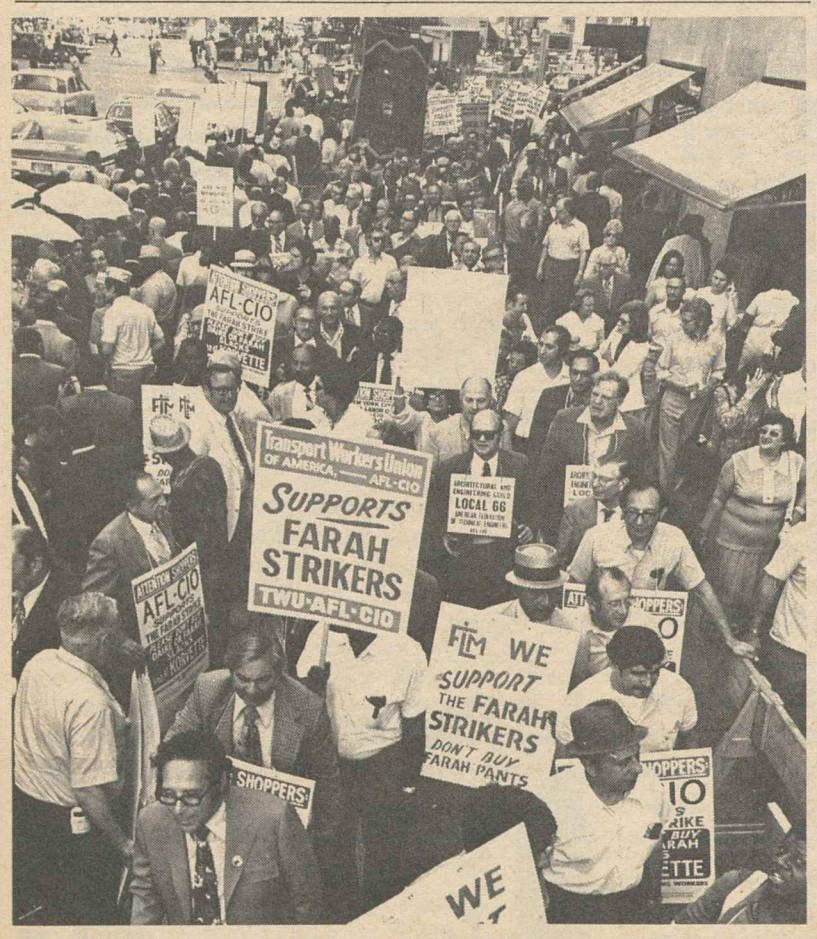
John E. Mara of Boston, president and secretary-treasurer of the union the past 12 years, was re-elected. Also returned to office were vice president Leo Frieda of St. Louis and all incumbent general executive board members.

Laborers Get New Training Contract

The Laborers will train 800 jobless and underemployed workers in seven southern states under a new one-year contract with the Labor Dept.

The union will provide 400 new entry-level positions for disadvantaged persons and Vietnam-era veterans and 400 opportunities for upgrading skills of workers in low-level jobs. The program will be conducted in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Under four previous federal government contracts, the Laborers trained 7,450 disadvantaged workers, the Labor Dept. reported.



FARAH STRIKE and boycott drew this demonstration of support in New York City. New York union members trooped picket lines in front of Korvettes department store, urging shoppers not to buy Farah slacks. The demonstration was one of dozens at shopping areas across the country.

Senate Panel Approves $2.20 Minimum Wage

The Senate Labor Committee has approved a minimum wage bill that would move the federal pay floor to $2.20 an hour in a series of steps and expand coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to public employes and household domestic workers.

Thirteen of the 16 members of the committee voted for the AFL-CIO-endorsed bill sponsored by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). The measure had earlier been approved by a subcommittee and the full panel rejected all attempts to weaken it through a subminimum youth wage or a stretchout of the minimum pay increase.

Most already-covered workers would move from $1.60 to $2 and to the $2.20 wage floor a year later. Non-farm workers covered for the first time in 1966 and those newly brought under the law would move over a two-year period from $1.80 to $2 to $2.20. Farm workers, now held to a $1.30 wage floor, would move up to the $1.60 level and continue with 20-cent annual increases until they catch up to the $2.20 rate.

Administration-supported efforts to set a lower minimum for young workers, eliminate the added coverage and provide a smaller increase in the wage floor are anticipated when the bill reaches the Senate floor, probably in mid-July.

IUE Wins Court Ruling On Successor Company

New Orleans—The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision involving the obligation of a successor company to negotiate with its employes' bargaining representative.

The unusual case centers on C. G. Conn, Ltd., of Abilene, Tex., a band instruments manufacturer, which bought out one of its competitor's plants but denied it was legal successor to the previous owner.

The previous owner, F. A. Reynolds Co., had an obligation to bargain with its 116 employes, members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 1016, and were under a court order to do so. However, in December 1970, Reynolds sold out to Conn, which refused to honor the commitment, arguing that it was not the successor employer and therefore not legally required to bargain with the union.

During the next four months, Conn substantially restaffed the plant with new employes although retaining former Reynolds employes who continued to constitute a majority, 48 to 45.

In its finding, the NLRB backed up its administrative law judge, Marion Ladwig, who ruled that Conn was the legal successor to Reynolds.

Ladwig held that the key test in determining whether a change in the enterprise has occurred is "whether it may reasonably be assumed that, as a result of transitional changes, the employes' desires concerning unionization have likely changed."

Ladwig found that despite the restaffing, there was "no implication that they (the employes) no longer desired the union to represent them."

Ordered to recognize and bargain with the union, Conn has entered into negotiations at Abilene, IUE reports.

Injunction Voided In Colorado Case

Denver—The U.S. Court of Appeals here has voided a preliminary injunction preventing the AFL-CIO from placing the Colorado AFL-CIO in trusteeship, ruling that the federal courts lacked jurisdiction in the matter.

Ordering the lower court to dismiss the action by the Colorado body to block the trusteeship, the appeals court held that the trusteeship provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act do not apply to trusteeships over state central bodies.

The court said that "it was not the intent of Congress to include state central bodies under the coverage of any section of Title III" of Landrum-Griffin, the title dealing with trusteeships.

The AFL-CIO instituted disciplinary proceedings against the Colorado AFL-CIO for violating Federation policy of no endorsements in the 1972 presidential election, leading to the suspension of the council's charter and the imposition of the trusteeship.

Teachers Vote Four Changes In Constitution

The Teachers have approved four constitutional changes affecting delegates and voting at their annual national conventions. A fifth proposed constitutional amendment calling for direct election of the union's president by all members was defeated.

The Honest Ballot Association, which supervised the counting of ballots, reported a vote of about 15 percent of the union membership. Voting took place in April and the ballots were returned during May. The referendum questions and the voting results:

- To change the apportionment formula for AFT convention delegates, giving every local one delegate for the first 25 members and one additional delegate for each additional 100 members or major fraction thereof—approved 32,179 to 8,915. The change eliminates a sliding scale formula. It does not become effective until the union's convention next year.
- To change the rules governing rollcall votes at AFT conventions so that each delegation can vote the total strength of its local membership—approved 29,919 to 11,110. This amendment and the next two become effective at this year's convention.
- To transfer the per capita dues section from the constitution to the bylaws — approved 30,684 to 9,821.
- To require a two-thirds vote, instead of a simple majority, to amend the AFT constitution at conventions — approved 31,164 to 9,821.
- To elect the AFT president by direct secret-ballot vote by all members — defeated 22,172 to 15,817. The president and 20 vice presidents are currently elected by vote of convention delegates in even-numbered years.

The Teachers are scheduled to hold this year's convention in Washington, D.C., starting Aug. 20.

Rubber Workers' Strike Wins Firestone Accord

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers ended a brief strike at Firestone plants across the country after reaching agreement on a new three-year contract. Firestone is the last of the Big Four rubber companies to settle with the URW in the union's 1973 round of negotiations with the rubber industry.

The Firestone contract, covering some 19,000 URW workers at 12 plants, is subject to ratification by a majority of union locals and members involved. The Pottstown, Pa., local has already approved the pact.

The Firestone settlement, which follows previous agreements with Goodyear, Goodrich and Uniroyal, provides hourly wage increases totaling 72 cents over the life of the contract at plants located in Akron, Los Angeles, Des Moines, Pottstown, Bloomington, Ill., Salinas, Calif., Decatur, Ill., Noblesville, Ind., and New Castle, Ind. The contract calls for 25 cents this year, 24 cents next year, and 23 cents in 1975.

At the firm's Albany, Ga., and Russellville, Ark., plants, the total increase is 85 cents over three years to bring workers there closer to parity with URW members at other locations. The pay boost at Memphis totals 71 cents because of competitive problems.

The agreement also permits early retirement at age 55 with 30 years or more of service with no actuarial reduction in pension benefits. The improved pension plan raises benefits from the current $7.75 a month for each year of service to $9.50 a month in the first year of the contract, $9.75 in the second year, and $10 in the third year.

Early retirees also will receive supplemental payments until they are eligible for social security benefits at age 62. The pension changes are retroactive to Apr. 20 when the old contract expired.

In addition, the pact provides improved hospital and life insurance and sickness and accident benefits. A new feature is a major medical plan scheduled to go into effect on Jan. 1.

Firestone was the second major rubber firm struck this year by the URW. The union settled last month with Goodrich following a 23-day walkout. Agreements were reached without strikes at Goodyear and Uniroyal.

Settlements with Goodrich, Goodyear and Uniroyal called for an average pay increase of 78 cents an hour over three years. Fringe benefit improvements, including pensions, vary among the Big Four contracts.

The union is in the process of attempting to reopen negotiations with Goodyear, the first company to settle, to raise pension benefits to the level achieved in negotiations with other Big Four members.

Smokescreen on Trade

THE ADMINISTRATION'S smokescreen tactics on its proposed trade legislation now before the House Ways & Means Committee are an attempt to delude the Congress into believing that the great new powers it requests all are needed by the President to restore America's bady distorted trade balance.

Actually, much of the bill is a restatement of present broad presidential authority he already has—but has not used.

Almost the only authority in the current trade bill that the President does not already have is the power to lower tariffs and the authority to give away certain non-tariff barriers without congressional review.

Some of the President's present, but unused, powers are:

A provision of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 allows the President to impose "safeguards" whenever any foreign country maintains restrictions against U.S. agricultural imports. The President can "retaliate" by restricting imports of foreign manufactured goods and foreign agricultural products. He has failed to use this provision, except on very rare occasions. Now the Administration bill seeks virtually the same authority.

Another provision of the 1962 act gives the President authority to withdraw tariff reductions put into effect over the past decade if foreign trade barriers have been erected that affect U.S. exports. Thousands of barriers have been erected, but the authority has not been used. Now he is seeking more of the same authority.

The same provision in the 1962 law also provides for withdrawing tariff reductions where special preferential trade arrangements are made by one country with another to cut out U.S. exports. These agreements abound, but the President hasn't used this authority. More of the same authority is now sought.

THE PRESENT TRADE LAW says that whenever imports are increasing in major part as a result of a tariff concession at such a rate to be the major cause of import injury, the President may put on tariffs, negotiate orderly marketing agreements and take other steps. However, in January 1971, by Tariff Commission action, the President was given the absolute right to use the law's authority to aid the workers and businessmen in the U.S. shoe industry. For more than two years he has failed to take action. Now the President is saying that he needs the power to act when U.S. industry is injured.

Present tariff laws now in effect make it mandatory that the U.S. apply a countervailing duty whenever a foreign country subsidizes exports to the U.S. Such subsidies are widespread, yet this mandatory provision has not been invoked, except on rare occasions. Businessmen in the electronics industry are saying that past failure to invoke it has caused "chaos" in the industry. Now the President is asking for new authority.

The President's failure to use the authority he already has raises the question of whether he intends to use the "safeguard" and "retaliation" authority he is requesting in the new bill. For those who are looking to the Administration bill to supply such action, comments of Administration officials are not encouraging.

Stanley Nehmer, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the Nixon Administration, summed up the reality in a recent talk:

"A combination of what has happened in the past, the Administration's hopes for the future, and several provisions of the bill all add up to the judgment that there is no more likelihood under this bill of import relief or action against unfair practices of our trading partners than in the past."

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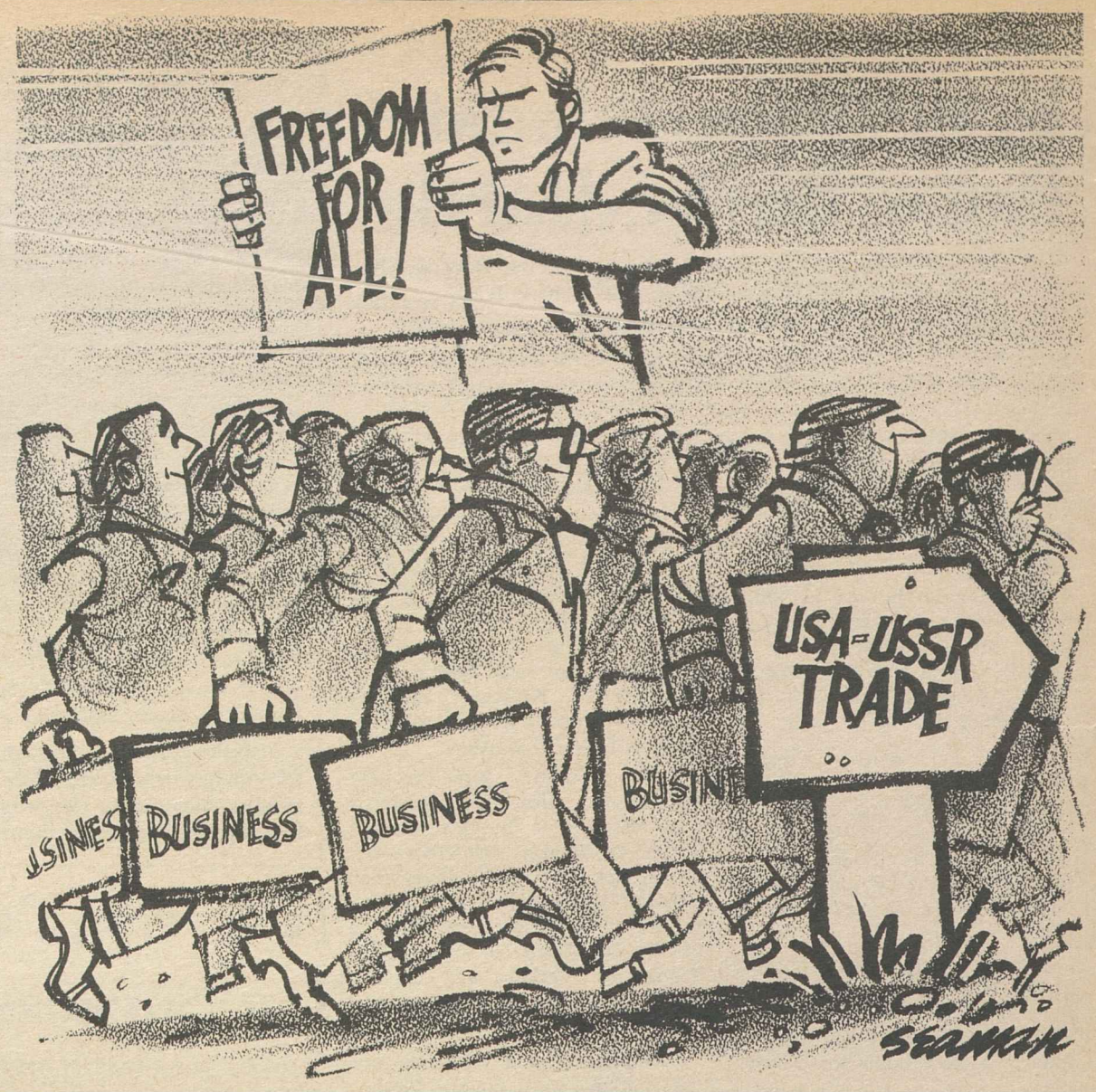


A Word Edgewise:

Detente with Dignity Demands Soviet Concessions on Rights

By John P. Roche

WHILE THE PRESIDENT and his associates delighted in the bonhommie of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and American capitalists wandered around Washington drooling at the prospect of making a killing, I confess I was profoundly depressed. Not because I want to see the United States and the Soviets tossing nukes at each other, or because I oppose normalizing relations with dictatorships. We live in a world that is not composed of play-dough—we can't shape it—so I am prepared to see the United States deal with reality; whether reality is the Greek Colonels, Mao, the South African whites, or the Soviet Politburo.

But it is one thing to deal with reality and something quite different to pretend that—in most cases—such transactions do not leave a stench in one's nostrils. Comrade Brezhnev, after all, runs the world's second largest prison—topped only by President Nixon's other friend, Comrade Mao.

That great gas pipeline that will solve our energy crisis will doubtless be built in part by dissident Soviet intellectuals sentenced to labor camps. Perhaps you haven't noticed it because of the euphoria, but there has been a savage clampdown on Soviet dissenters over the past year, a repression that has been overlooked because Moscow, shrewdly, began releasing Jews to Israel.

In domestic political terms the tremendous heat that has been generated in Congress, and incorporated in the Jackson Amendment, arose from the legitimate indignation of the American Jewish community about the status of Soviet Jewry. I share this indignation, but hold it across the board.

What is at issue is the right to emigrate, not the right of Jews to emigrate or the right of Catholics to emigrate. It would be tragic if the Soviet tactic of promising to be nice to Jews obscured this fundamental point and led Congress to back away from insisting on the Jackson proviso—which is generic in coverage.

At the risk of sounding like a "cold war anachronism" (in a favorite phrase of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee), I am prepared to argue that the Soviets need us far more than we do them. A quarter of a century late, Stalin's heirs are applying for membership in the Marshall Plan.

Again let me emphasize that this is no condemnation of normal inter-state relations, but if we are going to be denounced as "capitalists" in the Communist press, the least we can do is live up to our reputation: that is, strike a damned hard bargain. Last year's wheat deal was an appalling giveaway, one which helped generate the runaway farm inflation of the last six months. Let us do business, but let us be completely hard-nosed about it.

IF WE DO NOT HAVE as one of our functions the role of world policeman; it is equally true that we have no obligations as world physician. In specific terms, it is hardly our God-inspired mission to rescue the Soviet Union from the egregious incompetence of its leadership.

When I say strike a hard bargain, I am not just talking in financial terms (though I see no reason why the American taxpayer should have paid a $300 million subsidy to Soviet agriculture last year). We should utilize our position of strength to demand concessions in the area of human rights. In my judgment, for example, the President should not even have given Brezhnev a necktie, let alone a snappy blazer, until the latter had agreed to stop jamming Radio Liberty.

But here we return to the sad question: Is President Nixon in a position to play our hand to its maximum advantage? (One can almost hear Brezhnev saying sardonically to Dobrynin: "Should I offer him some technical assistance from the KGB?") As the agreements were signed and stacked, I at least kept wondering: "What did we give away to get that headline." And all that jovial stuff; one must do business with gangsters in this world, but it should be conducted with dignity.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Msgr. George G. Higgins Says:

Workers, Poor Should Not Pay Penalty for Clean Environment

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY was observed in this country—by Presidential proclamation—during the early part of June. It occasioned the usual round of doomsday statements on the imminent threat of a worldwide ecological crisis.

While I found many of these statements rather persuasive, I am glad that California's Sen. Alan Cranston challenged the ecologists to take a hard look at the other side of the question. Cranston accused the environmentalists of being "elitists." He charged them with being insensitive to the needs of the poor and accused them of espousing a no-growth philosophy which would favor the haves and penalize the have-nots in our society.

This no-growth philosophy, the senator pointed out, "says to the many men and women who depend totally on jobs in the defense, aerospace, construction and highway industries that their jobs—and their very livelihoods—are less important than a clean environment, a city park, a few thousand acres of wilderness hundreds of miles away."

The Senator also called upon environmental leaders "to cast off the stigma of elitism and to be more sensitive to the needs and desires of working men and women. We need to encourage a coalition of organized labor, minorities and environmentalists which is strong enough to insure that the benefits of a clean environment accrue to everyone and that the job rights of millions of workers are protected."

Cranston's criticism of the ecologists and environmentalists may have been overstated, possibly for rhetorical effect. Nevertheless I think his statement was very timely and deserves to be taken seriously.

I don't know what occasioned the senator's blast at the environmentalists, but it could have been prompted by the recent demise of a cement factory in the little town of San Juan Bautista in his own state of California. The owners of this factory—the biggest source of employment in the town—reluctantly decided to go out of business on very short notice because, in their best judgment, they simply couldn't afford to meet the stringent requirements imposed upon them by California's newly adopted environmental control act. The result of their decision is that several hundred able-bodied people in San Juan Bautista are currently without work of any kind.

I happened to be in San Francisco the day it was announced that this cement factory was going out of business. That evening all of the local television stations in the Bay area interviewed a number of the workers involved. They were completely bewildered by the tragedy which had hit them, without warning, like a ton of bricks.

I realize, of course, that ecological reform is an absolute must. I also realize that we will have to pay a price—in some cases, a very heavy price—to eliminate air pollution, to clean up our rivers and lakes and, in general, to avert an ecological disaster in this country.

But Sen. Cranston's point is that the poor should not be penalized in the name of ecological reform. His point is well taken, and I am glad he made it so forcefully in his recent statement on this issue.

THE SAME POINT is made even more forcefully and in much greater detail in a recent book by two young economists, Peter Passell and Leonard Ross, entitled "The Retreat from Riches: Affluence and Its Enemies (The Viking Press, New York). Passell and Ross are willing to admit that unlimited and unregulated economic growth would be harmful and possibly even disastrous but, like Sen. Cranston, they are unwilling to settle for an elitist policy or philosophy of no-growth. "Growth," they conclude, "has had disagreeable side effects . . . but this can best be attacked head-on. Economic abstinence is too harsh a remedy and often an inadequate one."

What Passell and Ross are saying, in effect, is that the affluent upper middle-class should not be permitted to penalize the poor in the name of ecological reform or in the name of population control.

Upper middle-class ecologists and environmentalists, they point out, spend a lot of time complaining about American materialism and about the shoddy and tasteless character of American consumer products.

Then they move in for the kill. "A less charitable interpretation of upper middle-class criticism of growth," they point out, "would be that the elite realizes it has more to lose than gain from the *embourgeoisement* of the United States. Wealth provides membership privileges in a rather exclusive club. And, like most clubs, the tangible and intangible benefits of membership decline as the club expands . . . Such are the rules of a democratic society that this loss of privilege is only rarely marshaled as an argument against growth. Rather, it is transformed into generalized *angst* about materialist values, a concern for the environment, an enthusiasm for population control."

Touché!

For Communities, Workers:

Runaway Multinationals Leave Trail of Tragedy in America

LURED BY THE PROSPECT of cheap labor and fatter profits, U.S. corporations are "hopscotching around the world," leaving a trail of community and personal tragedy across America.

The aftermath of one such abrupt, jump overseas—from the small southwestern Virginia town of Tazewell (pop. 5,000) to Portugal—was related by Mrs. Pearlie Stone, a member of the Steelworkers, in a network radio interview. Until last October Mrs. Stone was employed at the Tazewell plant of the General Instruments Co., producing components for assembly into several of the nation's most popular name-brand television sets.

"The people just don't believe it is happening to them—they just can't believe that their industry has gone, she said, noting that "there is nothing else in Tazewell to work at."

She said that no more than a handful of the more than 1,000 General Instruments workers whose jobs went to Portugal and Taiwan have been able to find new employment. She said that neither the company nor the government offered the production workers any job-finding help, although "staff (management) employes" were "offered a few jobs" in other company business offices.

Appearing with Mrs. Stone on the interview program Labor News Conference, was John L. Oshinski, a Washington legislative representative for the Steelworkers, who said that General Instruments has jumped overseas from seven other U.S. towns in addition to Tazewell.

Oshinski urged adoption of the Burke-Hartke Foreign Trade & Investment Act—"fair and equitable legislation that will protect American jobs and American capital." He said the trade proposals President Nixon has sent to Congress are "woefully inadequate . . . to protect American jobs" and would even cut the meager stop-gap aid the present law provides—payments that are "at best, 'burial insurance.' "

Mrs. Stone and Oshinski stressed that better adjustment assistance alone isn't the answer. The only effective remedy, they said, is the "strong but necessary" comprehensive approach of Burke-Hartke to all facets of the problem—taxes, tariffs, regulation of the rising flood of imports into U.S. markets, and all the rest.

THEY WARNED that without a modern realistic trade law and policy, "the great technology and the great productivity that are the hallmark of America will be gone."

Mrs. Stone and Oshinski were questioned by Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Jack Robertson of Electronics News, a Fairchild publication. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays at 9:35 p.m. (EDT), on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ITS BIZARRENESS may be diminished by Watergate, but the trials and perils of the Office of Economic Opportunity would be very bizarre, indeed, at any other time.

President Nixon, who has been doing everything in his power to kill OEO, has suddenly found himself stumped by the courts. Now the decision falls to Congress, which must determine whether the agency will be funded the next fiscal year. Here's what happened, blow by blow:

It was on Mar. 16, 1964, that President Johnson asked Congress to establish OEO, saying, "I have called for a national war on poverty. Our objective is total victory."

The bill that finally emerged from Congress was very much a part of Johnson's Great Society. Under it, OEO had a Job Corps to provide work experience and training to youths in conservation camps and in residential training centers, a work-training program to employ youths locally, a community action program under which the government would assist a variety of local efforts to combat poverty, an adult education program and a "domestic peace corps" program later known as VISTA.

The President, who has never tried to hide his distaste for OEO, has established the goal of eliminating the agency and transferring many of its activities to Cabinet departments.

Two key programs, though—legal services and community action—could not be transferred under the law. The Administration favors an independent, no-profit, federally-funded National Legal Services Corp. which would scatter the program under revenue sharing.

Supporters of OEO contend that both community action and legal services—with more than 2,250 lawyers in 900 neighborhood offices—would be scuttled under the Administration plan.

Local community action programs are the catalyst for a number of anti-poverty activities. They coordinate job counseling, senior citizens' programs, adult education, Operation Head Start for preschool children, and counseling the poor on welfare laws and unemployment compensation.

THE ADMINISTRATION MOVE against OEO got under way formally when right-winger Howard J. Phillips, a founder of the Young Americans for Freedom, was named acting director. Phillips proceeded with vigor to bury the agency.

The American Federation of Government Employes moved to the courts to protect its members, but the judicial processes grind painfully slow.

Meanwhile, a secret Administration memo was found disclosing its "game plan" to present the Congress with a *fait accompli*, concluding that ". . . it is unlikely that the opposition (can) muster enough strength (or will) to put Humpty-Dumpty together again."

It looked pretty dark until, in reponse to AFGE and other suits, U.S. District Judge William B. Jones ordered Phillips to halt his dismantling of OEO immediately because such action was "unauthorized by law, illegal and in excess of statutory authority."

Later Judge Jones delivered the ultimate blow. Phillips could not continue even as acting director of OEO since the Administration had not submitted his name to the Senate for confirmation.

OEO now has a reprieve until the end of the fiscal year (July 1) when Congress must act. At best, with the time so short, Congress could approve a continuing resolution to fund OEO at the same level as the preceding fiscal year.

But a presidential veto looms and this would make it another round in the executive versus legislative battle.

PROSPECTS OF CHEAP LABOR and fatter profits lure U.S. corporations overseas, leaving a trail of personal and community tragedy across America. That story was related on Labor News Conference by Mrs. Pearlie Stone, a member of the Steelworkers, and John L. Oshinski, center, a Washington representative of the union. They were questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Jack Robertson of the Fairchild Publications.

MUSICIANS CONVENTION delegates hear AFM President Hal C. Davis call for unionization of every playing musician. Davis, who was re-elected to another term, said the union also should encourage greater recruitment of young people. The 1,200 delegates, meeting in Toronto, approved a $2 per capita dues increase effective Jan. 1.

Michigan Convention Scores Nixon For Failure of Economic Policies

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Nixon Administration's economic policy failures and the Watergate scandal came in for heavy criticism during the 8th Michigan State AFL-CIO convention here.

Speaker after speaker assailed the inability of the President to bring the economy under control. At the same time, discussion on Watergate ranged from an outright call for Nixon's resignation to the observation that the scandal was obscuring many other problems facing the nation.

Michigan AFL-CIO President William C. Marshall reported in his keynote address that the organization has picked up approximately 100,000 affiliated members since the low point in 1968 following the departure of the Auto Workers, which has its heaviest concentration of members in the state.

Marshall made an urgent plea "for a more united labor movement in view of the many problems faced by workers and their families." Many of these problems were dealt with by the delegates in adopting a record number of resolutions and reports, including the following:

- Support of the Burke-Hartke bill "as the first step toward solution of the country's trade problems and an answer to part of the nation's job crisis."
- Strong backing for the United Farm Workers in their struggle to restore UFW contracts in the California grape fields.
- Enactment of minimum federal standards for both unemployment and workmen's compensation programs.
- Strengthening of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act accompanied by increased funding to adequately carry out the enforcement provisions of the law.

In another major action, the delegates approved changes in the state body's constitution aimed at improving its effectiveness in future elections. The key constitutional change shifts the biennial convention to the even-numbered years with legislative conferences planned in odd-numbered year.

Al Barkan, national AFL-CIO COPE director, referred to the Watergate situation as the "worst political scandal in history." He also challenged the claim of the Nixon Administration that the economy was in boom times, asking: "Boom for whom? Boom for the 5-million families whose breadwinners are still unemployed? Boom for wage earners tied to 5.5 percent increases while profits and interest rates go up unchecked? Boom for consumer who every day find increases in prices?"

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told the convention that "Watergate obscures so much else that is wrong in America." Pushed into the background by the scandal, he charged, are such major issues as unemployment, soaring prices, interest rates, corporate profits, crime and the inroads of imports on American jobs—"the whole depressing and distressing list of society's ills."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, reiterated his theme that a coalition of the labor movement and blacks and other minorities is essential to the progress of these groups. Rustin also praised the building trades unions for increasing their minority apprenticeship participation to a figure higher than most other unions.

There was no election, since the officers' terms run until the 1976 convention. Marshall and Sec.-Treas. Walter Campbell announced that a state COPE convention would be held in 1974.

Jersey Delegates Adopt Broad Legislative Goals

Atlantic City—More than 1,200 delegates to the New Jersey State AFL-CIO convention adopted a broad-ranging legislative program, mapped an active role in November's gubernatorial election and gave enthusiastic approval to a plan to bring retired union members into active partnership with the labor movement.

The convention also voted funds to carry forward the state federation's programs — raising the per capita tax in two steps from 10 cents to a 15-cent level in 1975.

By an overwhelming vote, the convention endorsed the Democratic candidate for governor, Brendan T. Byrne, and then cheered his speech pledging support for labor's goals on workmen's compensation, job safety, the flight of industry and jobs, and the need for pension security.

State AFL-CIO President Charles H. Marciante told the convention that New Jersey's industrial base is being steadily eroded by the export of jobs and industry and he urged the state's congressional delegation to speak out louder in support of the Burke-Hartke trade bill. A majority of New Jersey congressmen are co-sponsors of the measure.

A report by Executive Vice President Richard A. Lynch put the state's job loss because of imports at close to 200,000.

The drive to organize the state's retired union members is being led by the president-emeritus of the New Jersey AFL-CIO, Vincent J. Murphy.

State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. John J. Brown reported to the delegates that a poll of affiliates taken by Marciante resulted in a 350-1 endorsement for creation of a New Jersey State AFL-CIO Senior Citizens Council, which would be affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens.

"The retiring union member of today knows the problems of yesterday and still has a keen interest in what will happen tomorrow," Brown said. "His life within the trade union movement should not be cut off because he or she has retired."

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the national senior citizens organization, was among the convention speakers. Others included both New Jersey senators, heads of state and federal agencies, National COPE Director Al Barkan, AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Director James J. O'Brien, Under Secretary of Labor Bernard DeLury, President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America and Farm Workers Vice President Delores Huerta.

The convention called for rent controls of apartments, strongly urged national health security legislation, urged a massive effort to vanquish occupational illness, and stressed that environmental protection must be balanced by concern for the impact on industry and jobs.

Potters Re-Elect Null, Barbaree

East Liverpool, Ohio—Top officers of the Pottery & Allied Workers were re-elected to their second four-year terms in a referendum vote.

President Lester H. Null, Sr., was unopposed for re-election. Sec.-Treas. George Barbaree won by a wide margin over Sara Frost, of the union's Local 148-E here.

At AFM Convention:

Union Reaches Out To Young Musicians

By Carolyn J. Jacobson

Toronto, Ont.—Efforts of the American Federation of Musicians to meet the needs of young instrumentalists and draw them more deeply into the union's affairs developed into a major theme at the AFM's 76th annual convention.

President Hal C. Davis, in an address to the 1,200 delegates from 650 locals, said young musicians need the union "and we need them."

The AFM, he said, was created to serve "every musician, no matter what instrument he played or where or how he played it."

"Changes in our profession are not new," Davis noted, "even though they have increased of late. But ever since the first musical note was sounded, music has been changing. New trends have come and gone.

"Recently, we have seen the advent of rock music, and before that, the development of country-western music. . . . Just as some find the new forms of music hard to take, others before us found it hard to take when the saxophone was first introduced."

Davis observed that "types of music come into fashion, and then fade into the background. But music stays, and music is our business."

"Every playing musician should be a federation member with all the rights and privileges and duties of that membership. So I urge you to unionize the non-union work existing in some areas, to encourage young people to join our union. . . ."

He cited some of the tools the union provides for meeting the needs of youthful members, including the "young sounds" program, a mandatory audio-visual orientation program and the recent updating of the code of ethics, which he believes "will cause music educators to cooperate and assist in our efforts to bring young musicians into our ranks."

On the convention's final day, the AFM president yielded the podium to a young delegate from Belleville, Ont., Axel Tischbein, who discussed the problem of rising dissension among younger union members.

"Some locals have bridged the generation gap," Tischbein said, "but others have not." He urged local officers to go beyond the mandatory orientation program and take the time to personally explain the principles of trade unionism to new members.

The convention presented its honorary life membership award to the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. The award, which is given annually, usually to an outstanding musician or personality, this year was given to the CBC "in recognition of the corporation's continuous utilization of fine music and its appreciation of artists who perform it."

Accepting the award for the CBC was its executive vice president, Lister Sinclair, who noted that "AFM members have worked closely with us from the very beginning, in producing programs on radio and television, in both French and English. The relationship has been one of mutual professional respect, based on pride in a job well done."

Sinclair pointed out that the CBC "is the largest single employer of musicians in this country. It has also been an important source of training for musicians in the field of broadcasting, and will continue to be. . . ."

In earlier action, the convention voted overwhelmingly to increase by $2 a year the per capita tax paid by affiliated locals to the international union.

All five incumbent executive board members were re-elected among a field of nine for the five posts. The returning board members are J. Martin Emerson of Washington, D.C., David Winstein of New Orleans, A. A. Tomei of Philadelphia, Max L. Arons of New York and John Tranchitella of Los Angeles. Earlier, the delegates unanimously re-elected the union's general officers, including Davis and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard.

The convention also heard Executive Sec. John Simmons of the Canadian Labor Congress describe the Canadian Council of Performing Arts Unions which was established by the CLC in 1967. The council "has been making considerable progress in those fields of concern to performers, whether musical or dramatic," he said.

In recognition of the AFM Convention, "Music Week" was declared in Toronto and free musical programs were offered throughout the city. These included a Scottish festival of more than 100 pipes and drums, a brass band, big band jazz, military band, calypso and rock music.

The delegates voted to hold next year's convention in Santa Ana, Calif.

Plate Printers Fight to Save Securities Jobs

The Plate Printers are stepping up efforts to combat legislation that would eliminate the use of stock certificates in the securities industry with a resulting loss of jobs.

Delegates to the union's 75th convention were told that prospects for defeating the measure in Congress were greatly improved after top union officers presented their case to Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.). Meetings are being scheduled with House leaders to press the union's position.

Legislation to eliminate stock certificates was first introduced a few years ago when the major stock exchanges were unable to keep pace with the high volume of sales. Improved data processing has since eased much of the industry's problems, the union noted.

The union's 400 members are engaged in the printing of U.S. and Canadian currency, stock certificates, bonds and other documents.

The 16 delegates at the five-day convention in Washington approved an increase in the per capita tax from $2.50 per quarter to $2.65 to meet the rising cost of operations.

President Constantine Trochanis and Sec.-Treas. James Donegan, Jr., were re-elected to new terms. Other officers are Harold Ryan of Commack, N.Y., first vice president, and John M. Kuiack of Ottawa, Ont., second vice president. Edward Snipes of Hillcrest Heights, Md., was elected legislative representative.

But Seidman Warns of Double Standard:

ILO Backed on Programs To Affirm Workers' Rights

Geneva—The AFL-CIO pledged its "vigorous support" to the International Labor Organization as long as this United Nations specialized agency remains committed to its "traditional task of advancing the freedom and welfare of workers without favor or discrimination."

This assurance was given by Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, in his principal address as U.S. worker delegate to the 123-nation ILO's annual conference here.

But Seidman warned the conference of 1,200 trade union, employer and government representatives and their advisers that there could be no "double standard excusing Communist countries from complying with the clear terms" of their ILO commitments.

The AFL-CIO representative cited an ILO report by a panel of experts that in the Soviet bloc workers are prevented from having free unions independent of the Communist Party in violation of the ILO freedom of association pact ratified by these countries.

Seidman also recalled the revelations earlier this year by an international committee headed by Rene Cassin, noted French legal expert and Nobel Peace Prize winner, on the continued existence of forced labor camps in the Soviet Union.

"If the ILO's professions against forced labor mean anything at all," Seidman urged, "it must immediately direct its efforts to the eradication of this largely unrecognized vestige of oppression."

The U.S. worker delegate similarly called for ILO action to assure "all people the right to migrate" as he denounced continued Soviet harassment of Jews wishing to leave the country.

This indictment charging Moscow with flouting its ILO commitments brought Ivan V. Goroshkine, Soviet government delegate, to the rostrum to protest against what he called the "lies" against his country.

But Goroshkine did not attempt to refute the charges levelled against Soviet practices. Instead, he took another tack to deplore the living conditions of American minority groups.

Meanwhile, the liberation movements in Portugal's African territories were invited to send delegates to the ILO annual conference and to the organization's African regional sessions as the "authentic representatives" of the freedom-seeking native populations.

The action was taken by the ILO Governing Body at a special sitting in response to a resolution adopted by last year's conference at the instigation of the worker delegates. Portugal decried the executive group's action as "illegal" and withdrew from the conference when the protest was ignored.

In his key conference speech, Seidman recalled that the AFL-CIO had "unceasingly assisted those who struggle to break the grip of colonialist regimes."

The conference's general debate went off with few attempts at diversions into political propaganda thanks to what Seidman termed the "firm but fair" control exercised by the president, Bintu'a Tshiabola, Nigeria's minister of labor and social affairs.

When Alfonso Martinez of the Cuban government delegation sought to use the rostrum to attack the United States, the conference president gaveled him silent. "Being myself a trade unionist," the Nigerian official said, "I greatly respect the fundamental freedoms, but as president of the conference I must maintain order."

The conference also heard a call by Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia, for "dialogue" between Israelis and Arabs to achieve a "fair and lasting" peace settlement in the Middle East.

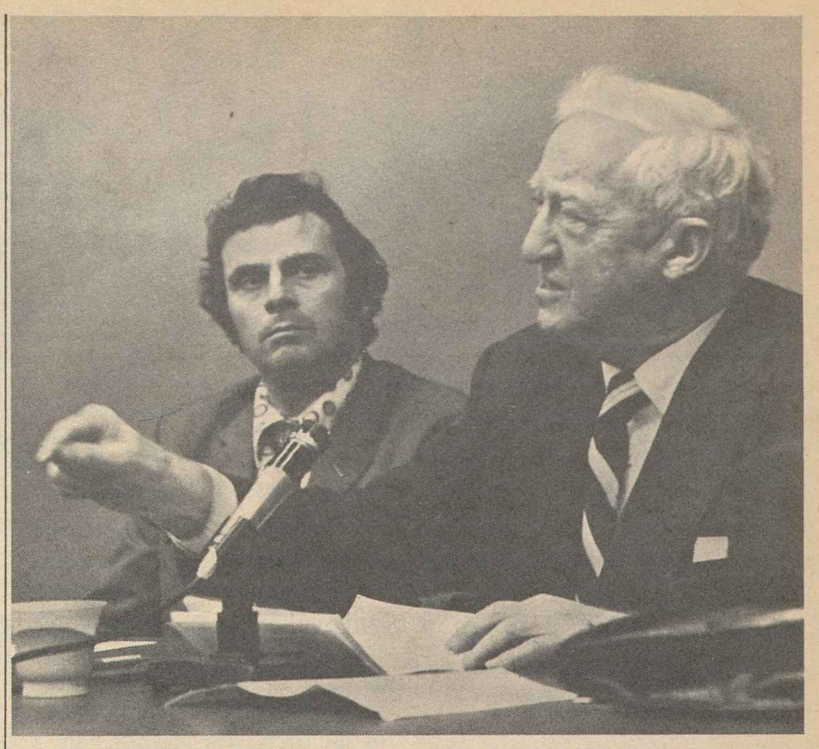
But this appeal by the moderate Arab leader was ignored by the majority of Arab delegates who were delaying all constructive work in the resolutions committee by their determination to ram through a condemnation of Israel.

Nevertheless, as the conference entered its final week it advanced the fundamental ILO objectives by completing new international standards for making "permanent or regular employment" of dockworkers the national policy of member states.

This goal was written into a new convention, or treaty, that ILO member governments are bound to submit to their parliamentary bodies for ratification. Ways of achieving the goal while taking into account technological changes in cargo handling were incorporated into a recommendation that governments are committed to make every effort to observe.

The conference also completed a first round of discussion on an ILO accord under which governments would recognize that paid education leave was a "new labor right responding to the real needs of the individual in a modern society."

To be put in final form by next year's conference, the accord would provide for the granting of leave to a worker for "education purposes for a specified period during normal working hours and without loss of earnings or other benefits."



SINO-SOVIET AID to Africa was studied and analyzed at a recent New York City seminar sponsored by the State University of New York and the African-American Labor Center. Jay Lovestone, right, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, and Dean Richard P. Soter, SUNY-Oswego, wrapped up the meeting following a summary of workshop discussions.

Aluminum Workers Hit 'Ban the Can' Proposals

Lancaster, Pa.—The Aluminum Workers at their 11th biennial convention adopted a strong stand against so-called "ban the can" legislation.

"Only those responsible for littering should be punished and not those whose livelihood is dependent upon the manufacture of the littered product," the union declared in a resolution opposing national and state legislation that would require a minimum refund value on beverage containers, or otherwise restrict the sale of non-returnable containers.

While the stated purpose of such legislation has been to reduce litter, reports from states which have these laws indicate they serve only as "a disruption to the economy without reducing litter," the resolution said.

It pointed out that only 16 percent of all highway litter is in the form of metal containers, and only 2 percent of those are aluminum. In addition, surveys show one out of every six aluminum cans is now recycled.

"Recycling programs, even in their infancy, have proven highly successful in solving the litter problem, providing more employment and preserving our diminishing natural resources," the resolution observed, adding:

"Enactment of stronger anti-litter legislation and strict enforcement of such legislation would be a more sensible solution." The union voted to give the resolution number one priority in its current legislative program.

The 200 delegates to the week-long convention also adopted resolutions opposing compulsory arbitration, supporting the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill, and urging pension reform and higher unemployment compensation and minimum wages.

President Henry S. Olsen and 11 vice presidents were re-elected. Two new vice presidents were chosen, Robert Nerton of Vancouver, Wash., for the West Coast, and Mathew W. Davis of Louisville, Ky., at large.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Reilly, Sr., whose post was not at stake in the election, reported the union's financial position was sound. Another report noted the organization has nearly tripled its membership since it was chartered 20 years ago.

Speakers included President Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers; James Searce, consultant to the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Charles R. McDaniel, information specialist with the Social Security Administration; Fred Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center; Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

High Court Upholds Hatch Act Ban On U.S. Employes' Political Activity

A divided Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Hatch Act, rejecting labor contentions that government employes have a constitutional right to full participation in the nation's political life.

By a 6-3 vote, it overturned a lower court's finding that the Hatch Act was unconstitutionally vague and that its imprecision has had a "chilling effect" on the free speech rights of federal workers.

The 34-year-old Hatch Act was challenged by the Letter Carriers, with legal assistance from the American Civil Liberties Union.

It was the second time the law had been reviewed by the Supreme Court. In 1947, with only seven judges sitting on the case, the Supreme Court handed down a 4-3 decision upholding the Hatch Act's constitutionality.

The Letter Carriers contended—and a three-judge federal district court agreed—that the earlier case had been decided on narrow grounds and subsequent Supreme Court decisions had taken a stronger view of First Amendment free speech rights.

But the majority decision, written by Justice Byron R. White, said "we unhesitatingly reaffirm" the 1947 ruling.

White said the government clearly has the power to prohibit partisan political activity by its employes. The Civil Service Commission rules are sufficiently precise to pass the constitutional test, even though there might be "quibbles" over some of the definitions.

Justice William O. Douglas, joined by Justices William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall, vigorously dissented from the court majority.

Douglas contended that "the chilling effect of these vague and generalized prohibitions (in the Hatch Act) is so obvious as not to need elaboration."

He said no one could object if federal employes were barred from engaging in political or other outside activities during working hours.

"But it is no concern of government," he argued, "what an employe does in his or her spare time, whether religion, recreation, social work or politics is his hobby," so long as it does not affect work performance.

And since the wrong interpretation of what is permissible under the Hatch Act may cost a worker his job, "the most prudent thing is to do nothing."

In a related area, the Supreme Court ruled in an accompanying 5-4 decision that a "little Hatch Act" adopted by Oklahoma for state employes likewise was constitutional.

The Supreme Court decision in the Letter Carriers case leaves the issue of political rights for government workers strictly up to Congress.

At Senate hearings in the last Congress, the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions representing government workers urged repeal of the Hatch Act's prohibition of political action by employes, while retaining the law's safeguards against forced political contributions or political coercion by supervisors. Legislation did not get beyond the hearings stage in the 92nd Congress, however.

Rail Union Editor William Midcap Dies

Cleveland—William C. Midcap, who went to work on the railroads at the age of 15 and later became a highly regarded union editor, is dead at the age of 47.

Midcap was assistant public relations director of the United Transportation Union here. He had previously been the elected editor of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, one of the unions that merged into the UTU. He is survived by his wife, Anne, and a 16-year-old son, David.

Allied Printing Trades Open Washington Office

The Allied Printing Trades Association—made up of five unions that share a common union label—has established a Washington office and named Walter M. Allen as a full-time executive assistant to carry out its program.

Allen has been education and information director of the Printing Pressmen since 1969 and was its research director for 17 years before then.

His new duties will include promoting the use of the union label and urging printing customers to use firms employing union craftsmen.

Low Turnout At Polls Tied To State Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

to elections for federal office, financial inducements would encourage states to use the same registration for state and local elections.

Biemiller said that stringent safeguards against fraud would be provided by both federal and state sanctions and enforcement.

He acknowledged that there are some people who "wouldn't cast a ballot even if the voting booth were carted into their homes."

Nevertheless, Biemiller stressed, "where laws encourage voter participation, make registration easy and permit registration close to election day, registration and voter participation can be increased substantially."

Labor considers it "essential," he said, "for Congress to initiate now a truly serious national effort to establish standards that make registration and voting easy in all elections."

Veto Threat Defied:

House Rejects Slash In Social Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

and anti-poverty programs. He argued that this "compromise" was the only hope of avoiding another in the series of presidential vetoes of appropriations bills.

But on the key vote, the cutback was rejected by a 219-186 margin. Deeper cuts proposed for some programs were turned back by even bigger majorities. Thus, an attempt to cut the Office of Economic Opportunity funds to the point that the beleaguered agency could do little but close up shop was beaten, 228-110.

The entire bill was then passed by a 347-58 vote. It goes to the Senate which has traditionally been more generous than the House in funding social programs.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Congress and the White House were engaged in an apparently deadlocked power struggle between the executive and legislative branches of government.

Continuing conflicts over presidential impoundment of funds appropriated by Congress were overshadowed by the insistence of a substantial majority of the Senate and a narrower majority of the House that U.S. bombing in Cambodia stop—and the effort to accomplish this by attaching "riders" to supposedly veto-proof bills prohibiting the use of government funds for this purpose.

The bills turned out not to be so veto-proof after all, as the President insisted that America's hopes for a lasting peace depended on the nation's ability to negotiate through strength.

Thus, a supplemental appropriations bill carrying funds needed to carry a number of government agencies through the final days of the fiscal year was vetoed. And the veto was sustained when the House was unable to muster the two-thirds majority needed to override it.

The Senate came back with anti-bombing riders to two other "must" bills—a raise in the debt limit ceiling and a continuing resolution enabling government agencies to spend at last year's levels until their appropriations for the fiscal year starting July 1 clear Congress and are signed into law.

The debt limit bill also emerged as the vehicle for a move to give persons on the social security rolls a 5.6 percent benefit increase, effective next January, as an antidote to the dwindling buying power of the dollar.

The Senate voted 86-7 to add this provision to the bill. It would not require any increase in the social security tax rate. Another provision inserted would suspend for six months Nixon Administration regulations limiting social services for the poor.

Also added to the debt bill were an overall budget ceiling, coupled with an anti-impoundment measure that gives Congress the final say on what programs should be cut in order to hold total spending within the budget estimate.

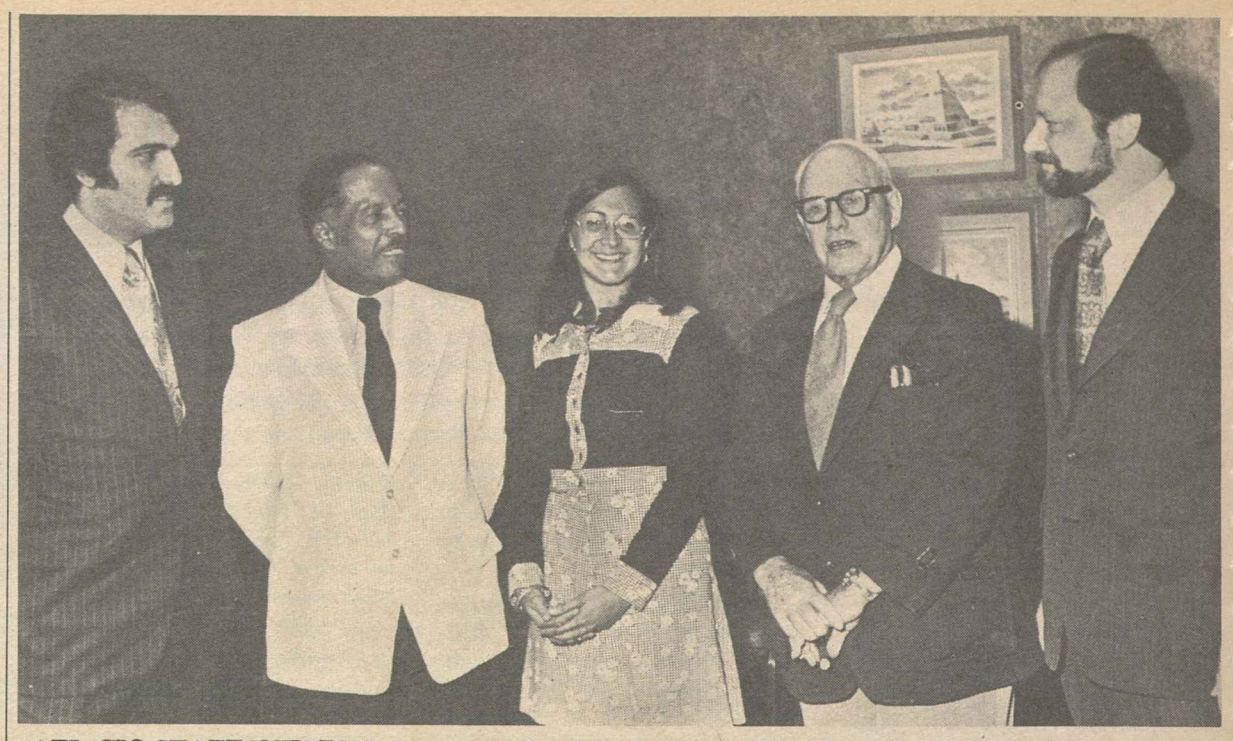
The fate of all of these riders rests with a House-Senate conference committee, subject to a final vote by both the House and Senate.

In an unrelated area, the Senate voted 71-25 approval of a bill making Election Day a national holiday in years in which there are congressional or presidential elections. It also would require primaries and party conventions to be held in August, thus shortening the overall campaign period.

Both the House and Senate have scheduled recesses for the entire week of the Fourth of July holiday.

NLRB Regional Center Will Shift to Phoenix

The National Labor Relations Board will transfer its southwest regional headquarters from Albuquerque to Phoenix this summer. The region includes Arizona, New Mexico and the three westernmost counties of Texas.



AFL-CIO STAFF INTERNS are congratulated by Federation President George Meany at a luncheon marking the completion of their service before moving on to permanent positions in various unions and labor-related fields. Speaking for the 1972-73 group were Carolyn J. Jacobson, publications and public relations intern, and Philip Kugler, right, legislative intern. At left are Barrett Seeley, a former education intern, and AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, whose department coordinates the intern program.

AFL-CIO Convention Set to Start Oct. 18

The Tenth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO will take place in Bal Harbour, Fla., beginning Thursday, Oct. 18, 1973.

The meetings of the convention will be in the Americana Hotel.

Rise in Profits Tops Forecast For Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

after-tax profits were $14.2 billion higher than profits amassed in the opening period of 1972. The record gain was $6.5 billion above the fourth-quarter 1972 level.

Before taxes, profits soared at the revised annual rate of $114.3 billion—30 percent above the $88.2 billion level a year earlier and $12.8 billion over the previous quarter.

The increase in profits centered in durable goods manufacturing and in financial institutions, the report noted. Estimated profits of durable goods manufacturers, measured on a national income basis, rose $5.1 billion to $25 billion, as earnings of automakers, lumber firms and non-electrical machinery manufacturers posted strong gains. Profits of financial institutions rose $600 million to $19.9 billion.

Rail Retirement Bill Cleared by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

rate drops, employers will increase their contribution from the matching 10.6 percent to 15.35 percent. This shift was negotiated, but congressional action was necessary to change the retirement law to put it into effect.

• Starting July 1, 1974, men with 30 years of railroad service will be able to retire at age 60 with a full pension. Women employed by railroads already have this right.

The change in the employer-worker share of the railroad retirement payroll tax does not immediately apply to two relatively small groups of workers covered by the law—railroad employes of steel companies and employes of certain unions representing railroad workers. In both cases the change will be put off until existing collective bargaining agreements covering these employes expire or are renegotiated to provide for a larger employer payment.

The bill allows railroads to seek freight rate increases to meet higher costs.

Although there has been no direct threat of a presidential veto, the House took the precaution of holding back final approval of the legislation until June 28.

If it had been sent to the White House earlier, the President could have killed the bill with a pocket veto since Congress will be in recess during the first week in July. President Nixon had vetoed a 20 percent increase in retirement benefits last year, but Congress quickly overrode the action.

By delaying final passage of the bill, Congress made sure that it would be back in session in time to act on overriding a veto.

House Bill Cuts Mail Costs for Union Journals

The House Post Office Committee has approved a bill that would sharply reduce the cost of postal rate increases scheduled over the next nine years for non-profit second class publications — including the labor press.

The committee made no change in the rate increases imposed by the Postal Rate Commission, which would boost mailing costs for a typical eight-page union tabloid by more than 800 percent over the full ten-year phasing period.

But it established a formula under which the cost of future rate increases, including those already scheduled, would be split 50-50 between the non-profit mail user and the U.S. Treasury. In addition, non-profit journals would pay only two-thirds of the applicable rate on the first 250,000 copies of an issue.

The net effect would be to cut the mailing costs of labor publications to less than half the amounts set by the Postal Rate Commission.

The AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association had joined in testimony before both House and Senate hearings, warning that unless Congress acted to ease the burden of the scheduled rate increases, many labor papers and other non-profit journals would be forced to suspend or curtail publication. Senate Post Office committee action is still pending.

The first step in the 10-year schedule of rate increases went into effect last July and immediately doubled the mailing costs of most union publications. The second step—scheduled for July 6, 1973—has been postponed because of the pre-Phase 4 price freeze, and the U.S. Postal Service announced it would not seek an exception.

Nixon Trade Proposals Scored as Inadequate

(Continued from Page 1)

Thus, a massive rise of imports from these countries could be expected."

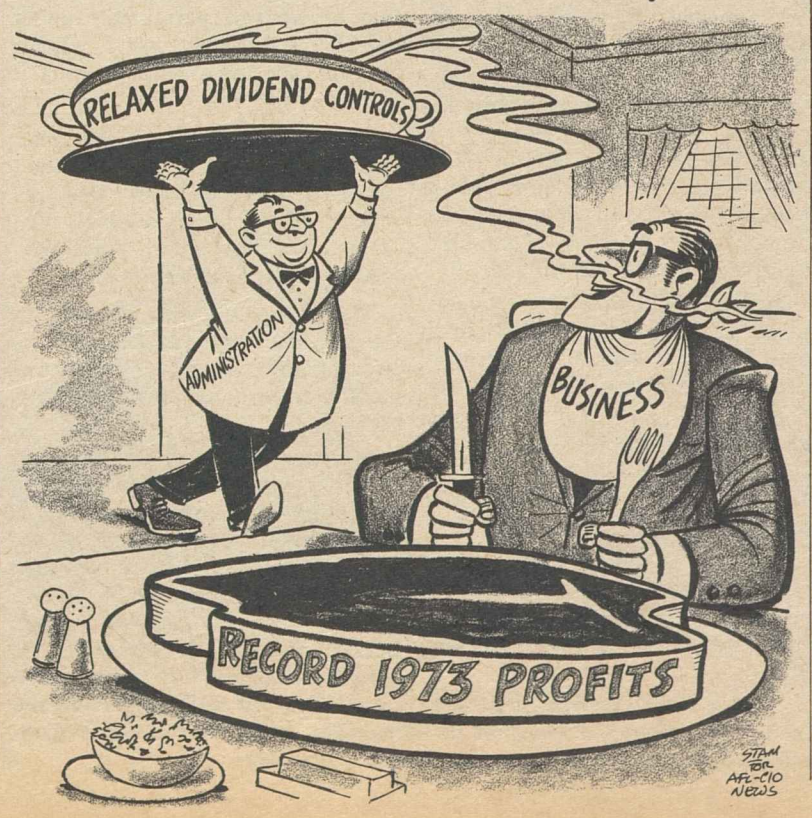
• Some Communist countries could also receive developing country status. This would give imports from those countries even more favorable tariffs than imports from democratic nations.

• The President would have new authority to remove non-tariff barriers through international agreements. Among the possible changes through presidential fiat would be to eliminate the requirement that imported products carry identification of the country of origin. Thus, products with American brand names could be made totally behind the Iron Curtain or in cheap-labor nations "and the American consumer would lose even the right to know where it is made. The product would be sold as an American product at American prices."

Further, the AFL-CIO analysis noted, "injury to U.S. industry and employment could be increased" under the Administration bill. And the special program of adjustment assistance for workers who lose their jobs because of rising imports would be replaced by inadequate state unemployment compensation programs.

And the role of Congress, including its constitutional power to regulate foreign commerce, would be drastically curtailed with "much of this power permanently subject to presidential discretion and international decision."

'And Here Comes the Gravy!'



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Major Labor Legislation Tops Agenda in Congress

Aged to Get 5.6% Boost In Benefits

Congress approved a compromise social security bill that will give the 30 million persons on the benefit rolls a 5.6 percent cost-of-living increase in mid-1974.

If Congress hadn't acted, a cost-of-living adjustment would not have been made until January 1975.

The new legislation also will permit persons over 65 to earn more money before their social security benefits are reduced. The old law allowed up to $2,100 a year in outside earnings before social security benefits were cut $1 for each $2 of additional earnings. At the start of 1975, the exempt earnings go up to $2,400.

To help pay for these benefits, the ceiling on earnings subject to social security payroll tax will be raised more than had been scheduled, effective Jan. 1, 1974.

The taxable wage base is now $10,800 a year. It had been scheduled to rise to $12,000 next January. Instead it will go to $12,600.

Thus, a person earning $12,600 or more next year will pay a total $737.10 in 1974. That's $35.10 more than was scheduled under the old law and $105.30 above this year's payment on earnings of $10,800 or over. He will, however, be increasing both his future retirement benefits and survivorship protection because these benefits will be computed on a higher wage base.

The Senate had sought to pass a more generous social security bill, with the cost of living increase effective next January. But under Administration pressure, the House balked.

The first effort at compromise was made by a House-Senate conference committee.

It set an April 1974 date for the cost-of-living adjustment in benefits.

On the House floor, however, Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) suffered a rare defeat when he sought approval of the measure. It was rejected by a 190-185 vote.

While there were various arguments made against the conference agreement, the chief factor in its defeat was the Administration's refusal to accept any plan that would result in a bigger deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

An April effective date for the social security increase would have had an impact on the fiscal year deficit. But as Mills pointed out, its impact would result only from the fact that the Social Security Trust Fund would show a lesser

(Continued on Page 8)

FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL in Washington this year included exhibits featuring building and construction craftsmen erecting portions of three major structures. Here a member of the Plumbers & Pipefitters demonstrates some of his skills to a fellow member of the union, AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Farm Prices Climbed 38% In 12 Months

Prices for raw farm products, which remain uncontrolled under the Nixon Administration price freeze, jumped 6 percent in the month ended June 15, the Agriculture Dept. reported. The increase carried farm prices to another new record—38 percent more than a year earlier.

The 6 percent rise compared with a 4 percent increase in farm prices posted for May, the department's Crop Reporting Board said. Higher prices for soybeans, cattle and grains contributed most of the jump. Soybeans, put under an export embargo on June 27, climbed

(Continued on Page 2)

Exemption from Controls:

Nixon Urged to Act On Low-Wage Rule

The Retail Clerks have called on President Nixon to order the Cost of Living Council to issue long overdue regulations exempting the working poor from economic wage controls.

Last Apr. 30, when Congress voted to extend the President's economic control power for another year, it added an amendment to the Economic Stabilization Act excluding from wage controls any individual whose earnings are $3.50 per hour or less.

But—as Retail Clerks President James T. Housewright noted in a letter to the President—two months after the amendment became law regulations relating to the $3.50 exemption have not been issued.

"Numerous employers are taking the logically and legally insupportable position that the law, as enacted, has no effect until regulations are promulgated," Housewright said in his letter to Nixon.

"The Administration's delay is, perhaps unwittingly, providing an excuse for unfair employers to withhold wage increases for those workers with substandard earnings," Housewright added. "Certainly lawsuits can be, and have been, instituted to recover the wages due. But you as a lawyer know that this takes time—far too much time for people earning less than $7,000 a year.

"Even if regulations are quickly promulgated, some employers will still await court orders to pay their legal obligations, but prompt regulations would be the quickest, most effective means to clarify this matter and halt this shameful withholding of wages due to America's lower-paid workers."

The 650,000-member Retail Clerks union joined the AFL-CIO and other unions last spring in vigorously supporting the $3.50 exemption. Expansion of the wage exemption was one of a number

(Continued on Page 3)

Showdown Looms On Fund Cuts

By David L. Perlman

A crowded legislative agenda, including major bills of direct impact to organized labor, confronts Congress as it returns from a weeklong recess July 9.

Scheduled for immediate consideration by the House is a farm bill which a conservative coalition is seeking to transform into a vehicle to deny food stamps to strikers and to strip the Labor Dept. of enforcement power over job safety and health conditions of farm workers.

A minimum wage bill strongly supported by the AFL-CIO will move to the Senate floor the week of July 16. And two Republican senators will try to gut it with an amendment that came only one vote short of passing in the last Congress.

That same week, the House will act on legislation designed to curb the ability of the President to slash government programs at will by impounding funds voted by Congress.

Further on the legislative horizon are decisions on such issues as trade legislation, pension reform, public service jobs and appropriations bills for the fiscal year that has already started.

Even though food shortages have replaced surpluses in many areas of agriculture, there is still a sharp bipartisan division over a subsidy program that produces the biggest payoffs to the largest landowners and corporate farms.

Of special interest to labor, how-

(Continued on Page 8)

Nixon Policies Called Threat To Progress

Indianapolis—Economic policies of the Nixon Administration pose "the most serious challenge in many years" to the cause of social justice for black Americans, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

Meany affirmed labor's solidarity with the goals of the civil rights movement in a message to the 64th annual convention here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Despite past progress in eliminating "legally sanctioned" discrimination, Meany noted that "the hopes of millions of black Americans for full and equal participation in our economic and social

(Continued on Page 3)

Inflation Trims Family Income Gain, More Blacks Below Poverty Level

The median family income for the nation last year rose 8.1 percent to $11,116, an increase of $831 over the year before, the Census Bureau reported. But 43 percent of this amount was eaten up by inflation, leaving a real gain of only 4.6 percent.

Thousands of Americans were lifted above the bureau's 1972 official poverty level of $4,275 by the rise in median income. However, the decline in poverty was registered entirely among whites.

While the number of whites defined as poor dropped by 9 percent, the number of blacks living in poverty rose some 4 percent to 7.7 million, an increase of almost half a million.

The median family income for blacks was $6,864 last year, up 6.5 percent from 1971. The figure was about 59 percent of the $11,549 median for whites—about the same gap as the year before.

Despite the overall drop in the number of poor, some 24.5 million persons in the United States last year still lived below the bureau's official poverty line. That's about 1 out of every 9 in a population of 210 million.

The $4,275 poverty level is for an urban family of four. For larger families, the figure was higher while for smaller ones and for rural families, it was lower. The figure is revised each year to reflect changes in the cost of living. In 1971, the level was $4,137 for an urban family of four.

Of the nation's 54.4 million families, 7.3 percent had total money

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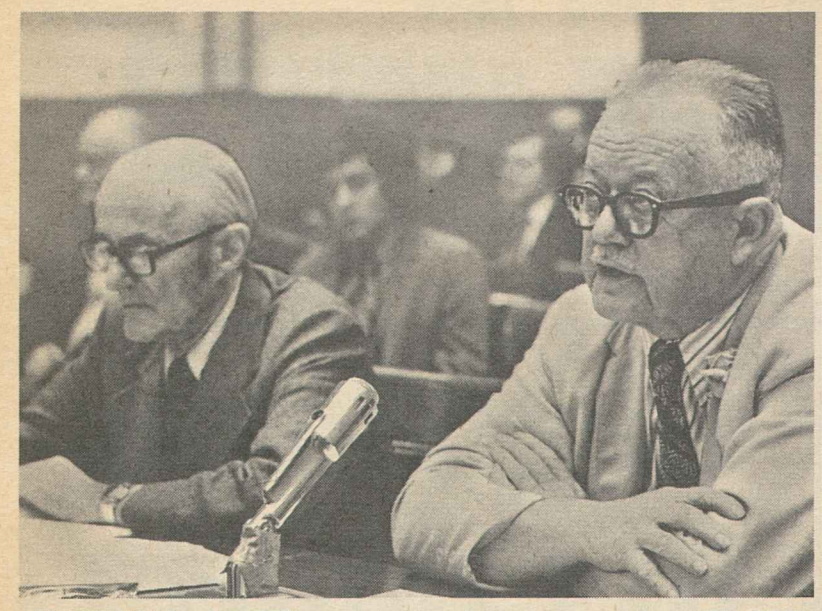


NATIONAL VOTER registration law is urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller at House hearings. At left is Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Hits Revenue-Sharing

Philadelphia—The Nixon Administration's revenue-sharing program is long on rhetoric but short on performance in the opinion of delegates to the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO convention.

A convention resolution charged the Administration with using revenue-sharing as an excuse to dismantle needed federal programs through impoundment of funds, presidential vetoes and budget slashes.

There is a place for revenue-sharing, delegates affirmed. But it should be "in addition to, rather than a small substitute" for existing federal programs.

More than 2,000 delegates took part in the convention, including representatives of scores of new locals of the State, County & Municipal Employes that have been organized since the enactment of state legislation giving collective bargaining rights to public employes. The convention approved a recommendation from the executive council to increase the number of vice presidents from AFSCME locals from one to three.

Delegates gave a warm reception to the state's Democratic governor, Milton J. Shapp, and to a Republican United States senator, Richard S. Schweiker.

Shapp and other state officials said a bill will be proposed to the legislature to raise the ceiling on unemployment compensation from 60 percent to two-thirds of the state's average wage, and to extend coverage to farm workers. The governor called also for passage of a graduated state income tax.

Schweiker was told in an introductory speech by State AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer that he is well on his way to earning labor's endorsement in his re-election campaign last year. Boyer noted that Schweiker had a 100 percent "right" record on COPE votes in the last session of Congress and is the only Republican co-sponsor of the Burke-Hartke trade bill.

The convention strongly affirmed its support of the Burke-Hartke bill and urged its affiliated local unions to step up their campaign for its passage.

On state legislation, high priority was given to correcting "the inequitous features" of Pennsylvania's anti-injunction law.

The present law is so riddled with exceptions and court interpretations, the resolution noted, that the use of injunctions has become "the rule rather than the exception" in labor disputes.

More than 100 resolutions were adopted at the convention, including one voicing strong opposition to a subminimum wage for youth under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Speakers included National COPE Director Al Barkan, Farm Workers Vice President Delores Huerta and Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo.

The state federation gave its "man of the year" award to a Philadelphia radio commentator, Taylor Grant, whose program was dropped last year by the Philadelphia Gas Works after city officials complained that his broadcasts were critical of both President Nixon and Mayor Rizzo.

Farm Prices Climbed 38% In 12 Months

(Continued from Page 1)

to a record farm price of $10 per bushel, compared with $8.27 in May and $3.32 a year earlier.

Hog prices averaged $37.20 per hundredweight, up $2 from May and $10.40 more than a year ago. Beef cattle averaged a record $43.80 per one hundred pounds of live weight, up from $43.60 in May and $34.50 a year earlier.

Wheat averaged $2.43 per bushel, the most in more than 25 years, the report said. The price was $2.15 a bushel in May and $1.33 a year earlier.

Broilers were up to 24.5 cents a pound, compared to 23.8 cents in May and 14.4 cents a year before. Eggs jumped to 50.6 cents per dozen at the farm, up from 45 cents in May and 27.7 cents a year earlier.

For all farm products, prices averaged a record high—72 percent more than the 1967 level, which is used as a base.

The report also noted that farmers' expenses rose 2 percent during the reporting period, and averaged 16 percent above the June 1972 level.

CORRECTION

The president of the International Labor Organization's 58th annual convention here was the Minister of Labor & Social Welfare of Zaire, Bintu'a Tshiabola, whose role as presiding officer was widely praised. He was correctly identified in the June 16 issue of the AFL-CIO News, but a story in the June 30 issue incorrectly listed him as from Nigeria.

In Election for Chairman:

Soviet Candidate Rejected By ILO's Governing Body

Geneva—Free worker and employer members of the International Labor Organization's Governing Body joined forces to bar the Soviet Union from the chairmanship of this 48-member executive council and instead elected Mexico's government delegate.

Nominated by the council's European member governments, Ivan V. Gorochkine, a Soviet labor ministry official, expected to be unopposed in Moscow's first official bid for the one-year office.

But most worker and employer members refused to bow to the argument that it was the turn of an eastern European country to hold the chairmanship.

They charged that the election of a Communist government official would undermine the independent role that trade union and employer representatives of ILO member states are guaranteed by the United Nations agency's constitution.

Combining with some government delegates, the workers and employers succeeded in a secret ballot in electing Arturo Munoz Ledo of Mexico, a highly respected former psychology professor, by 26 votes to 20 for Gorochkine, with one abstention.

The defeat was the second suffered by the Soviet bloc in quick succession. Two days earlier, in the closing stage of the ILO's annual conference, all-out Communist support failed to assure the success of an Arab attempt to ram through a resolution condemning Israel.

Arab government, worker and employer delegates stomped out of the big assembly hall in the Palace of Nations here when they were unable to muster the quorum required for a valid vote on the politically loaded resolution.

C. Wilfred Jenks, director general of the 123-nation ILO, became the butt of a vehement attack by Communist, Arab and some African states because he had denounced the anti-Israel maneuver for endangering the "whole future of the work of the ILO relating to human rights."

The resolution's Arab sponsors wanted the conference both to condemn what they called Israel's "policy of discrimination, racism and violations of trade union freedoms" and to set up a committee of investigation.

"For the conference first to condemn and then to call for an inquiry," Jenks had warned, "would be to offend the principles of due process."

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, the U.S. worker delegate, reminded the conference that an independent committee of experts had completed for the session a special report on how ILO member countries abided by their pledge to defend the rights of workers.

"While scores of countries are revealed to be violating freedom of association in one way or another—some, of course, very much more than others—there is not one word in that report on denial of freedom of association by Israel," Seidman noted.

To condemn Israel on the basis of a "tissue of unsupported allegations," he said, would be "contrary to the very principles of social justice and non-discrimination without which the ILO would become a hollow shell."

Jenks, a Briton, was subjected to a bitter personal attack by the resolution's supporters.

"We withdraw our confidence in the director general," Syrian Government Delegate Mowaffak Allaf announced on behalf of the Arab countries. He accused Jenks of having maneuvered to stall the vote on the anti-Israel resolution.

Soviet Government Delegate Aleksander Malikov chipped in the "full support" of the Communist bloc for the Arab stand. He charged that Jenks had "interfered inadmissibly" in the conference's decision-making process by exerting a "clearly political influence."

Edward P. Persons, the U.S. government delegate, said he spoke with the weight of a government known for its "differences of opinion" with the director general. Instead of being criticized, Persons emphasized, Jenks deserved to be "commended and supported" for upholding the ILO's constitutional processes.

Jenks ignored the attacks on him when he addressed the conference just before it closed its three-week session. Instead, he underscored the "solid work" that had been accomplished.

In an address to the conference, Edward J. Hickey, Jr., legal expert for the U.S. worker delegation, rapped the Communist states by denouncing their "unfortunate attacks" on the experts who survey how member states live up to their ILO commitments.

New Standards Soften Pesticide Safeguards

At a time when farm workers are pressing for more protection against exposure to pesticides, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has softened existing safeguards.

Actually, the previous temporary rules were withdrawn shortly before they were to have gone into effect on June 18. Now, OSHA Administrator John H. Stender has announced new amended temporary regulations, effective July 13.

When the first set of temporary rules was advanced last May, Stender cited their need in face of statistics showing there are 800 deaths and 80,000 illnesses annually from pesticide poisoning.

However, there followed a barrage of protests from the Florida Peach Growers Association and other factory-farm employers. Stender now says the first rules were "broader than necessary to protect employes from grave danger."

Although the new standards control 12 pesticides used on apples, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, grapes, peaches and tobacco, nine other pesticides were dropped from any controls. OSHA indicated the nine may again be covered when permanent rules are issued in six months.

In addition, OSHA reduced the "re-entry" times of 11 of the pesticides from five to three days, and from three days to one day in the case of the other. The "re-entry" period is the time in which it is considered unsafe for workers to go back into treated fields.

The amended rules also ease earlier requirements for protective clothing and equipment in crop areas during re-entry bans. Such protection will be required in treated areas only for 24 hours. After that until the full "re-entry" period expires, protective equipment will be required only for workers with "substantial contact" with the crops —pickers, thinners and pruners.

Miriam Guido, an attorney for the Migrant Legal Action Program which has represented farm workers in petitioning the government for strong standards, said, "All of the changes have been made in favor of the employers. OSHA has taken the guts out of its original program."

Federal Program Urged In Juvenile Correction

A strong plea for higher standards of care, training and correctional facilities for juvenile delinquents was made by President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes before a Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

Noting that AFSCME has many members in the juvenile field, Wurf supported the goals of legislation introduced by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) which seeks to increase the federal government's involvement in improving juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs in the states.

While supporting the goals of the legislation, Wurf urged that it be strengthened by including federal standards for treatment and care. He noted that the legislation would encourage the states to decentralize their juvenile delinquency correction systems, but called for foolproof methods for federal standards and monitoring of those standards.

Wurf expressed opposition to turning over to private agencies the planning and implementation of new state systems.

"We believe that responsibilities of government generally should be met directly by government enterprises—not by quasi-governmental or contractual arrangements which diffuse authority and accountability," Wurf said.

He also called for protection of the rights of workers under the proposed legislation. "It is unfair to force institutional employes—most of whom are low-paid and with few other opportunities at hand—to pay the price of institutional reform," he told the subcommittee.

Wurf also called for the inclusion of worker representatives on supervising boards and for guidelines to protect employes who may be affected by state plans. He further suggested that the legislation should call for adequate training programs of employes in juvenile institutions to enable them to do their work more effectively.

Lag Among Blacks:

Family Income Gain Eroded by Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

incomes of more than $25,000 in 1972. The year before, families with a median income over $25,000 accounted for only 5.3 percent.

Twenty-three percent of all families earned a median income between $15,000 and $24,999 last year, compared with 19.5 percent in 1971.

In the $10,000 to $15,000 bracket, there was a drop from 26.9 percent to $26.1 percent. Families with median incomes of between $7,000 and $10,000 accounted for 16.8 percent of all families—down from 18.5 percent. The number of families with median incomes between $5,000 and $7,000 slipped from 11.2 percent in 1971 to 10.2 percent last year.

There were these other highlights in the government's report:

- Of the 24.5 million poor, 3.7 million were elderly people over 65 years of age. About one-fifth of all the elderly people in the country had incomes below the poverty guideline. One-third of all blacks in the U.S. were poor.
- One out of every 7 children under the age of 18, or nearly 15 percent, lived in poverty in 1972. For black children, the number was even higher: 2 out of every 5, or 42.7 percent.
- **For families in which the husband worked full-time, and the wife was not a member of the workforce, the median income last year was $12,652. For the same family, with the wife working either full-time or part-time, the median income was $15,497 — a difference of $2,845.**
- Families headed by college graduates who worked full-time had a median of $19,682. Those headed by high school graduates working full-time earned $13,471.
- The median income for families whose heads were clerical workers employed full-time was $12,219. Families headed by laborers drew a median income of $10,495.
- The Northeast continued to have the highest incomes. There the median was $11,942. The South had the lowest median income, $9,668.

Income, for the purposes of the bureau's report, included wages and salaries, plus items such as interest, dividends and social security and welfare payments.

Nixon Urged To End Delay On Pay Rule

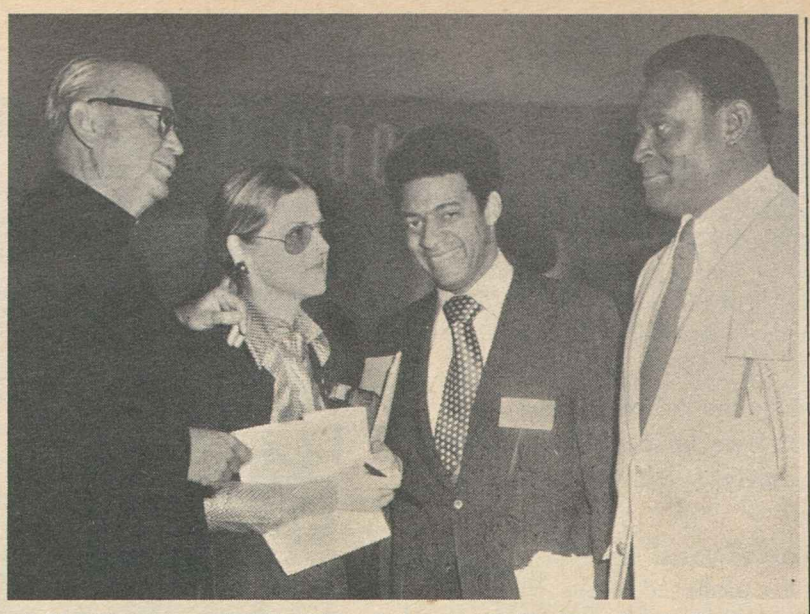
(Continued from Page 1)

of changes the federation sought to make the controls program more equitable and effective.

In his letter to the President, Housewright noted the RCIA supported the $3.50 exemption because the Cost of Living Council had earlier failed to implement congressional intent in defining "substandard earnings."

"The adoption of the $3.50 exemption makes the intent of Congress explicit beyond question," Housewright observed.

The previous low-income exemption was $2.75 an hour, a level achieved only through a court battle after the COLC had initially set the exemption at a below-poverty $1.90 level. By raising the cutoff to $3.50, Congress increased the estimated number of workers whose wages are exempt from controls from about 16 million to 25 million.



LOUISIANA AFFILIATE of the A. Philip Randolph Institute was formed at an enthusiastic meeting in Baton Rouge attended by 350 delegates from throughout the state. Shown here are the Rev. Vincent O'Connell, a Catholic priest who has fought exploitation of sugar cane workers; Patsy Sims, reporter for the New Orleans States-Item who exposed sugar plantation conditions in a series of articles; Norman Hill, associate director of the national institute, and Willie H. Montgomery, AFL-CIO organizer who was elected president of the Louisiana institute.

Randolph Institute Forms Louisiana Unit

Baton Rouge, La.—A Louisiana affiliate of the A. Philip Randolph Institute was formed at a two-day meeting here to bring a working alliance of labor and civil rights leaders "into every town and hamlet in the state."

Its tools will be the ballot box and the union card, according to Willie H. Montgomery, the AFL-CIO field representative who was elected state president.

Bylaws adopted by the 350 delegates set the institute's goal as "the strengthening of the Negro-labor alliance for democratic political, social and economic change . . . to train black labor leaders and to organize the unorganized."

A message from AFL-CIO President George Meany stressed that "civil rights victories are hollow indeed if they are not accompanied by economic justice. And at a time when Watergate casts such dark shadows, America needs to rekindle the lights of human dignity."

Speakers at the founding conference included State AFL-CIO President Victor Bussie; Norman Hill, associate director of the national A. Philip Randolph Institute; state officials, and the Rev. Vincent O'Connell, the "sugar cane priest" who has earned the enmity of the plantation owners of southern Louisiana for his championship of the welfare of the black field workers.

Workshops at the conference were conducted by E. T. Kehrer, southern area director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Fannie Neal, COPE field coordinator; James R. Moore, southeast director of the Randolph Institute, and Rutgers University Prof. Roy Kirkley.

The mayor of Baton Rouge refused to welcome the conference, making it clear that he considered the noted director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Bayard Rustin, a dangerous radical. But the governor's executive assistant spoke and messages endorsing the institute's goals came from leading political figures in the state including both U.S. senators, Russell B. Long and J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., and from Representatives Corinne (Lindy) Boggs and Gillis Long.

Montgomery summed up the potential the founders saw in the alliance for social and economic justice.

"We are a sleeping giant," he declared.

Glass Union Sets Goal of Pay Equality

Denver — Elimination of geographical wage differentials will be a major goal of the Flint Glass Workers in next year's negotiations with their biggest employer, the Corning Glass Works.

Equal pay at the 27 Corning plants was called for in a collective bargaining resolution adopted by the 390 delegates to the union's 89th convention. Some 13,000 of the 36,000 members of the Flint Glass Workers are employed by Corning.

The convention re-elected George M. Parker to a sixth two-year term as president. And it told him to take a trip abroad—on union business.

Parker was directed to make a personal study of overseas working conditions in the glass industry to bolster the union's continuing effort to preserve jobs from import competition.

The union strongly reaffirmed its support of the Burke-Hartke trade bill and other AFL-CIO legislative goals, including National Health Security.

The convention voted to increase the number of elected international representatives from 11 to 13, and rejected motions to reduce the number of international officers.

Delegates elected Ivan T. Uncapher secretary-treasurer, to succeed Rufus K. Ritchie who stepped down after reaching the mandatory 65-year retirement age. Uncapher has been the union's assistant secretary-treasurer since 1965.

Robert W. Newell was elected first vice president, succeeding Albert Vottero, who retired. Others elected were Harold Gibbons as second vice president; Eugene Bowling, third vice president, and Jospeh Lewis, assistant secretary.

Nixon Policies Called Threat To Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

life have been deeply frustrated by the policies of the present Administration."

He told the convention that labor, like the NAACP, is "appalled by the Administration's campaign to dismantle vital social programs in the fields of health care, housing, poverty, manpower training, public service employment and community development."

And while the Administration's "meat-ax" approach may not be deliberately aimed at black Americans, "insofar as it chops away at the progress of working people generally, it is harmful to the interests of black people because black people are working people."

Policies to hold down wages while prices and profits soar "put new obstacles on the road to equality," Meany said.

The AFL-CIO president cited labor's continuing efforts to open doors to good jobs to minority workers. In one year's time, he noted, the number of minority workers enrolled in Outreach apprenticeship programs has risen from 14,216 to 22,363—nearly all in the building trades.

The AFL-CIO and the NAACP have worked closely on legislative goals, Meany noted. "This working partnership provides an example of the larger alliance of the labor and civil rights movements that has won so many vital battles in the past and is the key to further progress tomorrow."

Ohio Plant Reduces Air Pollution Without Threatened Job Cutback

Marietta, Ohio—Workers' jobs and company profits don't have to be held in ransom as the price for industry to clean up factories that foul the air and water, the Ohio AFL-CIO publication, Focus, reports.

Unions representing workers at the Union Carbide plant here found that faulty processes could be corrected without the loss of a job—just as management found that the plant is operating again at a profit after heavy outlays for pollution control equipment.

For a number of years, the air along the Ohio River at Marietta was foul with fly ash and sulfur dioxide emitted by the giant Union Carbide plant that produces plastics and ferro-alloys.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency in January 1971 ordered the company to clean up the air pollution coming from the power plant supplying energy to operate the ferro-alloy furnaces.

Strict standards and deadlines were set down by the EPA which the company contended were unrealistic and impossible to meet. If the government insisted on the rigid guidelines, Union Carbide said, it would have to shut down some of its operations and lay off almost half of the 1,400 workers.

Facing the threatened loss of 625 jobs, the community of Marietta was concerned. Some people, the publication says, felt the company was right and that the loss of the jobs was too great a price to pay for clean air.

But the local unions at the company's power plant held firm in their belief that Union Carbide should accept the responsibility of the clean-up.

The workers are represented by Local 3-639 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Local 14976 of the Steelworkers. Their members voted overwhelmingly to press for the pollution controls, layoffs or not, Focus reports.

"It's been over two years since that controversy surfaced," the article notes.

"Today, Marietta has cleaner air. Union Carbide has greatly reduced its air pollution. And not a single job was lost because of the air pollution control program."

In recent years, the company says, it spent more than $15 million on pollution control equipment. It also began buying low-sulfur coal for the power plant furnaces in an effort to meet the federal standards.

Company charts show that since 1970, fly ash emissions were reduced more than 90 percent and the sulfur dioxide discharges are down almost 40 percent.

Although Union Carbide is still spending large amounts of money for a continuing pollution control program, the plant manager said that the Marietta facility is once again operating at a profit.

He also noted that the outlook for jobs is now at the highest level in two years and the overall business picture for the plant is good.

Barker Named to West Virginia Post

Charleston, W. Va.—Lawrence Barker, president of the Kanawha Valley Labor Council, was named secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

The executive board of the state federation selected Barker to fill the unexpired term held by the late James T. Nelson, who died Mar. 5. Elections will be held at the state federation convention in October.

Barker, a member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 466 and former business agent of IBEW Local 1890, was state labor commissioner 1960-68. He is currently director of training and education for the West Virginia Laborers Training Trust Fund.

High Jobless Rate Holds in 37 Areas

The Wilkes-Barre, Pa., metropolitan area was removed from the Labor Dept.'s list of major labor areas with "substantial" unemployment. However, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics noted that 37 major areas are still experiencing substantial joblessness, defined as 6 percent or more.

The number of smaller cities with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more dropped by nine, to 794, over the month, BLS said. One smaller area was added to the list but 10 others were removed.

The BLS survey is based on state employment security agencies' employment and unemployment reports.

Challenge to Progress

THE CAUSE which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has represented for nearly two-thirds of a century, and in which the AFL-CIO has fully shared, today faces its most serious challenge in many years.

We have made considerable progress toward eliminating the more overt and legally sanctioned forms of racial segregation and discrimination. Yet the hopes of millions of black Americans for full and equal participation in our economic and social life have been deeply frustrated by the policies of the present Administration.

Like you, we have been appalled by the Administration's campaign to dismantle vital social programs in the fields of health care, housing, poverty, manpower training, public service employment and community development.

We do not insist that every program initiated in the last 30 years must be continued whether or not it has produced results. But neither can we acquiesce in the wholesale slaughter of programs in a radical effort to undo not only the Great Society but the New Frontier, the Fair Deal and the New Deal.

The Administration's meat-ax may not, of course, be aimed at black Americans especially, but insofar as it chops away at the progress of working people generally, it is harmful to the interests of black people, because black people are working people.

For this reason, too, the economic policies of the Administration have put new obstacles on the road to equality. While workers' wages have been clamped down, prices and profits have gone through the roof. What does this have to do with civil rights? When the cost of living goes up, so does the cost of pursuing equality. Policies that deny equity to white workers cannot advance equality for black workers.

We, on our part, intend to do all that we can to prevent the clock of progress from being turned back and to press for new programs to fulfill the promise of America for all of our people.

IN THESE MANIFOLD EFFORTS, our Legislative Dept. has been happy to work closely with your distinguished Washington representative, Clarence Mitchell. This working partnership provides an example of the larger alliance of the labor and civil rights movements that has won so many vital battles in the past and is the key to further progress tomorrow.

Finally, while pursuing the cause of justice nationwide, the AFL-CIO is proud of its record in opening the doors of opportunity to minority workers. In our message to your last annual convention, we reported that 14,216 young minority workers had been enrolled in registered apprenticeships by 102 Outreach programs. As of January of this year, I am happy to report, the number of such apprentices had grown to 22,363 from 117 Outreach programs. Of this number, nearly 21,000 have been in the Building Trades.

We are proud of our progress in this area and of our cooperation with the NAACP in the ongoing struggle for racial, social and economic justice for all Americans.

—Message from AFL-CIO President George Meany to 64th annual convention of NAACP.

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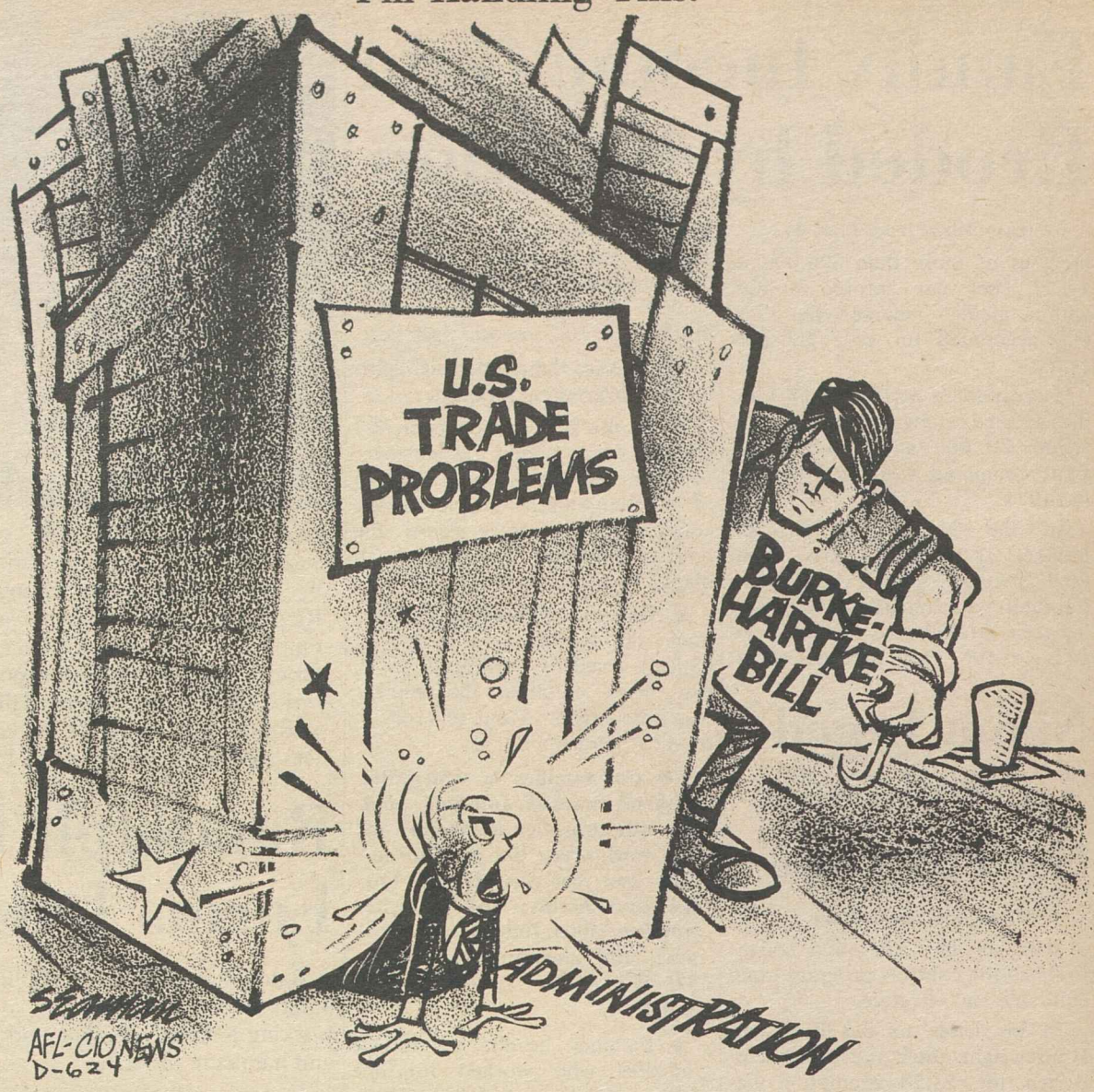


A Word Edgewise:

Nixon's Revenue-Sharing Plan Proves a Conservative Trap

By John P. Roche

SOME READERS with long memories will recall that from the day it was proposed I weighed in against the concept of revenue-sharing, of passing out federal funds to state and local governments for unstipulated purposes.

The favorable propaganda was hard to resist: the average citizen waxed enthusiastic at the thought of a decline in his property tax, governors and mayors licked their chops at the thought of all that money to play with, but decreasing property taxes were not necessarily their top priority. They dreamed of nice new buildings and fire engines. But however motivated, the chorus of approval was ear-splitting.

Nothing that has happened in the past few years has led me to change my mind. On the contrary, if anything I am more convinced than ever that the whole operation was a conservative trap. Admittedly Mr. Nixon staged it nicely.

In Phase 1, revenue-sharing was discussed as a donation in addition to existing "categorical grants," that is, federal funding of specific programs. Then came Phase 2 in which the word came out that revenue-sharing was to substitute for categorical grants. For example, direct federal subsidies to libraries would be dropped . . . but of course you could turn to your friendly local government for equivalent sums drawn from the revenue-sharing bag.

Now we have some specific data. Technology Management Inc., a research organization based in Washington and Cambridge, prepared a study for the annual conference of mayors in San Francisco. This analysis indicated that only 8 percent of the nation's local governments intend to use revenue-sharing funds to reduce property taxes. (In fairness, a Treasury Dept. survey indicates that these funds may have prevented tax increases.)

What the Technology Management's explorations revealed was that the majority of local governments in their board sample plan to put the federal money into capital projects and public safety. At the bottom of the priority list were social services, libraries, and the like.

In meditating on this I ran across a hilarious story that may provide a clue in understanding the attitudes of local administrators. It had to happen in Boston: the city's parks and recreation commissioner got lost leading a charity bicycle hike through town!

This turned on the City Council, which has been trying for some time to force top administrators to live in Boston, and resulted in the only unanimous resolution to emerge from that body in the memory of living men. It provided that each department head be given a compass, a map of the city, and a plastic identification badge bearing "a number to be called to reach a responsible person willing to come help them get back to City Hall."

An amendment was added that "department heads not claimed by a responsible person after a period not to exceed 30 days . . . be auctioned off to other cities at the next meeting of the conference of mayors."

ALL GOOD CLEAN FUN, but yet there may be more to this than meets the eye. Sixteen out of 27 of Boston's principal officials live in the suburbs. They are not affected by Boston's skyrocketing property taxes, they see the slums—if at all—through a car window. They can go to the Concord, or Weston, or Lexington public library.

In short, the social problems of living in the city are to them abstractions: they pay far lower property taxes and in return get good schools and police protection. To put it bluntly, they don't have the miseries of the city in their guts.

How widespread this practice is throughout the nation is something I cannot estimate. But I think there may be a good deal to be said for the resolution that has been hanging fire in the Boston City Council requiring principal officials to live in town. It could lead, as they say, to a radical reordering of priorities.

For Professional Care!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

How to Buy:

Food Suppliers Greet Freeze With Threats of Shortages

By Sidney Margolius

SOON AFTER the Nixon Administration's announcement of a 60-day freeze on most prices, retailers and producers started warning of shortages and possible black markets on some of the most important fresh food items, especially milk, eggs and chicken.

The problem is that retail prices are frozen but farm prices are not. Farmers are free to raise prices, but if they go up very much, retailers presumably will reduce their purchases, or will refuse to carry the item at all until the price freeze is over.

Eggs are the food item especially susceptible to an artificial shortage at this time—or at least the threat of it. This is the season when eggs usually start going up. By late June eggs already were about 75 cents a dozen. That's a nickel more than in May, and 20 cents more than a year ago when they were selling at distress prices.

Even at current prices eggs are still an outstanding value in protein. At 75 cents a dozen they cost only 50 cents a pound for no-waste food.

Despite the threats, an actual scarcity of eggs in the stores is unlikely. The probability is that producers, distributors and speculators will put additional supplies in storage to hold until after the present price freeze ends in mid-August. At that time they will hope to sell them at higher prices. But most stores will still have eggs, even if they carry them as a loss leader. If they don't have such staples as eggs and milk they will be afraid you will buy your other needs elsewhere.

The freeze also nipped the usual summer price rise on milk. Uneven supplies of fresh milk, although not an actual shortage, may develop as producers sell more of their raw milk to manufacturers of dairy products such as cheese and ice cream. The cost of the milk is only a small part of the price of such manufactured products. Milk prices already are higher than a year ago.

Watch the prices of eggs, milk and chicken especially, to see if stores in your area are raising prices excessively. In general, you will find fewer specials on food items, particularly meats.

Stimulated by the high price of meat, mixtures of hamburger with soybean flour are appearing in stores all over the country. The soy burger patties actually are the fastest-growing new food product in recent years and probably the most useful if you don't get fooled by misleading names or too-high prices.

Hamburger with soy patties should cost significantly less. Many of the stores we have checked sell hamburger mixed with 25 percent soy flour for 15 to 25 cents a pound less than hamburger itself; for example, 69 cents a pound compared to 85 to 98 cents for hamburger.

Some stores have been selling the mixture for only 10 cents less than the price of all-meat hamburger, thus keeping for themselves a disproportionate amount of the saving from using the cheaper soy products.

WHAT ABOUT the food value? I would consider the hamburger-soy mixtures to be approximately as nourishing as all-meat hamburger for most people's needs. Of all plant foods, soy protein is the closest in quality and completeness of its amino acids to meat protein. A test by the Hyde Park Co-op in Chicago found that a mixture of 70 percent hamburger and 30 percent soybean derivative had a protein level of 17 percent compared to 18.5 percent for all-meat hamburger.

Also, since all-meat hamburger usually is 25-30 percent fat, the soy burgers are somewhat lower in fat content.

The hamburger-soy mixture even may be a little healthier for some members of the family since its lower fat content means it has a little less cholesterol.

However, you can be fooled by some of the fanciful names being used. Some state authorities already have issued warnings. Kansas authorities complained about "Patti-Mix." The Los Angeles Health Dept. recommended that such mixtures should not be more than one-third soy protein. The Pennsylvania Agricultural Dept. complained that some products were being marketed under confusing names such as "newburger" and "superburger." Another chain has been calling its product "Juicy Burger II."

In an effort to try to stop processors from using large amounts of the cheaper plant protein without revealing this use to consumers, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has proposed to set up two categories for such products. Products called "meat patties" would have to be made of ground beef plus up to 30 percent added fat plus seasonings. But patties with other ingredients such as soy products, cereals, meat byproducts and poultry products, would have to be called "patties with meat."

This is a subtle distinction, but the USDA is going a step further. The "patties with meat" would have to list actual percentages of all ingredients. This is the first time the USDA is requiring that percentages of the main ingredients of a processed food must be listed on the package.

This proposal is a real breakthrough for consumers who for some years have been pleading for such information on processed and ready-to-eat foods so they can know what they are buying.

Copyright 1973, by Sidney Margolius

Fire Fighters Back Bill:

U.S. Research, Training Plan Pressed to Cut Fire Losses

FEDERAL LEGISLATION urged by the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control will slash the human and dollar losses Americans suffer from fire, the president of the Fire Fighters declared in a network radio interview.

William H. McClennan, who is vice chairman of the commission created by Congress and named by the President in 1970, said its report spells out a long overdue comprehensive national program of fire data collection and evaluation, research and development of fire prevention and control techniques, training for fire service personnel and stepped-up public education on fire risks and safety practices.

He said bills filed by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) and backed by the White House would implement the commission's recommendations.

"The thrust of the commission's report is more on fire prevention than on fire suppression," he stressed, and creation of a National Fire Academy, as recommended, would be a prime factor in building the first-ever nationally-coordinated fire prevention and control effort. He said the academy, a long-standing IAFF goal, would come under the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and provide up-to-date training for officers and potential officers drawn from the ranks of both professional fire fighters and volunteer firemen.

McClennan appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 9:35 p.m. (EDT), on the Mutual Broadcasting System as a public service of the AFL-CIO.

HE CITED the increase of high-rise construction and transportation of exotic fuels, "actually oversized bombs," as mounting threats to the safety, lives and property of the public and fire fighters. He pointed out, however, that most of the 12,000 annual deaths caused by fire are in one- and two-family houses. He said the bill now before Congress would provide federal assistance for installation of heat-activated warning devices in both existing private dwellings and new construction, greatly increasing chances for survival.

McClennan said the IAFF is determined to assure that the commission's work doesn't end up just another "good report that died in Congress," and predicted a good chance for passage of the Magnuson-Patman Fire Administration Act.

Reporters questioning McClennan were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

INFLATIONS ARE nothing new in the United States. Old-timers can remember the teriffic inflation that took place during and after World War I. Younger ones can remember the inflation that followed World War II and even the one that was part of the Korean War.

No one, really, wants to go back to the days when "another day, another dollar," was the standard wage and when you could buy eggs for a penny apiece. In fact, a 2 to 3 percent rate of annual inflation has become an acceptable, if not exactly welcome, part of American life.

Nevertheless, the Nixon inflation, especially during the past six months, has hit the American housewife and her husband with a jolt that is being bitterly resented.

In the first place, the size and swiftness has been overwhelming. In the second place—from the viewpoint of labor economists—it has been unnecessary, indeed is a reflection of ill-conceived economic policies that have served to benefit some Americans at the expense of millions of others.

The story of inflation under Nixon is an ironic one. The fight against inflation from the very first days of the Nixon Administration was a priority. Faced with an upturn in living costs during the last days of the Johnson Administration, Nixon deliberately "cooled off" the economy with the promise to labor that what he was doing would not cost jobs. It hasn't worked out that way.

Nixon cut down on the rate of inflation, all right, holding it to the 3.5 percent bracket, but his promises that it would not cost jobs blew up. By the end of 1970, there were more than 4 million out of work and the unemployment rate was 4.9 percent. The year 1971 was even worse—there were 5 million jobless and the rate was 5.9 percent.

The year 1972 showed a slight improvement in the job picture with unemployment dropping a few hundred thousands to 4.8 million and the rate dropping to 5.6 percent.

By the beginning of 1973 and for the past five months, unemployment has clung to a 5 percent level with 4.4 million still out of work and no signs whatever of getting away from this high level.

At the same time the cost of living picture has changed with dramatic suddenness, shooting up 5.5 percent over the year, 7.2 percent during the last six months and a staggering 8.7 percent over the last three months.

THE ECONOMIC STORY, then, is that despite booming profits for corporations and stockholders, unemployment is still at least twice as much as is considered acceptable by most economists, while the cost of living is hitting astronomical heights, especially for food.

The record of labor complaints against this injustice is a long and consistent one.

From the very beginning of Nixon's first term, the AFL-CIO has warned that "tight money" through exorbitant interest rates was no solution to the inflation problem, that it would inevitably result in job losses and that the proper solution was high production and a fair tax system.

Instead, the Nixon Administration has clearly played favorites. While high interest rates have hit the middle and lower income brackets, the Nixon Administration has sought out ways to help the corporations through all sorts of tax advantages. While it has cracked down on wage boosts, profits and prices have gone out of sight.

Inflation is bad enough for workers. It becomes intolerable when it is the product of inequities that benefit corporations at the expense of workers.

HUMAN AND DOLLAR LOSSES suffered from fire would be slashed by the beneficial effects of federal legislation urged by the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control, President William H. McClennan, center, of the Fire Fighters declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is heard Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Key House Rollcall on Cutting Funds

A conservative coalition in the House made an unsuccessful attempt on June 26 to slash $631 million from appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., and the Office of Economic Opportunity. This recommittal motion was defeated, 219-186.

On labor's scoreboard, right votes (R) were cast by the 195 Democrats and 24 Republicans who voted against the fund slash. The 161 Republicans and 25 Democrats who supported the motion were wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts. AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) PW
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) R
18. Mathias (R) W
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) A
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Gunter (D) R
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) A
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) R
4. Derwinski (R) PW
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Breaux (D) A
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Vacancy
2. Long (D) W
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) A
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) A
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Harvey (R) A
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) A
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) A

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) A
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) A
4. Thompson (D) PR
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Roncallo (R) W
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) PR
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) PR
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) PR
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) A
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) PW
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Hastings (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) A
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) PW
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) A

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) A
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Saylor (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) A
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

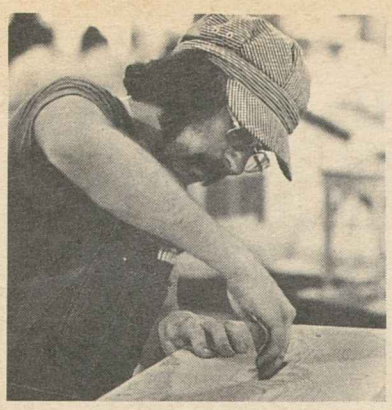
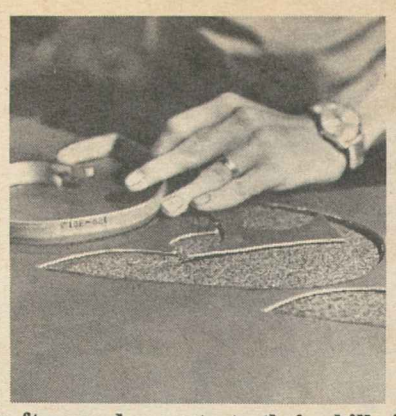
VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

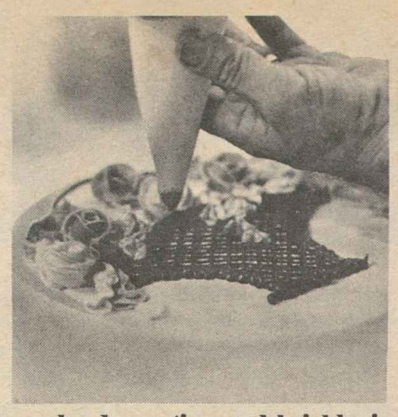
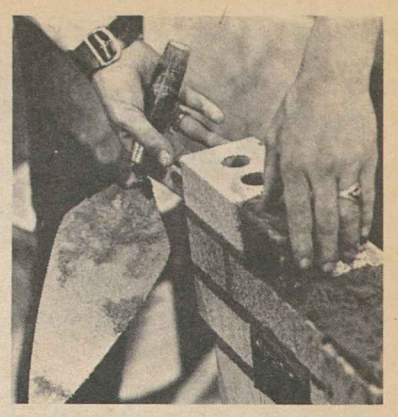
WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

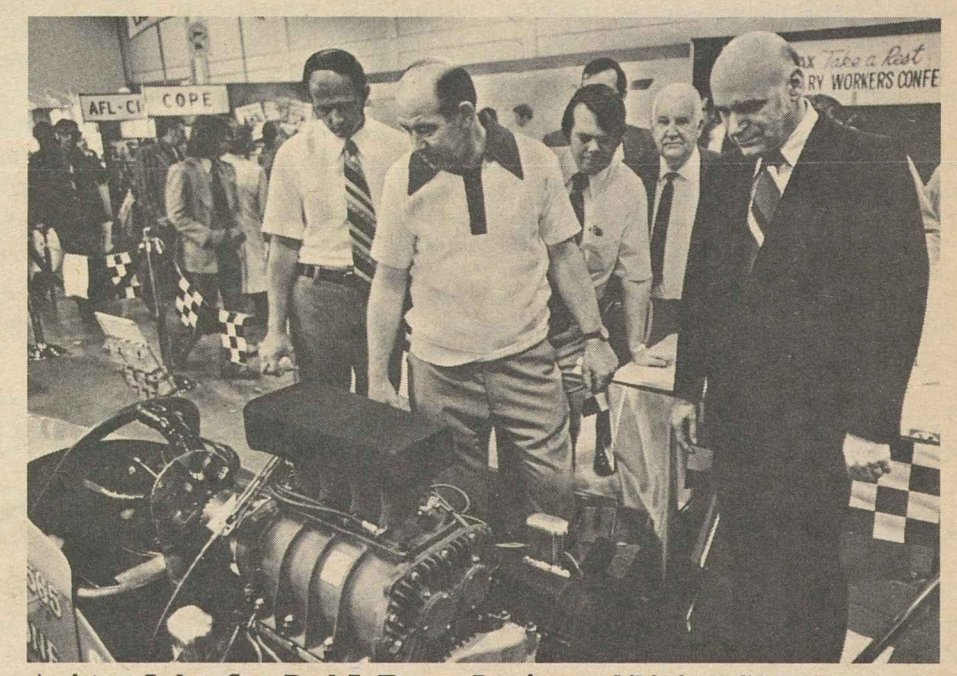
Craftsmen demonstrate their skills in carpentry, shoe-cutting, hairstyling, cake-decorating and bricklaying.

Union Skills On Display

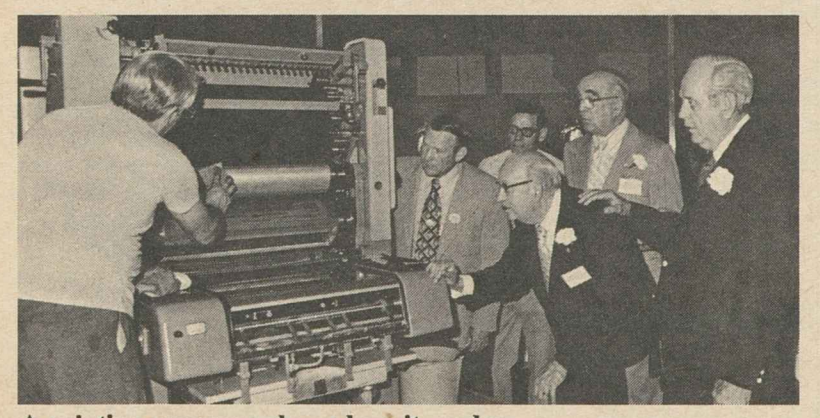
Minneapolis—Crowds totaling 250,000 visited the 28th AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show here—the largest ever. Sponsored by the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the six-day event featured more than 400 exhibits demonstrating the wide range of skills and services performed by America's union workers. Department Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy called this year's show "one of the most attractive I have been associated with." Scores of union officials, including AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Department President Richard F. Walsh were on hand for the show.

Magician performed five shows daily at Meatcutters' exhibit.

The ancient craft of glass-blowing

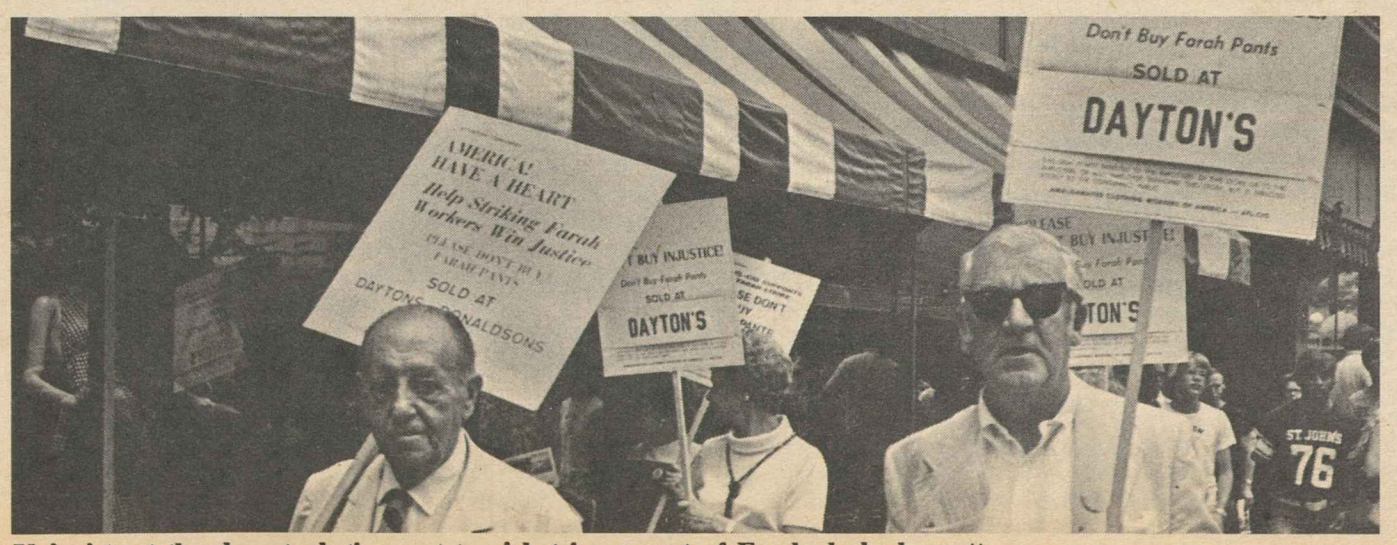


Assistant Labor Sec. Paul J. Fasser, Jr. views exhibit in OCAW area.

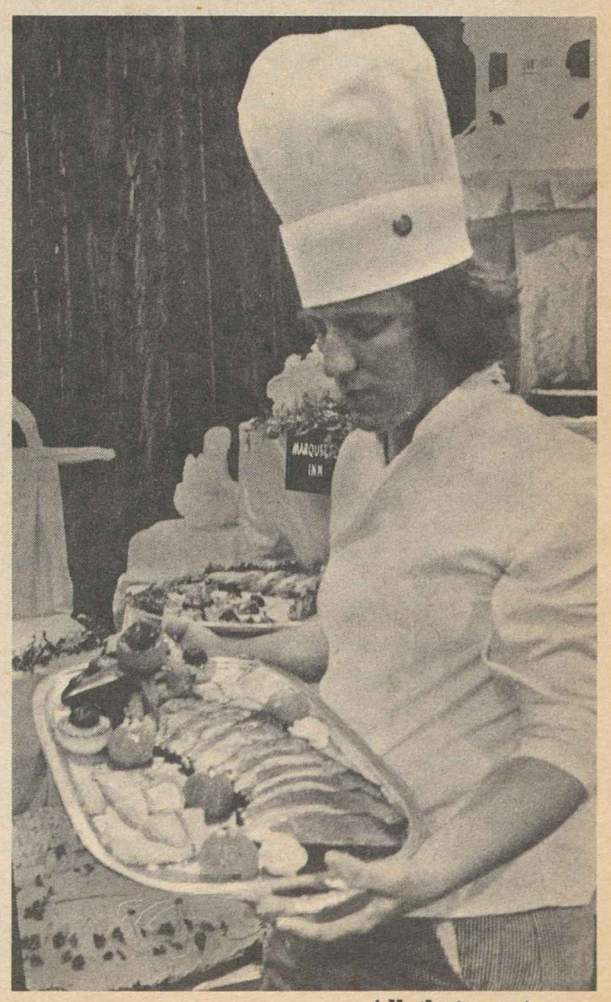


A printing pressman shows how it works.

Live music by live Musicians.



Unionists at the show took time out to picket in support of Farah slacks boycott.



All that meat. . . .

Fund Freeze at Issue:

Key Labor Bills Top Agenda in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, are the food stamp and job safety issues.

In previous years, the House has narrowly defeated attempts to disqualify families of strikers from receiving food stamps, regardless of need.

This year, a double-barreled attack is being made. The House Agriculture Committee wrote into the basic farm legislation a series of extremely tight restrictions on food stamp eligibility. Although not aimed openly at strikers, the wording is such that most union members and low-income families other than the most destitute would be disqualified. But even this indirect approach does not satisfy key members of the conservative coalition, who are expected to offer a floor amendment directly disqualifying all strikers and their families from food stamps.

Another section of the committee bill would remove agricultural workers from the jurisdiction of the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration. Instead, enforcement of such matters as safety of farm machinery and protection against hazardous pesticides would be shifted to the Agriculture Dept., an agency that farm employers quite clearly prefer.

The Senate Labor Committee soundly defeated the amendment to the wage-hour bill proposed by Senators Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio) and Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.).

But the vote is likely to be closer on the Senate floor, when the committee bill is open for amendment. The Taft-Dominick substitute would impose a subminimum youth rate, stretch out the schedule of increase provided in the committee bill, eliminate the bill's extension of coverage to household domestic workers, delete overtime pay requirements for public employes, and eliminate sections phasing out some existing overtime exemptions for other groups of workers.

If the Senate committee bill survives intact, however, final passage of the legislation appears certain since the House has already approved a similar bill.

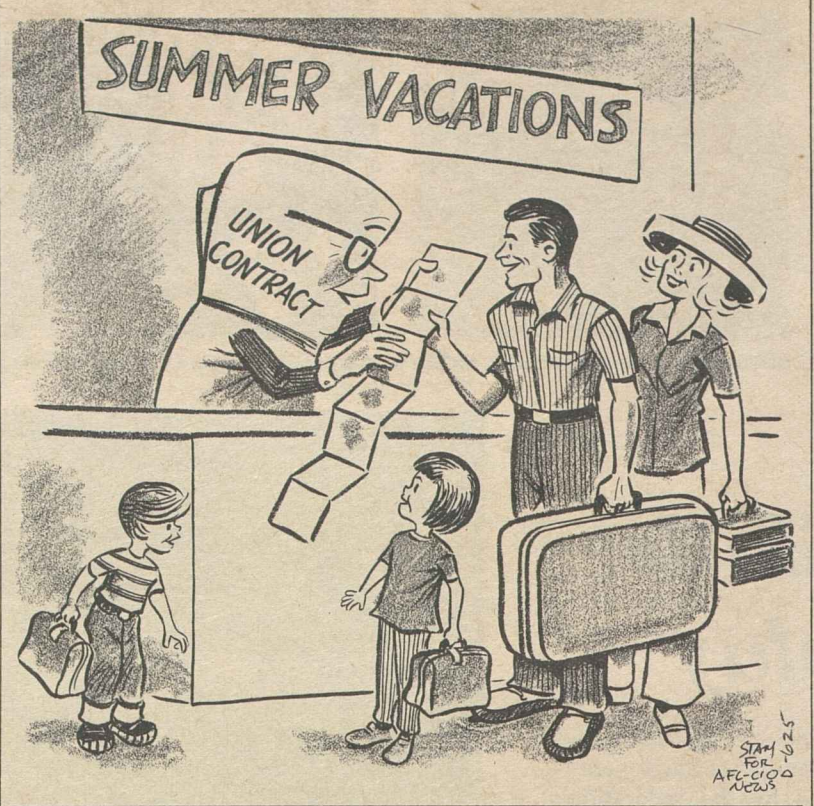
The House Ways & Means Committee is continuing closed-door sessions on trade legislation, but there were increasing indications that the Nixon Administration's request for blank-check authority is getting a cool reception. In fact, Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) has hinted that the trade issue might be set aside while the committee explores the extent to which the White House has tried to use the Internal Revenue Service to harass its long lists of political "enemies."

Although the shrillness of White House demands that Congress bow to presidential decisions or face a veto has been somewhat muted by the Watergate scandal and the replacement of Nixon's top aides, the battle over spending continues.

The Senate has already passed a bill limiting the President's claimed authority to hold back funds voted by Congress, and a similar measure is scheduled for early action in the House.

Actually, the measure is a compromise that sets a budget ceiling and directs the President to make across-the-board cuts in government spending, with a degree of flexibility, to stay within that ceiling. Only if the President sought to avoid the formula or freeze funds that would not exceed the budget ceiling would Congress be able to overrule him.

Travel Agent



Extended Jobless Pay Affects Only 4 States

States with the highest jobless rates will be able to continue to pay extended unemployment benefits under a new temporary law passed by Congress and signed by the President.

Currently, only Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Washington pay extended benefits. Alaska and Puerto Rico also meet the requirements, but their governments have not yet chosen to participate.

The new legislation is the latest in a series of stop-gap measures Congress has adopted to overcome the rigidity of a 1970 law which authorized joint federal-state financing of up to 13 weeks of extended benefits for persons who have exhausted their regular state programs.

Under the permanent law, a state that has an insured unemployment rate of at least 4 percent qualifies for extended benefits—provided the unemployment rate was at least 20 percent higher than the average of the past two years for the same period.

A jobless rate of 4 percent among persons covered by unemployment insurance means that the actual unemployment rate in the state—as measured by Bureau of Labor Statistics definitions — is probably about 6 percent.

Especially restrictive is the requirement that the jobless rate be above the preceding two years. That means that a state with continued unemployment—but not rising joblessness—could not qualify for extended benefits.

Under a temporary law that expired on June 30, the requirement that the unemployment rate be 20 percent above previous years was dropped.

The new legislation, which runs until Dec. 31, 1973, continues the waiver of the requirement for increased unemployment. But it tightens eligibility by requiring the state to have an insured unemployment rate of 4.5 percent in order to come under the program for the first time.

If all states that qualify took part in the extended benefit program, an estimated 176,000 persons would receive additional payments during the six-month period.

Social Security Benefits Hiked By Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

surplus. Even with the increased benefits, the fund would be taking in substantially more than would be paid out.

A new House-Senate conference then put off the cost-of-living adjustment until June 1974. Since the checks containing those payments wouldn't be distributed until July 3, 1974, the fiscal year tally wouldn't be affected.

With that concession to the White House, the bill was approved 327-9.

Also in the new legislation—although not affecting the social security tax in any way—is a change in the federal payment for income maintenance of the aged, blind and disabled.

This program of aid to the needy had been jointly financed by state and federal payments. But starting in January, it was scheduled to be largely federalized with the states having the option of supplementing the federal payment if they wished.

The basic federal payment was set at $130 a month for a needy individual and $195 for a couple.

Under the new legislation, two changes are made. Starting in June 1974, the federal payment will rise to $140 for one person and to $210 for a qualifying couple. And Congress required the states which now pay more than the projected federal payments to continue to pay supplementary benefits so that no person will have his benefits reduced.

Another provision of the new legislation bars the Administration from putting into effect for at least four more months regulations cutting back on federal funds to the states for social services for the needy.

The postponement is intended to give Congress time to consider permanent legislation in this area. The regulations proposed by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare would have disqualified many low-income families from federally-aided programs, including child care subsidies.

Cancelling Promised Pay Boost Unfair Labor Action, NLRB Says

Cancellation of a previously announced wage increase after the affected employes choose a union bargaining agent constitutes a change in working conditions and violates federal labor law, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The NLRB found an Arkansas telephone company and its holding company guilty of an unfair labor practice in withdrawing a promise of a wage increase after the Communications Workers won an election among the telephone company's traffic department employes.

In reaching its decision, the board overruled an NLRB administrative law judge who had held that promise of a future increase and its subsequent grant to non-unit employes does not make the increase an "established condition of employment" for workers later represented by a union.

The board's reaction was that, on the contrary, logic and relevant authority decree that "condition of employment" include not only what the employer has already granted but also what he "proposes to grant."

The case involves Century Telephone Enterprises, Inc., and its subsidiary, Liberty Telephone & Communications, Inc., Hardy Ark.

Century, which controls Liberty's labor relations, had filed a request with the Internal Revenue Service in December 1971 for approval of two 1972 pay increases. At about the same time, the company announced its plans to grant the pay hikes. In the meantime, CWA had filed a certification petition, later won a representation election, and was certified at Liberty on May 3.

On Apr. 8, the company granted pay raises to all employes except those embraced by CWA's petition for certification. The administrative law judge held, and the board agreed, that Liberty withheld the April increase because of the employes' union activity. Uncontradicted testimony included evidence that a supervisor told the workers they were being denied the wage increases for this reason.

A second general pay increase went into effect on July 1, 1972, and again only non-unit employes received it. The company conceded that but for the union's certification all Liberty employes would have been given increases.

The board noted that the employer's announcement of the proposed increases, even though subject to IRS approval, "created a reasonable expectation of an increase to take place upon a contingency. . . . The withdrawal of the expected increase thus changed conditions of employment to those which had existed before the announcement had been made and the expectation created."

The board concluded it was clear that "the cancellation of the wage increase to the unit employes after they had selected the union as their exclusive bargaining representative, without consulting the union or affording it an opportunity to negotiate, constituted a change in their working conditions."

The company was ordered to make whole those employes who failed to get the expected pay increase. It also was directed to bargain upon request with the CWA.

Ex-Unionists Get Mediation Posts

Two former labor union leaders have received major appointments within the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, FMCS Director W. J. Usery, Jr., announced.

Harold Mills, who served as secretary-treasurer of the Lathers before joining the agency in 1964, was named assistant director of mediation activity for private sector collective bargaining. He will continue in his position as FMCS construction industry coordinator, a post he has held since 1971.

Nicholas A. Fidandis, who became a mediator in the FMCS's Washington office in 1966, was named national office representative and food industry coordinator. He is a former local president and business representative for the Theatrical Stage Employes.

Public Backs Bid to Curb Multinationals

A large majority of Americans agrees with labor's contention that multinational corporations are taking both jobs and tax revenues away from the United States.

That's the conclusion of a nationwide poll by Opinion Research Corp., reported in Business Week magazine.

The poll found that "seven Americans out of 10 are convinced that the main reason U.S. firms go abroad is to take advantage of cheap foreign labor and that this costs jobs here."

By a nearly 2-1 margin, the public favors curtailment of overseas expansion by U.S. firms. And only 24 percent of those polled agreed with the claim repeatedly made by multinationals—that increased operations in foreign countries increases the number of jobs in the United States.

Business Week quotes an official of the polling firm as concluding that "the multinationals are losing the opinion war to labor." And the magazine notes that "opposition to the multinationals is so broad-based that it may prove very hard to head off legislation restricting their activities."

7-7-73

Wholesale Prices Soar to New Peaks

Farm, Food Costs Pace Record Rise

Wholesale prices continued out of control again in June, soaring 2.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis over the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

It signals future sharp rises in the cost of living as wholesale price hikes are passed on to the retail level.

In the six months that ended in June, wholesale prices have risen at an annual rate of 22.3 percent, BLS noted. The June surge raised the wholesale price index to 136.7 percent of its 1967 base.

Last month's jump in wholesale prices matched the March increase, which was the sharpest monthly rise since January 1951. The price sampling was conducted by the government on June 12, the day before President Nixon imposed the current price freeze.

As in previous months, sharp increases were reported in the price of farm products and processed foods and feeds. A 7 percent increase in farm products reflected higher prices for oil-seeds, grains, livestock, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, and eggs, BLS said.

The June increase in farm products was the biggest one-month jump since the government began keeping such records in 1947.

The index for processed foods and feeds was up 4.7 percent as almost all food and feed subgroups advanced. Animal feeds, meats and fats and oils accounted for most of the advance. The sharp rise in feed prices is expected to push retail meat and poultry prices upwards in the next few months.

BLS said that prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds combined went up 5.6 percent in June on an unadjusted basis and 5 percent after adjustment for seasonal pricing patterns. Both rates were the highest since last December.

Farm and wholesale food prices have gone up at an adjusted annual rate of 47.5 percent in the first half of the year, BLS pointed out. And, since June 1972, these prices have increased 34.9 percent.

While the Administration's June 13 price freeze generally applies to

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Dips Below 5% After 3 Years

The nation's unemployment rate, stuck at about 5 percent since last fall, finally became unglued in June and dropped to 4.8 percent. The last time the rate was below 5 percent was in June 1970 when it hit 4.9 percent.

Teenagers accounted for most of the decline in total joblessness, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Their unemployment rate dropped from 15.4 in May to 13.3 percent in June.

"The number of unemployed persons usually rises sharply from May to June as a result of the great influx of young persons into the labor market following the end of the school year," BLS said.

"The unemployment increase this June was less than expected

(Continued on Page 6)

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HEW Issues Rule to Curb Aid to Strikers' Children

NOONTIME CONCERTS at the City University of New York walk-through mall were financed by the Music Performance Trust Funds negotiated by the American Federation of Musicians and the recording industries. The performances were presented with the cooperation of AFM Local 802.

Meany Says Action Aids Employers

By John R. Oravec

The Administration's new regulation allowing states to deny welfare assistance to children if their fathers are on strike was assailed by AFL-CIO President George Meany as a "cruel and heartless action."

Meany said the decision of Health, Education & Welfare Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger "runs completely counter to the sound concept that people in need —no matter what the reason—deserve and should get help."

In announcing the regulation, which becomes effective Sept. 10, Weinberger said the action was consistent with the Nixon Administration's "new federalism" policy.

HEW had been considering two alternative proposals for several months to clarify its rules in a federal-state program that provides Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) when there is an unemployed father at home.

One alternative, which would have specifically qualified strikers under the definition of unemployed, had the support of the AFL-CIO, church leaders, social organizations and numerous public officials.

The other proposal would have allowed states to disqualify strikers for AFDC benefits and had the strong backing of employers. It was the one HEW adopted.

Meany pointed out that the "Administration action puts the power of government on the side of em-

(Continued on Page 8)

Goldfinger Warns:

Tight Money Policy Imperils Economy

By James M. Shevis

The nation is in danger of "a serious economic slowdown and the possibility of a recession" as a result of recent measures by the Federal Reserve Board to tighten the money supply and boost interest rates, Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, warned.

He said a combination of an excessively tight money policy by the Federal Reserve Board, plus recent sharp boosts in major banks' prime lending rates, "is bound to lead to production cutbacks, layoffs and high unemployment, and eventually a recession unless there is a reversal of policy."

The Federal Reserve Board — generally known as "the Fed" — has moved in recent weeks to curtail economic expansion.

On June 29, board chairman Arthur Burns announced an increase from 6½ to 7 percent in the Fed's discount rate, the rate it charges on loans to member commercial banks. Only once before in the nation's history has the discount rate gone to 7 percent.

At the same time it hiked the discount rate, the Federal Reserve Board raised bank reserve requirements to discourage new business loans.

Within a week of the Fed's action, major banks raised their prime interest rates to 8¼ percent from 8 percent, the third increase in little more than three weeks and the ninth since February when the key lending rate was 6 percent. The rate is the minimum interest banks charge for loans to their best credit risks, the largest corporations.

Goldfinger noted that the 8¼ percent prime rate is only one-quarter of a percentage point short

(Continued on Page 6)

Textile Union Wins Pact in Oneita Strike

Andrews, S.C.—A long and bitter strike of nearly 1,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America came to an end here with the signing of a first contract at Oneita Knitting Mills.

The six-month walkout began last Jan. 15 when Oneita's management refused to bargain in good faith after a year's effort by TWUA to negotiate a union contract. The strike, which was extended to include Oneita's plant in nearby Lane, had strong support from the nation's labor movement.

About 85 percent of the work-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Calls on Senate to Approve 'Long-Overdue' Minimum Pay Hike

AFL-CIO President George Meany called on the Senate to support a labor-backed minimum wage bill providing a long overdue wage increase to America's lowest paid workers and to oppose a narrow Republican substitute measure and other weakening amendments.

The federation-endorsed Williams-Javits bill would raise the minimum wage level to $2.20 an hour in a series of steps, and expand coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to public employes and household domestic workers. It also would bring overtime coverage to millions of Americans now denied such coverage.

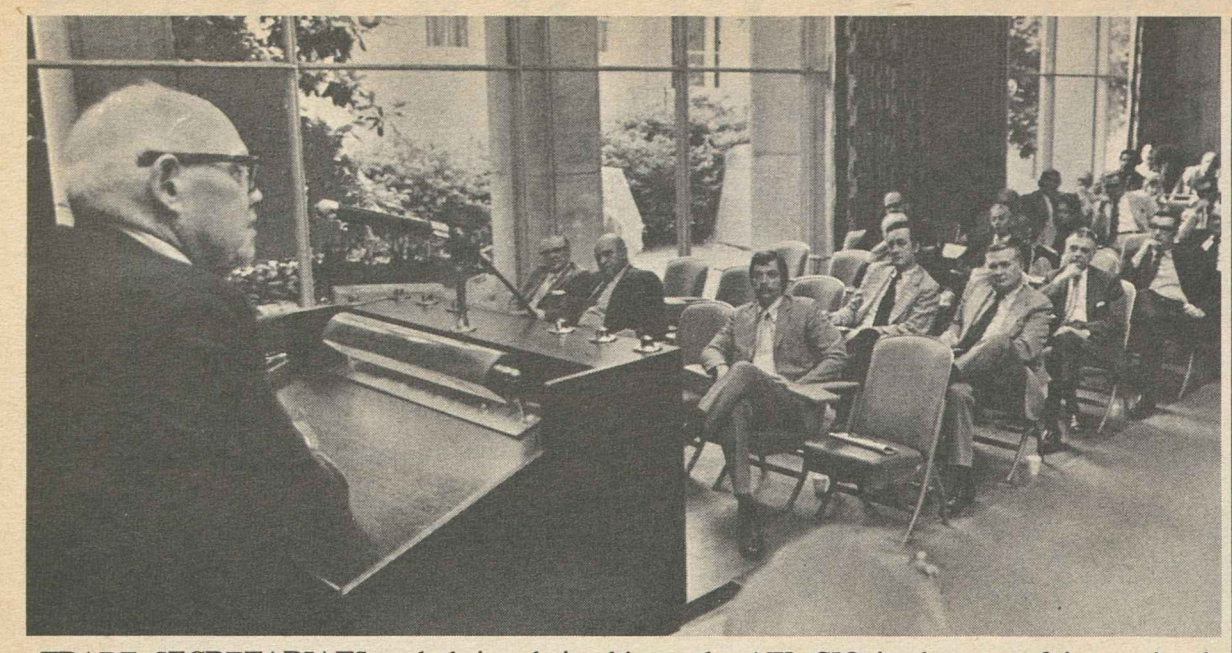
"Skyrocketing inflation has increased the cost of living by over 35 percent since Congress last amended the minimum wage law," Meany noted in a letter to each senator.

"In 1966, Congress declared that $1.60 an hour was an adequate minimum wage," Meany said. "Today, over $2 an hour is required to maintain the buying power of the rate set by Congress seven years ago."

The Williams-Javits bill provides that most workers already covered would move from $1.60 to $2 an hour immediately and to a $2.20 wage floor a year later. Nonfarm workers covered for the first time in 1966, and those newly brought under the law, would start at $1.80 an hour and reach the $2.20 level in 1975. Farm workers would go from their present $1.30 wage floor to the $2.20 level in four annual steps.

Meany strongly urged defeat of a substitute bill by Republicans Robert Taft, Jr., of Ohio and Peter

(Continued on Page 8)



TRADE SECRETARIATS and their relationship to the AFL-CIO in the area of international affairs brought together these representatives of 29 affiliates in Washington, D.C. AFL-CIO President George Meany urged greater coordination with the federation in forthcoming trade secretariat activities. The group meets next in September.

ILO Resolutions Seek to Curb Child Labor, Aid Dock Workers

Geneva—The International Labor Organization drafted new measures at its 1973 conference to improve conditions for working teenagers and dock workers.

Delegates adopted conventions and recommendations setting a minimum age on child labor and to have dock workers get a fairer share of benefits brought by technological improvements in the longshoring industry.

The conference also laid the groundwork for the adoption of standards to better protect workers from occupational cancer hazards and to develop policy for paid educational leave.

The convention and recommendation on child labor is intended to end abuses of youngsters in the ILO member nations. The convention provides for a minimum working age of 15, but the recommendation calls for raising the minimum level to age 16. Developing countries, however, may initially set a minimum age of 14.

But in sectors where the health, safety or morals of a youngster would be jeopardized, the ILO set a minimum working age of 18. It stressed that the minimum age should not be less than that at which compulsory schooling is completed.

For all workers under age 18, the ILO recommendation urged special consideration be given to fair pay, limited work hours, rest periods, annual vacations, social security and vocational orientation and training.

Citing concern over the social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling on docks, the ILO convention urged that guaranteed periods of employment or a minimum income be adopted to fit national or local situations.

It particularly stressed that the dock workers should share fully in the benefits derived from the technological gains made by the industry. The convention is the first relating to dock workers since 1932.

The conference committee report on dock labor noted that the shipping industry is becoming increasingly dominated by large and fast ships, unit cargo arrangements, and highly mechanized bulk operations.

While the new cargo handling methods often lower costs and raise the standards of living of those employed, the ILO expressed concern that these changes may also involve far-reaching repercussions on the levels of employment and living conditions of the workers.

The ILO urged member nations to establish policies encouraging cooperation between employer and worker organizations aimed at improving work efficiency at their ports. It also called on each country to develop appropriate safety, health, welfare and vocational training provisions for dock workers.

Delegate discussions on occupational cancer led to guidelines for individual nations to set up standards to better protect workers from exposure to carcinogens.

Each country should decide which cancer-causing substances should be banned or placed under controls, the ILO suggested. Wherever possible, it stressed, all carcinogens should be replaced by less harmful substitutes and the number of workers exposed to hazards should be reduced.

Records of exposure should be kept to aid medical research and guidelines should be established to inform and educate workers and employers, the ILO declared.

Results of these programs would be used by delegates at the 1974 ILO conference that could lead to an international standard on carcinogens through the adoption of a convention and recommendation.

The other proposal slated for final consideration at next year's conference is expected to lead to a convention and recommendation on paid educational leave.

Delegates concluded in their discussions that the principle of paid educational leave should be regarded as a new labor right responding to the real needs of the individual in a modern society.

The ILO suggested that each member nation formulate policy to promote the granting of paid educational leave for general, social, civic or trade union education programs.

Cure For Inflation Ills? Free Prices, Curb Labor

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has a solution to the nation's inflation problems.

It wants the government to let prices rise and to crack down on unions.

Prices are "artificially low," the employer organization told top Administration officials at a White House meeting.

It said controls should be lifted, but at the same time the government should "eliminate favoritism to unions in the collective bargaining process" and disqualify strikers from receiving food stamps.

It also complained of "unrealistic" safety and occupational health regulations and "burdensome inspection and reporting requirements."

Government spending is too high, the Chamber added, because the Administration's full employment budget concept assumes "an unrealistically low unemployment rate" of 4 percent.

But even if prices are allowed to rise, the business group contended, inflation will remain a danger "unless the demands of labor leaders are placed under better reins."

Labor Educator Emil Starr Dies

Chicago — Emil Starr, associate professor and director of labor and urban affairs in the University of Minnesota's Labor Education Service Center, died here July 7 of a heart attack. He was 50.

Starr joined the Minnesota faculty in 1969. Prior to that he taught at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, Cornell University in New York, and Farleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck, N.J. He served as national education director of the Clothing Workers.

Starr is survived by his wife Esther and four children. Arrangements are being made by his colleagues at the university for a special memorial fund.

$300,000 in Back Wages:

Women Gain Pay In GE Bias Accord

Fort Wayne, Ind.—New, higher wage rates are in effect and backpay checks totaling an estimated $300,000 are being processed for some 350 women employes of the General Electric Co. as a result of settlement of a sex discrimination lawsuit brought against GE by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, its Fort Wayne Local 901 and 81 of the women.

The dollar amount of the settlement is believed to be the largest ever in an Equal Pay Act case initiated by parties other than the federal government.

The suit alleged that GE had paid the female employes less than males doing comparable or nearly comparable work in 21 different job categories. The plaintiffs charged that GE maintained two separate classifications for each of these jobs, one of which was filled entirely or predominantly by males while the other was entirely or predominantly female.

In each case, the male classification was higher paid, with the differentials ranging up to 94.5 cents per hour.

The settlement, worked out by the parties after many months of joint union-management studies of the jobs, provides for retroactive pay raises for the female side of 19 of the 21 classifications, plus the institution of job posting and upgrading procedures throughout the Fort Wayne plant.

In addition to the backpay, the rate adjustments will continue to bring an estimated $250,000 per year in higher wages for the women affected.

The job posting-upgrading procedures will provide new opportunities for upward mobility to all IUE-represented GE employes at Fort Wayne, including members of racial minorities and men as well as women, the union said.

The settlement provides for the posting of all primary vacancies, with the jobs to be awarded on the basis of seniority, subject to qualifications, to persons bidding for them. (A primary vacancy is one that does not result from the filling of another vacancy.) Other vacancies will be filled on the basis of seniority, subject to qualifications, from among employes who have stated a preference for the job involved. Employes may state such preference at any time for an unlimited number of jobs.

Local 901 and GE management are holding a series of steward-foreman meetings to explain the new procedures.

The rate adjustments, plus the job posting-upgrading provisions will eliminate the separation of male and female classifications.

Pay increases for certain jobs not covered by the settlement will be worked out between IUE and GE in order to establish and maintain a rational relationship among all jobs in the plant. This will involve wage increases for men as well as for women, the union said.

Laundry Union Asks Sanitation Standards

Niagara Falls, N.Y.—The Laundry Workers have come down hard on self-service and do-it-yourself laundry and drycleaning operations that all too often are "filth traps."

At their sixth constitutional convention here, delegates approved a resolution calling upon each local union to "make it a major responsibility to push for the enactment and change of local and state ordinances and laws to force high sanitation standards for all laundry and drycleaning processes in their area, and to force the closing of those self-service and do-it-yourself operations that do not meet health and sanitation standards that protect the public."

The resolution noted that disease-spreading germs are not killed in many of the do-it-yourself operations and that the establishments themselves often are unsanitary due to unskilled workers and poor supervision.

Another resolution noted the rapid growth of industrial and linen supply laundry chains on a regional or nationwide basis, and called for the development of multi-employer, multi-plant and multi-local union contracts with uniform language and benefits to fit the appropriate situation.

Delegates to the three-day quadrennial meeting also approved a major change in the union's constitution, giving the international's executive board the power to merge local unions in areas where such consolidation will provide greater bargaining power and a reduction of administrative costs.

Delegates voted to raise per-capita dues from 75 cents to $1, effective this September, and to $1.25 in September 1975. Minimum local dues will go from $4 to $5 this September.

The convention voted unanimously to return the union's incumbent leadership to office. Russell R. Crowell of Oakland, Calif., was re-elected to his fourth term as president. Sam H. Begler of Pittsburgh was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Eight regional vice presidents also were re-elected. They are Morris Tusher, New York City; Amy Ballinger, Pittsburgh; Abe Solomon, Jersey City, N.J.; Frank Ervolino, Buffalo, N.Y.; David McCoy, Boston; Jerome Gapinski, Milwaukee; Richard Vasquez, Los Angeles, and William F. Kennedy, Stamford, Conn.

Officers will serve five-year terms, instead of four-year terms as in the past. Delegates also approved holding their constitutional convention every five years, instead of every four years.

Textile Union to Open Office in Southwest

New York — The Textile Workers Union of America is setting up a new regional office in the Southwest "to prevent this area from becoming a cheap labor haven for textile employers."

The region will include Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. John Kissack, formerly assistant to TWUA southern regional director Scott Hoyman, is director of the new office, which will begin operations on July 29.

Textile Workers Win Oneita Contract

Three-Year Agreement Hikes Wages 65 Cents

(Continued from Page 1)

ers are women and 75 percent of them are black. Their average straight-time pay was $2.01 at Andrews and $1.65 at the Lane plant.

Under the new three-year settlement, ratified unanimously by over 600 workers, wages will be increased 65 cents an hour over the life of the contract. The first-year increase, which will be granted immediately, is 20 cents in piece rates and hourly rates. Another 20-cent raise becomes effective in 1974, and a third increase of 25 cents will be added the following year.

TWUA southern regional director Scott Hoyman, in charge of the strike, said the agreement also provides many fringe benefits, including a company-paid pension plan which will credit all workers with their full service. The company agreed to put the program into effect this year.

The pact stipulates that all strikers will return to work with full seniority.

TWUA President Sol Stetin called the settlement a "very significant victory" for trade unions in South Carolina.

"This strike was of vital importance," he said. "There are 3,000 workers at six plants within a 50-mile radius of Oneita who have already voted for TWUA representation, and encountered the same anti-union tactics as those employed by Oneita.

"This ought to convince all other South Carolina employers who have been resisting first agreements with our union that the union is in South Carolina to stay," Stetin said.

Other provisions of the new Oneita contract call for paid vacations ranging from one to three weeks, depending on length of service; six paid holidays a year; three days' paid leave for bereavement or jury duty; life and hospital insurance; arbitration of grievances; voluntary checkoff of union dues and no discrimination.

Management had strongly resisted a checkoff provision, with the union considered essential in a "right-to-work" state.

TWUA won a representation election at Oneita on Nov. 19, 1971, and was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as collective bargaining agent on Dec. 23, 1971. The company refused to bargain with the union, and persisted in unfair labor practices.

Last September, the NLRB issued a formal complaint against the firm after TWUA filed charges. Oneita continued to dodge its responsibility to bargain.

In February of this year, the NLRB handed down a decision sustaining TWUA's unfair labor practice charges against the company, as well as the union's allegation that the firm refused to bargain in good faith.

Oneita makes knitted underwear, T-shirts and briefs which are sold through the nation's major department stores under the stores' brand names. Production workers are engaged in knitting, dyeing and finishing, and cut-and-sew operations.

FREDERICK O'NEAL, president of the Actors & Artistes and an AFL-CIO vice president, is honored by the League for Industrial Democracy with its annual award, presented for "a life in the struggle for social change in America." With him are Jeanette DiLorenzo, secretary-treasurer of Teachers Local 2, left, and Judy Bardacke, the league's executive director.

O'Neal Cited For Pursuit of Social Justice

New York — AFL-CIO Vice President Frederick O'Neal, who has been "in the forefront of the struggle for a just and humane society," was honored by the League for Industrial Democracy with its 68th annual award.

O'Neal is president of the Actors & Artistes and a pioneer in coordinating civil rights with trade union causes. The LID is a New York-based social action organization which seeks to strengthen the ties between organized labor and the academic communities.

The award was presented to O'Neal by Jeanette DiLorenzo, treasurer of the New York Teachers local before a luncheon crowd of 400.

The luncheon was also addressed by Laura Ann Pope, representing the Textile Workers who were on strike against Oneita Cotton Mills in South Carolina. Several hundred from the luncheon moved to a nearby J. C. Penney's store for informational picketing of Oneita products. The Oneita strike has subsequently been settled with the signing of a first contract on behalf of the predominantly black workers there.

AFL-CIO President George Meany praised O'Neal as a man "who speaks with a humane and reasoned voice, whether the issue be racial justice or the rights of workers" in a message to the awards luncheon. AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph sent a similar message, praising O'Neal as "an outstanding champion of human rights."

Tom Kahn, assistant to Meany who was formerly executive director of the LID, told the gathering of O'Neal's "distinction" of being on the White House "enemies" list revealed during the Watergate hearings. Kahn noted that at the luncheon O'Neal was in the presence of fellow "enemies" Jacob S. Potofsky, president emeritus of the Clothing Workers; Al Barkan, director of AFL-CIO COPE and Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Farm, Food Costs Pace Wholesale Price Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

all retail and wholesale prices, it exempts the first sale of raw agricultural products sold by farmers.

Industrial prices, which make up approximately 70 percent of the wholesale index, took a sharp jump in June, too. The BLS report showed such prices increased at an adjusted rate of 1 percent over the month. Prices of industrial commodities, which most economists regard as the best inflation measurement, have gone up at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 12.5 percent since the first of the year, BLS noted. The increase over the April-June period was at the rate of 14.9 percent.

Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, described the rise in wholesale prices of industrial products as smaller than in previous months—1.2 percent in May, 1.3 percent in April and 1.2 percent in March — but "still extraordinarily large."

BLS said fuels accounted for more than 60 percent of the rise in the industrial commodities index in June. Higher prices for nonferrous metals and iron and steel scrap, textiles, apparel, paper, waste paper, rubber and plastic products, household furniture, floor coverings and other household durables added to the rise.

Consumer finished goods—those at the retail end of the wholesale chain—were up 1.6 percent, seasonally adjusted, in June. Over the first six months of the year, consumer finished goods increased 18.6 percent. Consumer foods rose 1.7 percent over the month.

Of the 15 major commodity groups measured by the wholesale price index each month, all but three advanced from May to June, BLS said.

In a table accompanying its report on wholesale prices, BLS noted that the index for all commodities went up at the adjusted annual rate of 9.7 percent during the 22 months of President Nixon's economic stabilization programs. Prior to the start of Phase 1—from December 1970 to August 1971—the index increased at the rate of 5 percent.

Farm and wholesale food prices jumped at the rate of 20.7 percent over the 22-month period of controls, compared to a rate of 6.5 percent before controls were imposed.

The Administration's announced target is to reduce inflation by the end of this year to a level of 2.5 percent.

Farah Boycott Sends Sales Down Sharply

El Paso, Tex.—Farah Manufacturing Co. continued to feel the sting of organized labor's nationwide boycott as Farah sales in the three months ended Apr. 30 slipped $9.1 million below the comparable period of 1972.

The company reported sales of $35.1 million for the quarter, compared with sales of $44.2 million for the year-ago quarter before the Clothing Workers struck Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico because of the firm's anti-union practices.

That drop in sales of more than 20 percent is the largest decrease in any three-month period in recent years, said ACWA President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

"The Farah management can no longer take refuge in its silly argument that previous drops in sales, which coincide with the onset of the boycott, were caused by changes in styles or fabrics," they declared.

Organized labor's boycott of Farah men's and boy's slacks was also reflected in the company's financial report for fiscal 1972 when sales dropped to $155.6 million from $164.6 million in the preceding year. The company ended the year with a loss of $8.3 million, compared with a net income of $6 million the year earlier.

Besides operations in Texas and New Mexico, Farah has facilities in Orburg, Belgium, and in Hong Kong. It also has majority control of Farah Manufacturing Australia Pty., Ltd., and Farah Japan, Ltd.

In addition to strong backing from organized labor, the Farah strikers have the support of many church and social action groups.

A recent addition to the list is Bishop Trevor Wyatt Moore of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

In a message to church leaders, Bishop Moore called attention of the plight of the Mexican-American workers involved in the Farah strike "who are seeking redress through the means of a legal strike for the immoral exploitation they have suffered at the hands of their employers, the manufacturers of Farah pants."

"We have pledged our support to the workers and to their union," Bishop Moore declared, and "we now urge the faithful everywhere to join the boycott against Farah pants, and in the purchase of trousers, particularly those 'on sale,' to inspect carefully the labels to see that they are not purchasing products of these immoral exploiters of the minority labor market."

John Kidder Joins California Staff

San Francisco—John A. Kidder, business manager of the Technical Engineers Local 21, has been named acting research director and legislative assistant of the California AFL-CIO.

Kidder takes over the duties of Michael R. Peevey, who is on leave from the state federation to become executive director of the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance.

Postal Workers Vote On New 2-Year Pact

Nearly 600,000 postal workers throughout the nation are voting on ratification of a new two-year contract that includes major pay and fringe benefit improvements negotiated jointly by four unions.

It calls for a $700 annual pay raise effective July 21 and an additional $400 raise a year later. A cost of living escalator clause is continued in the new agreement and a $166 temporary cost of living raise received last year is made permanent.

Over the life of the contract, the U.S. Postal Service will raise its contribution to life insurance coverage from one-third to the full premium cost and increase health benefit payments from 40 percent to 65 percent of premiums. Involuntary overtime will be substantially curtailed and the present no-layoff guarantee will be continued.

The two largest units—the American Postal Workers Union and the Letter Carriers—have mailed out referendum ballots to all members. In addition to approval by the officers, the contract carries the endorsement of a majority of special rank-and-file committees set up by the two unions as the first step in the ratification process. The APWU panel voted 28-19 and the Letter Carriers 17-5 to endorse the agreement.

The Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, which had held up its approval of the overall agreement pending satisfactory resolution of issues involved in separate craft negotiations, has approved the contract and is submitting it for ratification votes by local unions even though no further ratification procedure is required by the union's constitution.

The Rural Letter Carriers, the only union not in the AFL-CIO, has completed its ratification procedure which involves the approval of at least two of the three top officers of each state association.

Crisis in Energy

THE HOT, HUMID DAYS of summer have arrived and with them the continuing threat of gasoline shortages, power brownouts and other aspects of the energy crisis.

The same electric power and gas public utilities and oil companies that were spending millions of dollars in advertising a few months back pushing the use of their products are now deep into conservation advertising, public service approaches or no advertising at all.

Back in April the AFL-CIO American Federationist took a look at the energy crisis and the possibility of new shortages and higher prices. The article said in part:

"Major corporate energy producers enjoy a powerful position because of the concentration that has been increasing since the end of World War II, reducing competition in the energy field. The reduction of competition has taken place not only among companies, particularly in the petroleum industry, but among energy fuels themselves.

"For example, in 1970, of the 25 largest petroleum companies, all 25 dealt in natural gas products, 18 had moved into oil shale, 11 into coal, 18 into uranium and seven into tar sands.

"In the coal industry, four of the largest 15 companies are now oil company subsidiaries, and oil company production of coal is 20 percent of the nation's total.

"Eight of the largest oil company giants have entered the uranium field, all of them in exploration or reserve holding, all except one in uranium milling and mining; two converting uranium concentrate into uranium hexafluoride, four in fuel preparation or fabrication, five in fuel processing and one has even built a reactor. It is obvious that most of these, if not all, are integrating into all stages of the uranium field cycle.

"The danger of concentration and entrenched dominance of all energy fuels by a handful of giant corporations raises, in addition to the potential of high prices to consumers, the threat of undue economic and political power and stifling of healthy competition."

THE PRESENT CRISIS ATMOSPHERE, with shortages earlier this year of heating fuel and now of gasoline and possibly electric power, has led to a number of requests for price increases as well as actual higher prices at the gas pumps.

The energy stakes are enormous—tremendous windfalls for producers and spiraling prices for consumers. All the more reason for a deep probing investigation by congressional committees of the facts, the nature and extent of the problem.

The situation calls also for creation by Congress of TVA-type development agencies in the fields of raw materials and energy fuels to develop new and expand existing supplies and to overcome technological and environmental problems.

Coupled with the creation of a truly national power grid system it may be possible to face future summers and winters without the dread fear of a lack of essential energy supplies to keep a modern nation operating effectively.

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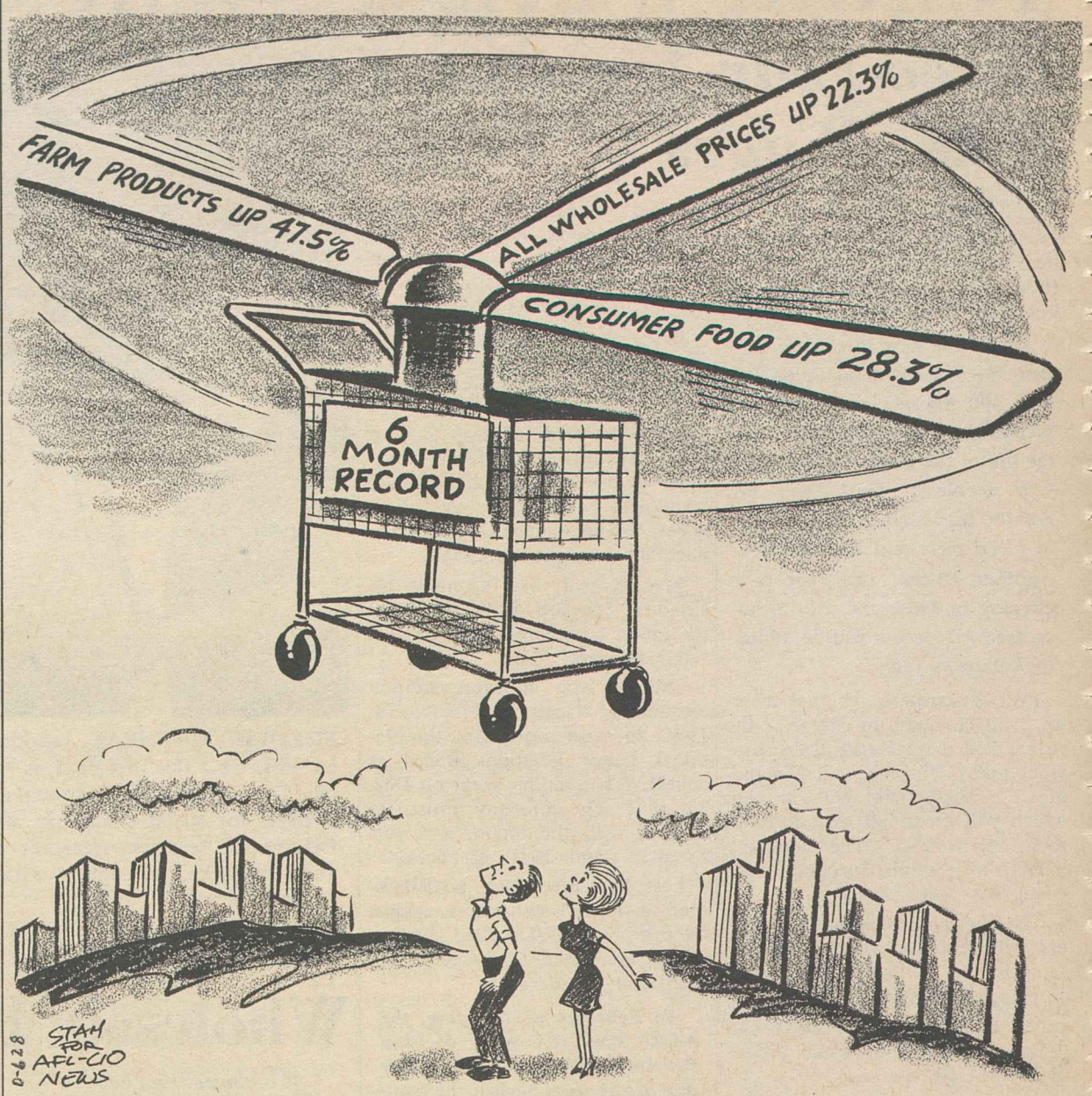

A Word Edgewise:

White House's Watergate Mess Traced to Political Paranoia

By John P. Roche

FORGIVE ME for being so obtuse, but only by degrees has it dawned on me that the specter that haunted President Nixon's praetorian guard, and knocked over the first domino on the road to Watergate, was that a radical coalition—a conspiracy of left-wing whites and Panthers—was planning a coup d'etat.

I guess that if you receive your basic political training in an advertising agency, you obtain the functional equivalent of life in Ruritania.

As a veteran of the Alamo—the Johnson White House in 1966-68—I was terribly upset by the polarization in the country. But never in my wildest fantasies was I concerned about Father Berrigan, the Weatherpeople, and the Panthers storming the West Wing. On the contrary, what frightened me was the prospect of a right-wing backlash triggered by the provocations of the New Left.

This is not 20-20 hindsight. I raised the question in this framework when I began writing a column in the fall of 1968. Now what I suddenly realize is that Ehrlichman, Haldeman, Mitchell and Co. lived in the same dream world as the leaders of the New Left, who saw "power" within their reach. To put it differently, two groups at opposite ends of the spectrum shared the same lunacy.

At the fundamental level what united them in their paranoia was a total failure to understand the nature of American society in general, and the character of the anti-war movement in particular. In short, there was not a politician in the house.

Let us take the anti-war movement, which in fact was not a "movement" at all. There were activists who thought of themselves as leaders of a giant mass protest, as prophets of a new morality. They developed a campus and intellectual constituency, which had as a perfectly natural spin-off considerable media coverage. (The media hunts where the ducks are, e.g., articulate activists . . . but back to this later.) As the polls showed growing disillusionment with the war, the prophets congratulated themselves on their persuasiveness, but they never read the small print.

What the small print indicated was disillusionment with the war for an entirely different set of reasons. It wasn't that it was "immoral and obscene," but that Americans were getting killed in increasing numbers somewhere off at the end of the world for no discernible purpose. It was the old isolationist syndrome back in force and—be it noted—there was no love lost toward the moralistic prophets, who were viewed as basically anti-American.

This combination was given classic formulation by the boys at the firehouse who told me, "End the God-damned war, and shoot the – – – – draft-dodgers." (To revert to an earlier point, if a TV reporter wants to get some of his footage on the big news show, he is not going to head for the firehouse. He's going to try to find a prophet who can explain the world in three minutes.)

What apparently happened in 1969-70 was that John Mitchell and the rest of the nonpolitical types believed the Chicago 7—believed that this crew of characters who couldn't organize a two-car funeral were capable of overthrowing the government of the United States. And the media, of course, were in league with these Bolsheviks because they kept getting so much coverage. As I noted at the time, and again in connection with Ellsberg, the reason the media spent so much time on these marginal strays was that Mitchell put in so much energy as their advance man.

FURTHER EVIDENCE of utter political incompetence was the content of those lists of presidential "enemies." (To say nothing of the fact they were put on paper: I had a little list, but it stayed in my head. I might add that there was not a journalist on it: the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff led the parade.) Without insulting any friends, I found only one name in the "big ten" who could carry a precinct.

Good Lord, what an egregious performance. It's clear what this country needs is a contingent of old-fashioned politicians who understand they are living in the United States, not Ruritania. And who drop by the firehouse from time to time just to keep their categories straight.

How to Buy:

Updated Family Budget Allows Few Frills on $1,000 a Month

By Sidney Margolius

AN AMERICAN FAMILY of four with two children under 14 now needs about $1,000 a month for even a moderate standard of living, and the price tag is going up every month.

Nor does that figure provide for any savings other than a modest life insurance reserve.

That's the lesson you get from the latest estimates of costs of three standards of living developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It's also a startling insight into the impact of inflation on a moderate standard of living.

The BLS released its latest estimates late in June, but the costs were based on last autumn's prices. Apparently the government has very slow computers. So we updated the figure to include the sizable price increases of the last seven months.

The intermediate budget, generally regarded as a moderate standard, now costs $12,324 a year including taxes, or $1,027 a month. This budget allows for a five- or six-room apartment or house; a two-year-old car kept four years; a moderate food budget providing 18 pounds of meat, poultry and fish a week, and a one-week vacation away from home. Without counting taxes this budget now costs $850 a month.

The so-called "lower" budget, which I would more frankly call a shabby but respectable budget, now costs $7,716 or $643 a month including probable taxes. The basic expenses without taxes total $555 for a standard that allows for a five-room flat; 11 pounds of meat, poultry and fish a week; buying a six-year-old car or, in many cases having no car at all; almost complete reliance on free recreation facilities other than two movies a month for the kids and six a year for the parents.

The BLS also prices a "higher" standard which we have not included in the table with this article. It now costs $17,150 a year. The higher budget is the only one that provides, for example, for new-car purchases; a home with more than one bath, and 21 pounds of meat, poultry and fish a week.

The full impact of inflation plus this year's social security tax hike is shown by the $106 leap in monthly costs of the intermediate budget and of $42 in the lower budget just in the 20 months since autumn 1971. This is the period covered by the Administration's successive but unsuccessful attempts at price restraints. These increases are the equivalent of boosts of 11½ and 7 percent, respectively.

The worst blow, of course, has been the jump in food costs, including food away from home. Since late 1971 this expense has jumped $26 a month in the lower budget, and $36 in the intermediate, which allows more meat.

Significantly, the food bill now takes 34 percent of the basic living expenses (after taxes) of the lower budget, and 29 percent of the intermediate. In 1971 the percentages were 30 and 26 percent. The high percentages that go for food make a mockery of the constant propaganda from Agriculture Secretary Butz and the food industry that food takes only 16 percent of income. They mean national income, not a working family's income.

The costs cited in the table are national averages. Some cities in the Northeast such as Boston, New York and Hartford are 10 to 19 percent higher for the intermediate budget. Most other northern cities are within 5 percent of average, except San Francisco-Oakland, where costs are 8 percent higher.

Living costs in the South are about 10 percent less than average, and small towns, on average, cost 13 percent less than metropolitan areas.

For a young three-person family with one child under six, the same budget would cost 62 percent of that for the family with two school-age children. A family with three children under 16 would need 116 percent of the four-person costs.

UPDATED MONTHLY BUDGET ESTIMATES*

	Lower-cost Standard	Intermediate Standard
Food at home	$164	$ 209
Meals away from home	25	38
Housing, incl. furnishings	132	250
Transportation and car costs	46	83
Clothing and upkeep	56	82
Personal care	16	23
Medical care	53	55
Other goods, services**	32	60
Other costs***	31	50
Total basic expenses	$555	$ 850
Income, social security taxes	88	177
Totals	$643	$1,027

* Based on prices as of May 1973. Costs are for family of four, with nonworking wife, boy of 13, girl 8.

** Includes reading, recreation, hobbies, education, miscellaneous.

*** Includes personal gifts and contributions, life insurance, union dues, tools and other occupational expenses.

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First Raise in 6 Years:

Quick Senate Approval Seen For Minimum Wage Increase

THE FIRST PAY RAISE in six years for America's lowest paid workers—those pegged to the federal minimum wage—should be on the President's desk for signing into law by the end of the month, AFL-CIO Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young predicted.

Young pointed out that a good minimum wage measure was approved by the House last month, and a similar measure is expected to clear the Senate within the next two weeks. He said that the measure that finally clears Congress will be substantially better than the legislation the Administration proposed.

Asked about a possible Nixon veto, Young said a veto would have "no economic or logical justification."

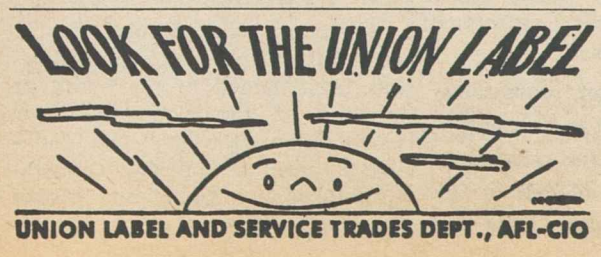
"There is always a veto possibility with Mr. Nixon," Young said on Labor News Conference, but noted that rejection of this long-overdue minimum wage updating could have only a "purely political" basis.

He stressed that "minimum wage legislation does not require any expenditure of federal funds," and that the annual reports of the Labor Dept. to Congress on the impact of minimum wage—under both Republican and Democratic administrations—have shown no adverse effect from the minimum wage either in terms of unemployment or in terms of inflation.

Young urged the Senate to follow the action of the House in rejecting the Administration's so-called youth minimum wage—a proposed subminimum rate for teenage workers. "The Administration is just wrong on this," he asserted, noting that only a comparatively small number of workers in that age group is seeking full-time employment.

The greatest area of need for full-time jobs, he said, is in the 20 to 24 age group, where some 822,000 are looking for full-time jobs. "This group includes veterans, it includes minority groups, and so forth," he stressed, but "the Administration wouldn't dare suggest a subminimum rate for blacks or for veterans."

Reporters questioning Young on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.



Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE INTEGRITY of government statistics, vital to the credibility of any administration, is being brought into question once again.

President Nixon's appointments to two top statistical posts in the Dept. of Commerce have revived fears which were stirred earlier in the actions surrounding the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Commerce nominees—Edward Failor to head the Social & Economic Statistics Administration and Vincent Barabba as director of the Census Bureau—have little background to qualify them for their new posts.

Their nominations have been protested by the American Statistical Association and the Federal Statistics Users Conference, the recognized professional statistical associations.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), opposed to both appointments, calls the two men "unqualified political hacks."

The administrator of SESA has under him the Census Bureau whose director must be confirmed by the Senate. The SESA post does not require Senate action. Proxmire has a bill which would require his confirmation by the Senate.

There are a vast number of monthly economic indicators prepared by Commerce and SESA. They include the gross national product, sources of personal income, national income, corporate profits, new plant and equipment expenditures, new construction, new housing starts, business sales and inventories.

Failor, the man named to head sensitive statistical offices responsible for these reports has absolutely no statistical background. He comes from the hotly controversial Committee to Re-elect the President. Prior to that he headed the safety and health office of the Bureau of Mines. There he received a stinging rebuke from the General Accounting Office over his failures to administer his office. Mine Workers President Arnold Miller sharply condemned him for his cozy associations with mine managements.

If possible, Barabba has even fewer qualifications than Failor. He did field surveys and polls for the White House in the last presidential election.

Even these poor recommendations might be overlooked if the Nixon Administration did not have a credibility problem.

The politicization of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—at least so far as cancelling technicians' briefings on unemployment and consumer price reports and the ousting of technicians the White House didn't like to permit political interpretations—sparked sharp accusations.

The head of BLS, Dr. Geoffrey Moore, considered professional but not unfriendly to the Administration, was ousted. After the post was vacant for five months Nixon named Julius Shiskin, chief statistician for the White House's Office of Management & Budget, to fill it.

Technically, Shiskin has the qualifications. Failor and Barabba have not.

JUST WHY ALL THIS CONCERNS so many people is illustrated by a "scenario for abuse" of statistics, as offered by Proxmire, which goes like this:

"Without resort to burglary, bugging, breaking and entering or other criminal acts, the statistics on unemployment, prices and other matters vitally affecting the economy and political and public opinion could be 'cooked' or 'doctored' on the eve of a close election . . .

"Men of high professional qualifications are far more likely to resist 'cooking' the key figures than those with no professional background. The former have their professional pride and the esteem of their peers to offset the pressures from political superiors."

But, asks Proxmire: "What happens if the political appointees are put in the professional jobs? Will men of this kind have the fortitude to stand up to the pre-election pressures to politicize the figures when their careers have been built by trying to win elections?"

LONG-OVERDUE minimum wage improvement—the first in six years—should be on the President's desk for final approval by the end of July, Kenneth Young, center, predicted on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO assistant legislative director was questioned by William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc.

Tight Money Poses Threat Of Slowdown

(Continued from Page 1)

of the record rate established between June 1969 and the spring of 1970. Financial analysts forecast a further increase to 8½ percent or more before long.

"Eight-and-a-half was the rate that preceded the recession of 1969-70, and the money crunch that went with it," Goldfinger observed. "During that period there were lots of business failures, with corporations such as the Penn Central going into bankruptcy.

"Arthur Burns and the Federal Reserve Board are now engaged in a severe tightening of monetary policy," he said. "They're making money tight, more diffcult to obtain, and more expensive once you get it.

"An increase in the prime rate drives up mortgage interest rates and other interest rates. Interest rates are a cost of doing business throughout the economy, and a particularly major cost of housing. Sharp rises in interest rates are an important inflationary pressure across the board.

"What Burns and the Fed are doing is to clobber residential construction and smaller business," Goldfinger noted. "They're the first to get hit in a situation of tight money and high interest rates."

In another governmental action, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development announced an increase in the maximum allowable interest rate on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration. The rate will go from 7 to 7¾ percent.

"It will become harder, as the months go by, to obtain mortgage money at any interest rate," Goldfinger predicted.

Goldfinger noted that, historically, when the Federal Reserve Board has taken steps such as those of the past few weeks "the result, after a period of time, is a recession and high unemployment."

The labor economist said a possible recession could occur before the end of this year or, more likely, in the beginning of 1974 if the tight-money policy is not reversed.

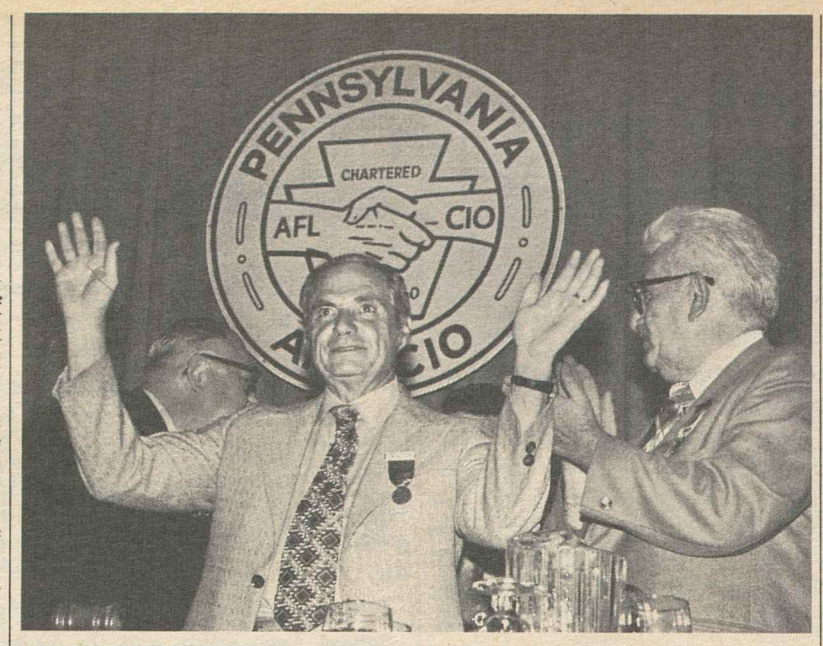
Meany Urges Full Funding Of Broadcasts

American labor is counting on Congress to take "all steps necessary to assure" continuation of a fully funded Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"Genuine detente and the cause of just and lasting world peace and freedom cannot be attained unless the peoples of the world enjoy the right to open communication of information and ideas," Meany said in a letter to congressional leaders and members of the House and Senate committees considering the legislation.

Identical bills before the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees call for the appropriation of $50.3 million to finance the two broadcasting operations through the current fiscal year.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty "have earned the wholehearted support of this country and all other freedom-loving people through their highly effective advancement of open communication of information and ideas to the USSR and its captive nations in the heart of Europe," Meany said.



PENNSYLVANIA Gov. Milton J. Shapp responds to warm welcome of delegates to the State AFL-CIO convention in Philadelphia. At right is Executive Vice President Michael Johnson. State AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer is in the background.

4.3 Million Jobless Despite Drop in Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

seasonally, however, so that both the seasonally adjusted level and rate of unemployment edged down slightly, at 4.3 million and 4.8 percent, respectively."

Total employment rose by 650,000 in June to a seasonally adjusted level of 84.7 million. The employment gain was spread about evenly among adult men, adult women and teenagers. The number of nonfarm jobs went up by nearly 200,000 over the month to 75.5 million.

A quarterly report on labor force developments, however, noted several exceptions to the generally improved employment situation.

Despite a rapid influx of workers into the job market during the April-June period, the total number of workers outside the labor force reported as wanting work but not looking for jobs because of discouragement over job prospects moved upward in the second quarter of 1973 following a sharp decline in the first quarter.

The number of these "discouraged" workers rose to 789,000 by the end of the second quarter. Their number at the end of the first three months of the year had dropped to 615,000, compared to a level of 772,000 at the end of 1972. Women and blacks were the largest categories.

Another cause for concern was the rise in unemployment among Vietnam veterans between the ages of 20 and 24. From May to June, their rate of unemployment jumped from 8.7 to 10.5 percent. Nonveterans of the same ages had a jobless rate of only 6.6 percent.

The jobless rate for adult women rose slightly from 4.6 percent in May to 4.9 percent in June, BLS reported. The adult male unemployment rate declined marginally to 3.2 percent from 3.4 percent in May.

In a racial breakdown, the jobless rate for blacks fell from 9.4 to 8.5 percent, reflecting an improvement in the job situation for adult males, while the rate for whites was unchanged at 4.3 percent.

The unemployment rate for full-time workers edged down from 4.4 percent in May to 4.2 percent in June, the lowest level in over three years, BLS said. The rate for part-time workers was unchanged at 8.6 percent.

The average workweek in June was 37.2 hours, the same as in May and April, BLS reported. The factory workweek averaged 40.7 hours, down one-tenth of an hour from May. However, factory overtime hours declined by two-tenths of an hour to 3.7 hours over the month.

Average hourly earnings of nonfarm rank-and-file workers rose two cents in June to $3.87, both before and after seasonal adjustment, BLS said.

In a separate report, BLS noted the number of major labor areas in the country with "substantial unemployment" — 6 percent or more —held at 37 in June.

Labor Dept. Names Regional Directors

The Labor Dept. has named three new regional directors. They are J. B. Archer for Philadelphia-based Region 3, which includes Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia; Samuel R. Martinez for Denver-based Region 8, covering Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, and George W. Smith, San Francisco-based Region 9, covering Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada.

Dubious Projects:

OEO Funding Bids Under Close Watch

The Office of Economic Opportunity has been taking a sharper look at a flood of funding requests from conservative and right-wing organizations since Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) raised a highly questioning eyebrow and wrote a pointed letter of inquiry to OEO's current acting director.

Williams is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, whose jurisdiction includes the government's anti-poverty agency.

The Nixon Administration wants to abolish the agency, but has been blocked by a federal court that said the President can't dissolve the OEO without the consent of Congress. The court also ordered the agency to allocate funds voted by Congress, instead of turning the money back to the Treasury when the fiscal year expired on June 30.

Information came to Williams raising a strong suspicion that the conservative wrecking crew the White House installed to oversee the dismantling of OEO might be preparing—if the money had to be spent—to parcel out millions of dollars for dubious projects by groups that have been hostile to the anti-poverty program since its creation in the Johnson Administration.

Normal evaluation procedures were apparently being shortcut for proposals to fund projects that Williams said bore "no meaningful relationship" to the intent of Congress that OEO "provide economic opportunity to the poor and disadvantaged of this country."

Williams listed 30 new funding requests that he considered dubious and asked OEO's current acting director, Alvin J. Arnett, to give them "the utmost scrutiny."

OEO spokesmen told the AFL-CIO News that no final decision has yet been made on about half the applications listed by Williams, but that the others have either been rejected or withdrawn by their sponsors.

Among those rejected have been:

- A request by a San Diego organization for $426,000 to conduct an attitude study of children from low-income families to determine when they develop values about the free enterprise system.
- A bid by a Philadelphia group for $300,000 to finance a project through which poor people would invest $10 a month in the stock market. The application claimed it would "provide valuable insights into future possibilities of community capitalism in other cities."
- A Colorado bid for $2.5 million to form a "venture capital generating corporation."

Still to be decided by OEO is the fate of such applications as that of the conservative American Enterprise Institute which wants a big chunk of OEO money to evaluate the entire anti-poverty program.

The Jaycees have a bid in for more than $3 million of OEO funds, the right-wing John F. Kennedy University in Wahoo, Neb.—which has no ties to the Kennedy family— would like $800,000, and the conservative Board for Fundamental Education has applications in for grants totaling more than $7 million.

Most of the controversial grant requests were submitted when Howard Phillips was acting director of OEO.

Phillips, a conservative idealogue who brought in like-minded former associates from the Young Americans for Freedom, was ousted by a federal judge. His name had never been submitted to the Senate for confirmation and the judge ruled that 90 days was the limit under law that he could serve on an acting basis.

Behavioral Scientists Ignore Role Of Trade Unions in Work Studies

There's a lot of nonsense in much that has been written about the "job satisfaction" of workers, University of Pennsylvania Prof. William Gomberg asserts.

Gomberg, writing in the June issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, disagrees with many of the academic conclusions about today's "new" worker. According to some behavioral scientists, pay is a relatively minor factor in job satisfaction.

"A review of these documents, their knowledge of the role of unions in responding to workers' needs and their wants, their philosophy of past experimentation and present remedial prescriptions is long overdue," Gomberg says.

His chief complaint about the behaviorists is that "by and large, so many of them are indifferent" to the role of unions in industrial democracy.

"They are without conviction in the matter," he declares. The solution of whatever worker alienation exists today "calls not only for technical competence, but moral commitment," he suggests.

The author questions the findings of a 1970 University of Michigan survey on worker satisfaction which lists eight aspects of work in order of their importance. They were: interesting work, enough equipment and help to get the job done, enough information, enough authority, good pay, opportunity to develop social abilities, job security, and seeing the results of one's work.

Gomberg says the ranking is arbitrary, and that the eight work aspects may be listed in most any manner, since the number of measurement points separating them is so minute. The ranking, he says, "betrays a superficial knowledge of what collective bargaining is all about."

"The general public, when it reads about collective bargaining, confines its attention to wages," Gomberg notes. "The professional understands that the myriad working conditions, out of which virtually all arguments arise during the course of the administration of the contract, are closely tied to the remaining seven aspects of work that head the list.

"Grievances over promotions, lack of equipment to do the job, lack of help and information to do the job right dominate the grievance procedure. They are the warp and woof of daily collective bargaining."

The idea of "participative management," which the social scientists are currently ballyhooing, is nothing new, Gomberg says. He calls its recent "rediscovery" by academia in the last few years "more an invention of vocabulary than occupational technique."

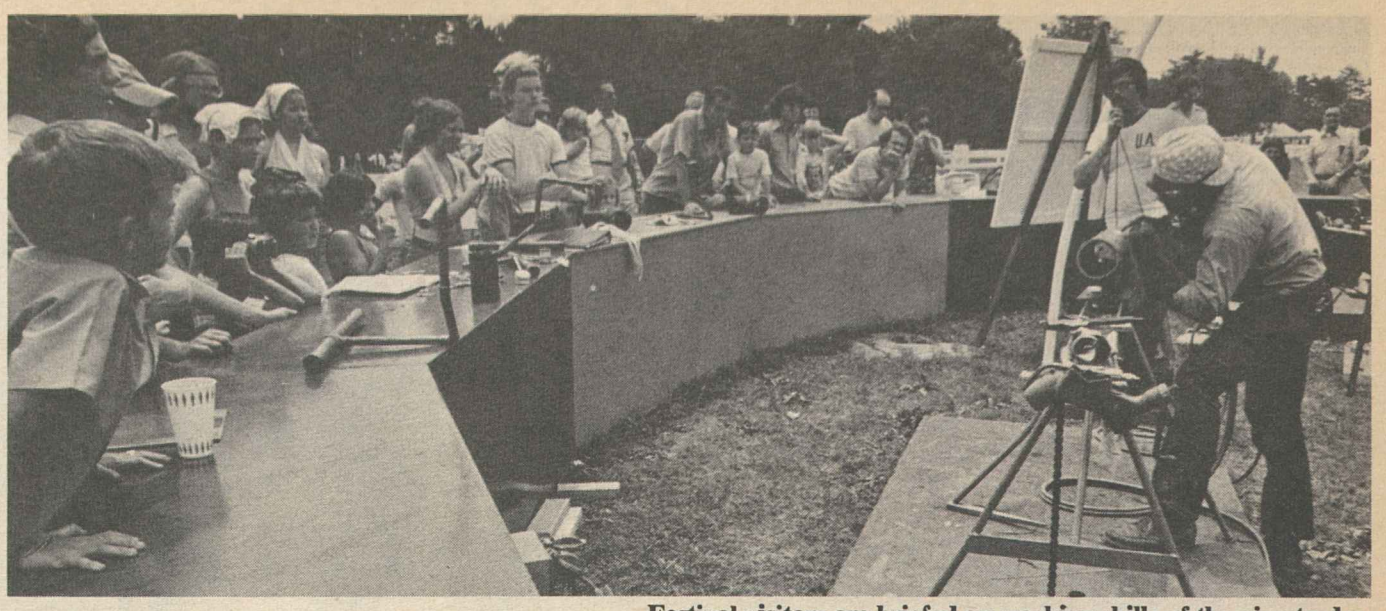
As for restructuring of jobs, Gomberg comments:

"Trade unionists have probably done more to eliminate sub-human work by raising wages than all of the elaborate schemes of the scholars laid end to end."

John Evans Appointed To Foundation Board

Director John Evans of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs has been named to the board of trustees of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing. The foundation promotes housing cooperatives for low- and moderate-income families.

Operating Engineers begin excavation.



Festival visitors are briefed on working skills of the pipe trades.

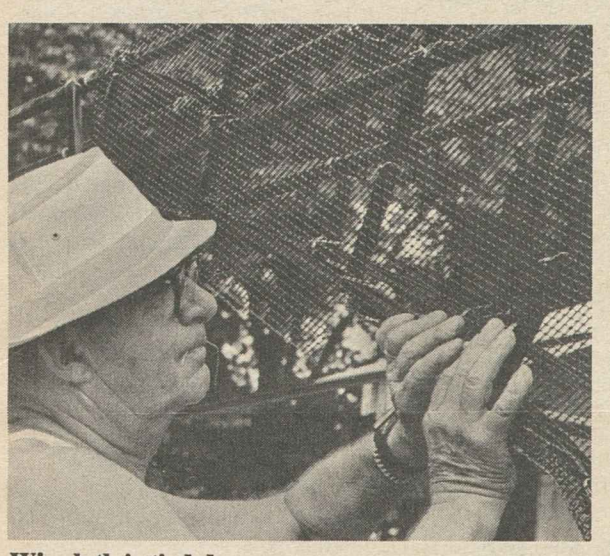
Builders of America...

WORKERS WHO BUILD the nation's homes and workplaces were featured in this year's American Folklife Festival on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

The union building and construction trades craftsmen demonstrated their skills for more than 1 million visitors attending the nine-day festival.

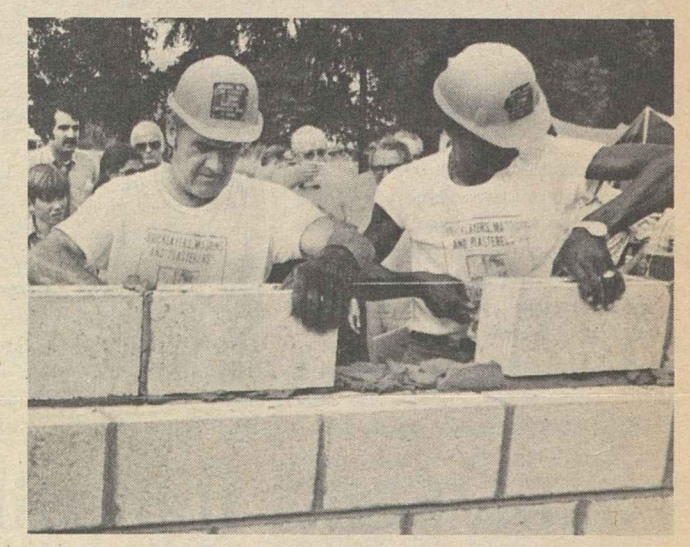
Working through periodic rain showers and muggy, hot days, they erected an assortment of buildings—and took time out to tell the visitors of their unions and apprenticeship programs.

The festival was sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. The AFL-CIO unions participating this year were the Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Operating Engineers, Laborers, Lathers, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and Sheet Metal Workers, along with the Musicians, who provided continuous programs.

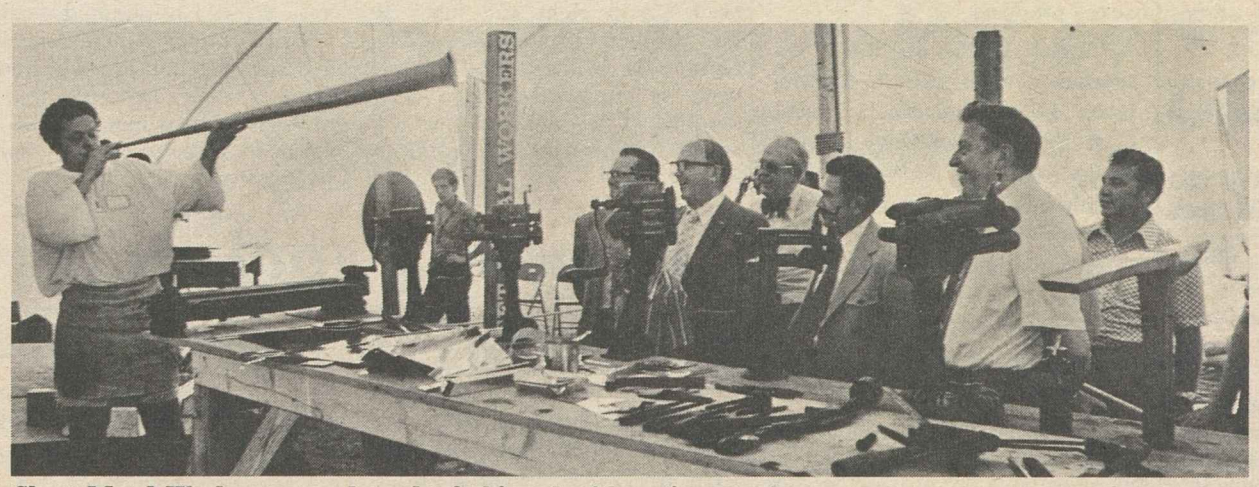


Wire lath is tied down.

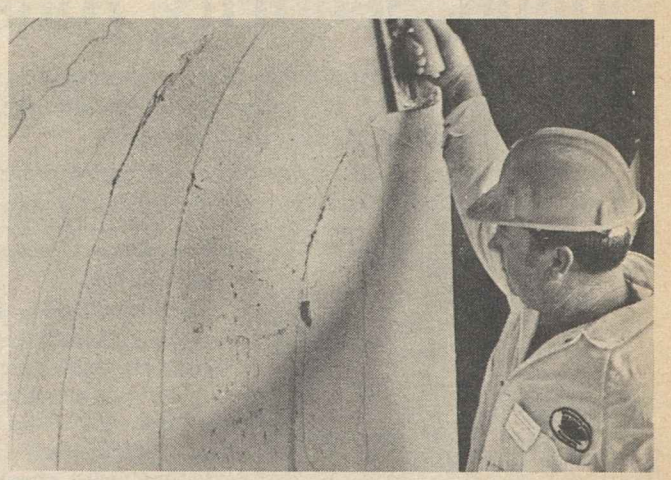
Performers entertain with labor and folk songs.



Bricklayers build a foundation.

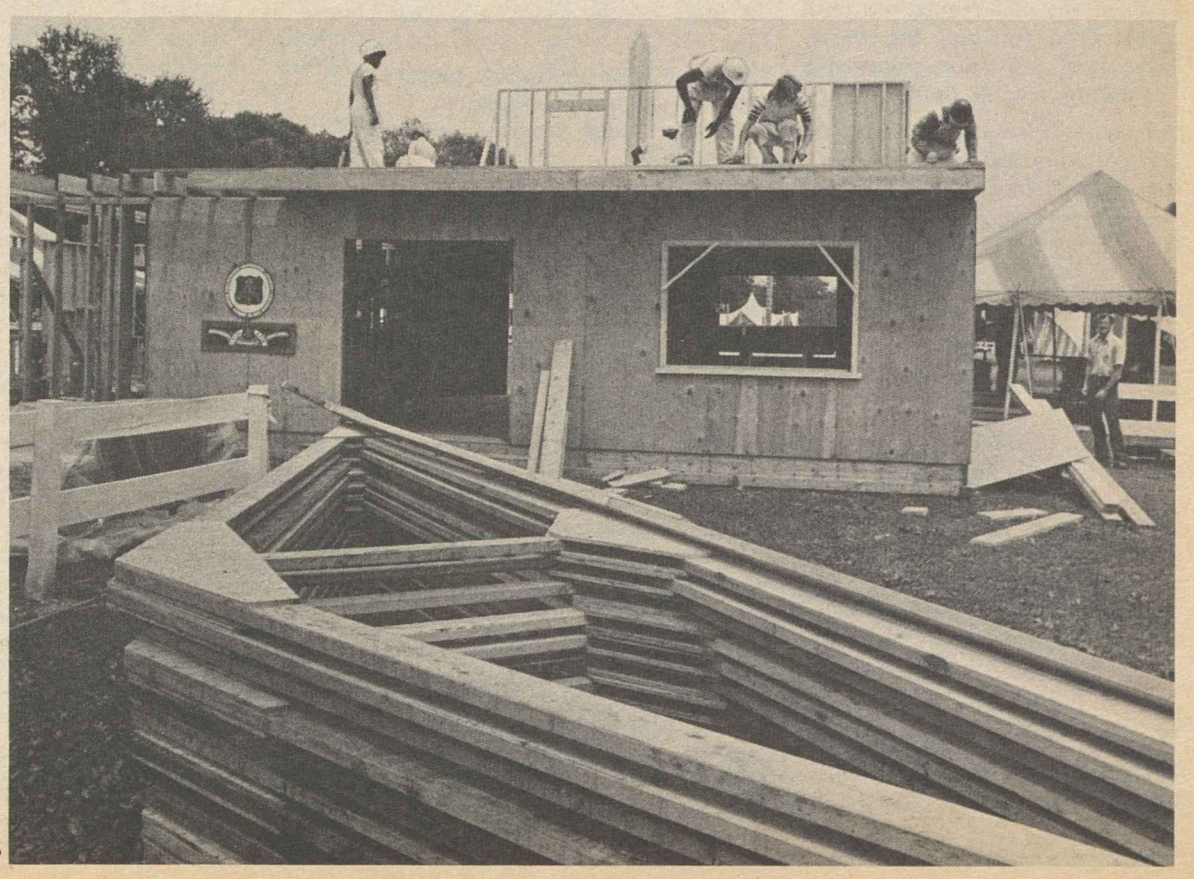


Sheet Metal Worker tests a horn he fashioned with antique tools.



Plasterer spreads a coat of "mud."

Laborers grade excavation site.



Carpenters prepare to raise roof on house.

Meany Hits GOP Substitute:

Minimum Pay Hike Backed as Essential

(Continued from Page 1)

H. Dominick of Colorado, which provides for an initial $1.80 an hour for nonfarm workers, no coverage for domestic workers, and excludes government employes from overtime protection.

"Even worse," Meany said, "the substitute seeks to impose a subminimum wage rate at 85 percent of the federal minimum for 16- and 17-year-olds who have dropped out of school to join the labor force.

"This subminimum is nothing more than a blatant incentive to employers to undercut the federal minimum wage by firing adults and hiring youth at a 'bargain basement' rate.

Currently before the Senate is another labor-backed bill—to remove right-of-way obstacles to construction of a privately-financed Alaska pipeline.

The planned pipeline route would bring the petroleum resources of Alaska's North Shore to a Gulf of Alaska port, where it would be shipped in American built and manned tankers to West Coast ports.

The AFL-CIO, in a letter to senators, termed the need for a prompt start on the Alaska route "compelling."

A showdown battle in the House over the issue of food stamps to needy families whose breadwinner is on strike is expected when the House resumes consideration of controversial farm legislation.

With the fate of the bill in doubt, the House voted 325-67 to defer further action on the farm bill to allow time to try to work out a compromise that could win majority approval and avoid a presidential veto.

When the bill was put aside, the House had not yet acted on three issues of special importance to labor:

- A provision of the bill, strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO, which would shift enforcement of occupational safety and health standards for farm workers from the Labor Dept. to the Dept. of Agriculture.
- Another labor-opposed section that would so tighten eligibility for food stamps that virtually everyone not actually destitute would be disqualified—old people and low-income families as well as strikers.
- An expected Republican-sponsored amendment that would specifically bar families of strikers from receiving food stamps.

The Senate passed by voice vote a bill to remove the risk that a constitutional convention called by petition of two-thirds of the states would initiate a drastic rewriting of the Constitution.

It would bar consideration of any amendments to the Constitution other than the one specified in the state petitions for the convention.

Although allowed by the Constitution, no proposal to bypass Congress and convene a constitutional convention has ever received the required two-thirds approval by the states. However several efforts, most recently the attempt to nullify the one-man, one-vote standard for elections, came close enough to cause concern and uncertainty as to the powers of such a convention.

Does It Show?

HEW Curbs Welfare For Strikers' Children

(Continued from Page 1)

ployers in labor-management disputes, penalizing children to force their fathers to submit to working conditions that are intolerable."

The Supreme Court last year struck down a Maryland regulation that barred welfare aid to families of strikers. HEW invited the views of interested parties on the two alternatives after the court said new guidelines were needed.

More than 10,000 comments were received, with responses running about two to one in favor of the proposal to provide welfare aid to strikers' families, HEW reported.

Despite the overwhelming number of comments favoring the liberal alternative, Meany noted that HEW adopted the management-backed proposal.

"Some 6,500 of these responses — from church leaders, labor groups, governors, senators, social organizations and others—opposed the very action Weinberger has now taken," he stressed.

Meany pointed out that "workers pay taxes when they are working and they, like anyone else, deserve tax-supported benefits when they are in need."

Among the numerous non-labor organizations that had supported the alternative to provide welfare to strikers' families were the Salvation Army, National Conference of Catholic Charities, National Social Welfare Committee of the American Jewish Committee, and the executive committee of the United Way of America.

The government's AFDC optional program for families with unemployed fathers is now operating in 24 states. Of these, only the Maryland and Oregon laws exclude benefits when unemployment is caused by a strike.

A federal court ruled, and was later upheld by the Supreme Court, that Maryland could not impose a more stringent definition of unemployment than the federal standard — even though HEW contended otherwise.

HEW has now rewritten its regulations to permit states to impose a harsher disqualification. Meany said the AFL-CIO will study the new regulation, which goes into effect in 60 days, "to determine what action we can take to reverse this defenseless determination."

In a letter to Weinberger earlier this year, Meany spelled out the reasons the AFL-CIO was opposed to any regulation that would deny welfare aid to strikers' families. He said:

- Eligibility for welfare should be based solely on need.
- There is no validity to the argument that the meager welfare benefits would result in prolonging strikes. Furthermore, companies on strike continue to receive federal subsidies, contracts and other assistance.
- The government does not require welfare recipients to take jobs with firms that are being struck. But disqualifying families of strikers from benefits pressures workers to break their own strike.
- Families of convicted prisoners receive welfare if they are in need, "as is right and just." But the proposal to deny benefits to families of strikers means that society is more concerned about families of lawbreakers than "the families of persons engaged in lawful actions."

ILPA Backs Bill to Revise Postal Rates

The International Labor Press Association announced its support of legislation approved by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee that would provide a more equitable postal rate schedule for non-profit publications using second-class mailing permits.

The legislation will soften the economic impact of postal increases previously proposed which threatened to cripple or put out of existence many labor periodicals, according to ILPA President Raymond W. Pasnick. The ILPA is an organization of some 400 AFL-CIO labor journals.

"A careful analysis of this legislation before the House indicates it is worthy of our support and endorsement even though it does not remove all the burdensome problems inflicted on non-profit periodicals by the Postal Rate Commission," Pasnick said. "We still have hopes that a better bill on this issue will emerge on the Senate side."

Specifically, he said, the bill would lower substantially the scheduled minimum second-class rate increases for publications of non-profit organizations which now constitute an overall postage cost boost in excess of 800 percent over a 10-year period.

The bill would also lower distribution costs for the first 250,000 copies of non-profit publications, establish a nine-year phasing schedule for postage increases in biennial increments, require the Postal Rate Commission to issue reports prior to each step of phased rate increases on the economic impact of that increase on the postal service and compel the commission to consider "educational, cultural, scientific and informational values" in evaluating the factors to be weighed in planning future rate adjustments.

The AFL-CIO and the ILPA have vigorously opposed what they regard as punitive increases in mailing rates for non-profit periodicals. Both have testified that the labor press is a principal line of communications between the union and its members.

Nixon Signs Rail Bill, Social Security Raise

President Nixon has signed into law a compromise social security bill that will provide a 5.6 percent cost-of-living increase a year from now to the 30 million persons on the benefit rolls.

He also approved a labor-supported railroad retirement bill that will prevent a drastic cutback in benefits and shift a substantial share of the cost of the program from workers to their employers.

Included in the social security bill is a provision that bars the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from putting into effect regulations slashing the extent of federally-financed social services that states may provide for the needy.

Congress blocked implementation of the new regulations until Nov. 1, to give time for consideration of legislation authorizing continued federal funding.

Nixon expressed "regret" that this provision had been included in the bill, which he otherwise described as "good news for millions of our citizens."

The Senate and a House-Senate conference committee had sought to make the social security cost-of-living increase effective at an earlier date. But a White House veto threat forced postponement until next June, with checks containing the first increase going out after the start of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1974.

The bill also will allow persons over 65 to earn more money before their social security benefits are reduced.

To help pay for the improved benefits, the maximum amount of wages subject to the social security tax will be raised to $12,600 next January, instead of the previously scheduled increase to $12,000. The tax rate will be unchanged. Workers are now taxed on the first $10,800 of earnings with a matching amount paid by the employer.

The railroad retirement bill, a temporary measure pending a permanent solution to the funding of the program, is based on an agreement negotiated earlier this year by rail unions and management.

Starting Oct. 1, railroad workers will have their deductions for the retirement program reduced to the 5.85 percent rate paid by other workers into social security. They are currently paying 10.6 percent of their wages into their retirement fund.

7-14-73

Advisory Panel Urges Early End to Controls

All wage and price controls should be ended "as soon as possible this year," the Labor-Management Advisory Committee to the Cost of Living Council said.

The 10-member panel said continued controls would be "incompatible" with the nation's best interests.

Full text of the unanimous statement follows:

"The Labor-Management Advisory Committee is deeply concerned that there are tendencies for wage and price controls to be regarded as the solution to the problem of inflation. Indeed, there are some who strongly advocate and support such a program with the objective of making controls a permanent feature of the American economy.

"The Labor-Management Advisory Committee believes that continuing wage and price controls are incompatible with the best interests of the people of the United States. They impede responsible collective bargaining. They prevent the achievement of the most productive and efficient economy. They are not responsible to the needs of our citizens. They compromise our competitive position with other nations in international trade.

"The only way to extricate the country from wage and price controls is to resolve firmly to phase them out. We believe all wage and price controls should be eliminated as soon as possible this year in the belief that all segments of the economy will cooperate in such a way as to make the further extension of the Economic Stabilization Act unnecessary."

Labor members of the panel are AFL-CIO President George Meany, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, Seafarers President Paul Hall, Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons and Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.

Business representatives are Stephen Bechtel, Jr., president of Bechtel Corp.; Edward Carter, board chairman of Broadway-Hale Stores; R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of the board, U.S. Steel; James Roche, General Motors, and Walter Wriston, chairman of First National City Bank.

Meany Calls Phase 4 'More Bad News'

AFL-CIO News

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Senate Votes $2.20 Wage, Adds 7 Million to Coverage

ELATED NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE members at Oneita Knitting Mills hail the settlement of a six-month strike at two South Carolina plants. Joining in the handshake are staff members of the Textile Workers Union of America. The agreement, which provides total hourly wage increases of 65 cents plus fringe benefits over three years, is the first contract at Oneita.

Rejects GOP Bids For Weaker Bill

The Senate quickly and decisively voted a new minimum wage bill that would boost wages for the lowest-paid to $2.20 an hour and extend coverage to nearly 7 million more workers.

It turned back two major Republican attempts to narrow and weaken the minimum wage bill reported by the Senate Labor Committee and approved by a vote of 64 to 33 a measure very close to the one passed by the House in June.

The key vote came on a substitute measure sponsored by Republican Senators Robert A. Taft, Jr. (Ohio) and Peter H. Dominick (Colorado) calling for a lower initial pay floor, limited coverage and denial of overtime protection to large groups of workers, as well as a youth subminimum. It was voted down by a margin of 57 to 40. A similar GOP amendment last year was defeated by only one vote.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported the Williams-Javits bill reported out by the Senate committee and called for defeat of the Taft-Dominick move. A similar conservative bid to weaken a committee minimum wage bill failed in the House in June.

Before voting down the Taft-Dominick substitute, the Senate easily turned back an ultra-conservative bid to scuttle the wage bill offered by GOP Senators John Tower (Tex.) and Paul Fannin (Ariz.). The vote was 78 to 19 on a measure that would have severely limited pay floor increases and coverage.

The Senate also rejected on voice votes and rollcalls other amendments that would have established a subminimum wage for both youths and senior citizens, removed about 750,000 presently covered workers from the law's protection and eliminated coverage

(Continued on Page 3)

$40 Million Back Pay Recovered

Enforcement of federal wage and hour laws has resulted in payment of more than $40 million in back wages to nearly 260,000 workers during the past fiscal year.

The actual amount of cheating by employers on minimum wage laws is substantially higher since only an estimated one-third of the underpayments are uncovered by government spot checks of business firms.

The Labor Dept. said more than half the amount recovered—$24 million—went to 154,000 workers whose employers failed to pay them time-and-one-half overtime rates for hours worked after 40 in one week.

Another 3,200 workers employed on government contracts received $304,000 because they had not been paid the required overtime rates after eight hours in a workday.

Employers who paid less than the minimum wage for straight-time work were forced to reimburse 96,000 workers a total of $9.6 million. And another 5,800 workers on government contracts

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AFL-CIO President Says:

New Nixon Economic Policy Continues Control Inequities

By James M. Shevis

Phase 4 of the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program "spells more bad news for the housewife and the consumer," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"Wages remain under control, as they have ever since Aug. 15, 1971. The cost of living is continuing up and up. Interest rates are exempt from control, and soared once again the very day Phase 4 was announced. Profits, never directly or equitably controlled, are out of sight," Meany noted.

"After two freezes and three phases, the Administration has succeeded only in accelerating inflation and undermining public confidence," he said.

Meany's reaction came in the wake of President Nixon's announcement that food prices, already rising at an annual rate of more than 20 percent, are bound to go higher yet following his order removing the current 60-day price freeze from all food, except for beef.

"There is no way, with or without controls, to prevent a substantial rise of food prices," the President said flatly. How much of a rise, he did not indicate. Nor did Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz who outlined details of the fourth phase of the Administration's 23-month wage and price controls program at a briefing session for newsmen.

"We have not tried to make a precise estimate," Shultz said, noting the Administration's record of price forecasting "leaves us a little humble."

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said, however: "My personal view is that we will have a bulge over a period of some months." He predicted the price rise would begin to level off in the latter part of the year, and continue in 1974.

Lifting of the freeze on food prices was the first step in the President's new Phase 4 program. The freeze also was lifted on all health care costs, and the industry put back under the special rules of Phase 3, which ended on June 13 when the current freeze was imposed.

Except for food and health, the freeze in other sectors of the economy remains in effect through Aug. 12 when the new, "tough" Phase 4 regulations take hold.

"The wage standards of Phase 2 and 3 will remain in force," Nixon said. "Notification of wage increases will continue to be required for large employ-

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Trade Quota Rejected by House Panel

In a critical vote on trade legislation, the House Ways & Means Committee voted 16-7 to reject minimum safeguards for American workers, American industry and the American economy against the current tide of foreign imports.

The vote came on amendments proposed to the Nixon Administration's trade bill by Rep. James

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Congress Bars Closing Of Maritime Hospitals

Congress ignored a veto threat and sent to President Nixon a bill that would bar the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from its plans to shut down the remaining eight U.S. Public Health Service hospitals.

The bill also would authorize federal funds that the Administration doesn't want to spend to enable communities and health agencies to improve facilities for emergency treatment of accident victims and others requiring immediate medical treatment.

The House voted 306-111 for final passage of the legislation despite a letter from HEW declaring that the Administration

(Continued on Page 8)

Frontlash Focuses on Labor's Goals

Clear Lake, Calif.—The coalition of youth groups and young workers was knitted closer together at a nine-day institute here for 50 Frontlash organizers.

Seminars and workshops were conducted by leading authorities in political action and related fields from organized labor, universities and social action organizations.

The participants came from 15 states, representing 50 congressional districts. More than half of the young political organizers are trade union members.

Director Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education urged the Frontlash organizers to work toward making labor's social and political program a reality.

Although the Watergate blunders of the Nixon Administration are in the forefront of the news, Barkan stressed that the "unsolved problems of unemployment, adequate health care for all and social justice for the underprivileged are still with us and must be viewed as political questions."

"Only a coalition of labor, minorities and progressives could forge a program and a movement that would move us toward a solution of America's many problems," he declared.

Tom Kahn, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, stressed the importance of a truly democratic society—"not only to the survival of the labor movement, but to all free institutions."

Kahn warned that the emerging "new conservatism" presents a danger to the culmination of labor's goals. While the new conservatives criticize the shortcomings of Great Society programs, he said their spokesmen ignore the public assistance given the corporate sector.

Other speakers at the institute included David Jessup, national chairman of Frontlash; Judy Bardacke, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy; Don Vail, director of the Center for Labor Relations at the University of California; John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, and Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

POLITICAL ACTION WORKSHOP is conducted for 50 new Frontlash organizers at Clear Lake, Calif., by David Jessup, national chairman of the organization. More than half of the participants attending the institute are members of trade unions.

New Officers Elected At Texas Convention

Austin, Tex.—Delegates to the Texas State AFL-CIO convention elected new officers in a pair of close contests and united behind a broad-ranging legislative and organizing program.

Harry Hubbard defeated incumbent Roy Evans in the presidential election, 103,787 to 78,445.

Hubbard, a member of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, has been secretary-treasurer of the state federation for the past two years and previously served as its legislative director. Evans had served 10 years as State AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer before his election as president at the last convention two years ago.

Even closer was the contest for secretary-treasurer. The winner was Sherman Fricks, who ran on the Evans slate. Fricks, a member of the Operating Engineers, polled approximately 92,000 votes to 89,000 for Lanny Rogers, a member of the Machinists.

In the legislative area, the more than 800 delegates approved a two-front campaign on the "right-to-work" issue.

The Texas labor federation pledged a drive to block a conservative effort to insert the state's "right-to-work" law into the state constitution. At the same time, it will carry out a major campaign for legislation authorizing agency shop agreements and use the State AFL-CIO's Speakers Bureau to bring labor's case to the general public.

The convention called for major improvements and universal coverage in the state's unemployment and workmen's compensation laws. It urged tax reform and closing of loopholes and called for enactment of a state corporate profits tax.

An organizing resolution mandated the state federation to full support with money and manpower of "an all-out effort . . . to organize the unorganized."

Delegates gave a long, standing ovation to Farm Workers Director Cesar Chavez who spoke of his union's struggle for survival and declared that neither the Teamsters, the Administration or the growers can "stop us from having a free union."

President A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers challenged the oil industry's "explanation" for the energy crisis. Bill Moyers, former press secretary to President Lyndon B. Johnson, stressed that maldistribution of wealth is a serious crack in American society—with 2 percent of the population holding one-third of the nation's wealth while nearly half of all families has less than $500 in savings.

Virtually all top state officials addressed the convention, including the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general, leading members of the legislature and three Democratic members of Congress—Jack Brooks, Bob Eckhardt and Barbara Jordan.

"Sissy" Farenthold, the former gubernatorial candidate, spoke of the nationwide drive for enactment of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill.

Ground for a new State AFL-CIO headquarters was broken, a convention show and dance included a skit by union women called "Roasting the Male Chauvinist Pig," and a multi-media program featuring slides and films on the history of American labor were highlights of the convention.

Rubber Workers Strike Four Armstrong Plants

A strike by 4,000 members of the Rubber Workers has closed Armstrong Rubber Co. plants in four states since July 12.

The union set up picket lines at plants in West Haven, Conn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Natchez, Miss., and Hanford, Calif., after the company failed to meet terms negotiated with the Big Four companies—Goodyear, Goodrich, Uniroyal and Firestone—and with a number of smaller employers.

The URW's Armstrong chain coordinator, Bob Long, said management had rejected the union's contract proposals and offered no alternatives even though negotiations had continued a week beyond the contract expiration date.

Meanwhile, URW members at Kelly-Springfield and General have ratified new three-year pacts. Wage adjustments in both agreements are identical, and follow the pattern set earlier among the Big Four firms. The contracts provide for pay boosts totaling 80.8 cents over the life of the agreements.

The contract with Kelly-Springfield followed a 23-day work stoppage at the firm's Cumberland, Md., plant.

Both settlements contain provisions for early retirement. Workers with 30 years of service may retire at the age of 55 on an unreduced pension, and receive a supplemental benefit from the company until they become cligible for social security.

For the first time in any URW agreement, the settlement with General provides for the company to pay for a full-time pension and insurance director's salary at each of the two plants covered by the contract. The directors, whose services will be in addition to the negotiated company-paid grievance hours, will be named by the two locals involved.

Pay Law Violated At Race Tracks

The Labor Dept. has cracked down on 52 New York and New Jersey race horse owners and trainers for violations of federal wage hour laws.

Investigations revealed the owners and trainers were repeated violators of the recordkeeping and overtime provisions of the Federal Labor Standards Act, and that hundreds of grooms, exercise boys, hot walkers and security guards have been exploited.

On Cancer Agents:

Labor Dept. Drafts Job Health Ruling

The Labor Dept. is considering new standards to provide protection of workers against exposure to cancer-causing substances on the job.

Workers who come in contact with carcinogens are presently covered by an emergency temporary standard that safety and health experts in organized labor had described as seriously lacking in effectiveness.

The proposed permanent standard for 14 carcinogens announced by Assistant Labor Secretary John H. Stender answers some of the shortcomings that the AFL-CIO cited in the temporary measure issued May 3.

The proposal outlines provision for monitoring the use of carcinogens, medical examinations, record keeping and licensing of employers using the cancer-causing substances.

Although the proposal is an improvement over present regulations, union safety experts have urged strengthening several areas to allow less discretion to employers.

Among the provisions in the standard are Occupational Safety & Health Administration requirements for employers to:

- Provide at no cost to workers at least one medical examination a year to determine any adverse effects of exposure to toxic substances.
- Submit reports on the examinations to all employes and make them available to representatives of OSHA and the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.
- Report to OSHA within 24 hours any conditions or incidents resulting in direct exposure of workers to the 14 carcinogens. Employes would also have to be notified of the exposure and of what corrective actions are being taken to prevent further exposure.
- Keep accurate records of employe exposures and have the records accessible to all employes and former employes.
- Label carcinogen containers to inform workers of contents, handling precautions, exposure symptoms and proper emergency treatment.
- Carefully monitor control areas where the carcinogens are used.
- Provide personal protective equipment for workers.
- Set up industrial hygiene and medical surveillance where appropriate.
- Give employes or their union representatives the opportunity to observe the monitoring systems and to have access to records.

In addition to carrying over provisions of the temporary standard, the proposal would require employers to obtain a permit from OSHA for the use of carcinogens after Dec. 31, 1975.

In applying for the permit, the employer would be required to cite the full description of the substance to be used, as well as the conditions, practices, means, methods, operations and processes employed in protecting workers from exposure.

The employer also would have to certify that he has informed his workers of the application by giving a union representative a copy and posting a summary at the workplace.

Failure to provide any of the required information within a specific time could be grounds for rejection of the application, Stender said.

He pointed out, however, that neither the existing temporary standard nor the proposed permanent standard would ban the use or manufacture of the 14 cancer-producing agents.

The Labor Dept. noted that permits could be suspended or revoked if an employer does not comply with required conditions and fails to maintain a safe and healthful workplace.

OSHA will hold a public hearing on the proposed standard Sept. 11. Recommendations from the OSHA Standards Advisory Committee on Carcinogens will be submitted for the hearing.

G. E. Leighty Dies at 77, Led Rail Labor Group

George Earle Leighty, for many years one of the nation's best-known rail union spokesmen, died in a Washington, D.C., hospital at the age of 77.

Leighty served nearly 20 years as chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, a federation of railroad union officials. He also was chairman of the joint negotiating committee for the non-operating rail unions.

During the Korean war, he was a member and rotating chairman of the United Labor Policy Committee, set up by the then separate AFL and CIO and the rail unions—a number of which were then unaffiliated—to present a unified labor voice on issues related to the war effort and the economy.

Leighty was elected president of the Railroad Telegraphers in 1946 and served as president until his retirement in 1965. The union's name was changed to the Transportation-Communication Employes in 1965 and in 1970 it merged with the Railway & Airline Clerks.

After his retirement, Leighty continued to serve as chairman of a joint committee on railroad workers' health-welfare benefits and as co-chairman of a top level labor-industry panel dealing with railroad problems of mutual concern.

Leighty is survived by his wife, Florence, of Falls Church, Va., and three sons. He was born in Phillips, Wis., and lived in St. Louis during the early years of his union activity.

Lower Youth Pay Rejected:

Minimum Wage Bill Approved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

of domestic household workers—a key feature of the bill.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), floor manager for the committee's bill, said the Tower-Fannin amendment would be a message to the low-wage worker that Congress does not care about the increase in living costs. He called the amendment "cruel, harsh and unfeeling."

Williams opened the Senate debate calling for Senate approval in order to "restore a measure of dignity" to the working poor. The current minimum wage of $1.60 an hour established in 1966 provides a full-time worker only $3,200 a year, he pointed out, or about $1,000 less than the official poverty level for a family of four.

The major provisions of the Senate bill are:

- An immediate increase from $1.60 to $2.00 per hour for more than 34 million non-farm workers covered prior to 1966, moving to $2.20 an hour a year later.
- Non-farm workers covered in 1966 go to $1.80 an hour and reach $2.20 in 1975.
- Farm workers would go from their present $1.30 an hour to $2.20 in four annual steps.
- Extend coverage to over 6 million federal, state and local workers and domestic employes and overtime coverage to millions of Americans now denied premium pay benefits.

The few differences between the House and Senate bills are not expected to pose major difficulties to a House-Senate conference committee which will draw up the final version.

Last year, a conservative coalition in the House first succeeded in gutting the minimum wage bill. Then, after the Senate passed a bill similar to this year's legislation, the House refused to agree to a conference with the Senate and the deadlock continued until adjournment.

The outcome was different when minimum wage legislation came up in the House last month. This time, the conservative substitute—similar to the Taft-Dominick amendment—was rejected, 218-199.

Senate Rollcall Vote On Wage-Hour Bill

The Senate on July 18 voted 57-40 against an amendment that would have gutted the labor-supported minimum wage bill by limiting its coverage, providing less of an increase and imposing a subminimum wage for young workers.

The AFL-CIO supported the position of the 45 Democrats and 12 Republicans who voted down the amendment by Senators Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) and Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio). Voting to weaken the bill were 10 Democrats and 30 Republicans.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 45

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hathaway (Maine)	Moss (Utah)
Biden (Del.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Muskie (Maine)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pell (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Clark (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 12

Aiken (Vt.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Mathias (Md.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Cook (Ky.)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 10

Allen (Ala.)	Ervin (N.C.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Johnston (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)		

Republicans 30

Baker (Tenn.)	Domenici (N.M.)	Hruska (Neb.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Dominick (Colo.)	McClure (Ida.)
Beall (Md.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Roth (Del.)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott (Va.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Tower (Tex.)
Dole (Kan.)	Helms (N.C.)	Young (N.D.)

Absent: Magnuson (D-Wash.), Stennis (D-Miss.), Sparkman (D-Ala.)

HEALTH SECURITY ACTION COUNCILS are stepping up the campaign for enactment of the labor-supported Kennedy-Griffiths legislation, Executive Director Max W. Fine of the Committee for National Health Insurance reports at a Washington news conference.

Profit-Gouging Brings Demand For Health Insurance Rollback

Commercial health insurance premiums should be rolled back because of the windfall profits made by private insurance companies, the Committee for National Health Insurance declared.

Data disclosed by the committee promoting passage of the labor-supported National Health Security bill showed that even with price controls, the country's six largest insurance firms that sell group health coverage raised before-tax earnings from $31.9 million in 1971 to $140.1 million last year—a 350 percent increase.

Smaller health insurance companies are also pocketing unreasonably high profits, the committee charged.

Citing other shortcomings in the nation's existing health delivery system, the committee stressed the need for comprehensive health security legislation.

The national campaign for passage of the Kennedy-Griffiths bill is being coordinated with numerous state and local Health Security Action Councils organized to build grass roots support.

State action councils have already been established in 25 states and all 50 states are expected to have active organizations by the end of the year, the committee disclosed at a Washington press conference.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland renewed the federation's pledge to work for passage of the Kennedy-Griffiths measure. In a statement issued at the press briefing, he cited AFL-CIO President George Meany's 1970 statement that National Health Security has a priority position on the federation's agenda for social legislation.

"Labor's commitment is—if anything—even stronger today," Kirkland stressed.

He said that America's standing in health among nations of the world continues to decline while costs of doctor bills, hospital bills and medicine continue to climb.

The result is that the price of good health care is beyond the reach of more and more American people, Kirkland said.

Meanwhile, "there have been steady, continuing steps by the present Administration to raise Medicare bills still higher and to cut back even more on the inadequate federal medical programs that do exist."

Kirkland said that Health Security offers the best workable program to improve health care for Americans at a cost they can afford.

"Certainly," he stressed, "America can afford none of the special-interest bills being promoted by the health industry, the insurance industry and others."

President Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers listed the six major companies that made windfall profits on group health policies under loose Phase 2 and 3 regulations as Aetna Life, Connecticut General, Equitable Life of New York, Metropolitan, Prudential and Travelers.

He said the regulations permitted the health insurers to raise their rates 62.5 percent in 1971-72 over the previous year's charges.

Insurance companies have no incentive to hold down health care costs, Woodcock said, because they can better increase their premiums and profits as the costs increase.

Also appearing at the press conference were Luci Johnson Nugent, daughter of President Johnson; Frances "Sissy" Farenthold of the Texas Health Security Action Council; Dr. Mathilde Krim, of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research; Mrs. Ruth Aikens, director of health for the National Urban League, and Dr. Harvey Sloan, chairman of the Kentucky Health Security Action Council.

Mrs. Nugent said in announcing her support for Health Security that she hoped to carry on the work of her father in his efforts to bring quality health care for all people.

For those who believe in what he fought for to hesitate to speak out "would be to let Lyndon Johnson's dreams die with him," she said. "This I cannot do."

Dr. Krim assailed the Nixon Administration for failing to provide the funds for needed medical research that Congress had appropriated. National Health Security is the only program that would meet America's medical needs, she said.

Farm Workers Strike Follows Grapes North

The focus of the California table grapes strike moved to the southern San Joaquin Valley as the United Farm Workers closed its strike headquarters in the Coachella Valley.

National AFL-CIO organizers also moved north, some to the Arvin-Lamont area near Bakersfield where the harvest has started, and others to the Delano and Fresno areas where they will organize for the coming strikes when the harvest starts in several weeks.

As the strike moved to Kern County, UFW Director Cesar Chavez charged the Kern County district attorney, sheriff and courts with "a systematic infringement on our constitutional rights." He cited the arrest of 27 strikers who had gone to a ranch to pick up their paychecks as one example and pointed to the district attorney's reducing charges against Teamsters who had attacked UFW picket lines with metal pipes and clubs.

More than 700 strikers are getting AFL-CIO strike benefits while striking between 25 and 30 ranchers in the Arvin-Lamont area.

The Arvin-Lamont area growers refused to renew their UFW pacts and most say they have signed contracts with the Teamsters.

Chavez said the strikes were ended in both Arizona and the Coachella Valley to conserve funds. He said picket lines were no longer needed there because the price of table grapes from those areas were so far below costs that growers would end the season in the red.

Arizona and Coachella Valley strikers moved into the San Joaquin Valley where they will get jobs still under UFW contracts. Many of those contracts expire at the end of July and negotiations for their renewal are in progress.

SEIU Charters Montana Local Of Physicians

Helena, Mont. — The Service Employes chartered a new local of practicing physicians who serve an area larger than many eastern states.

Dr. Vincent Amicucci, who was instrumental in organizing the Montana Physicians Union, reported that 25 percent of the 43 doctors in the Helena area were signed up as charter members of SEIU Local 581 and another 25 percent are ready to join.

Local 581, the eighth in the SEIU to represent physicians, was awarded statewide jurisdiction and plans to contact many other of Montana's 780 doctors in a continuing organizing campaign.

Topsy-Turvy Economics

The complexities of the floating dollar and the balance of payments, the difficulties of following the erratic trends of the stock market are as nothing when compared to some recent comments on relatively simple problems such as unemployment and economic growth.

Take economic growth: The other day the Federal Reserve Board reported that the industrial production index had increased three-tenths of 1 percent in June, which was down from the seven-tenths of 1 percent increase in May. The four-tenths drop was great news according to Edgar R. Fielder, assistant secretary of the Treasury. "It's clear that a slowdown in growth has started," he said, indicating that the Administration was well pleased.

Another Administration official indicated that the nation's gross national product would also show a decline in the rate of real economic growth for the second quarter of the year. It, too, was hailed with optimism that the boom is slowing.

IT USED TO BE that the country hailed economic growth and a booming economy. It meant more jobs, more income, more investment in America to cure its continuing ills.

But the Administration that has triggered the unbalanced boom—with its bias to the upper income groups and a passing glance to the povery-stricken areas—now wants to cool it. And if there is a rise in unemployment, well, maybe that's cheering, too.

The Wall Street Journal editorially notes that the latest unemployment report showing a 4.8 percent rate would find organized labor insisting the rate is still too high. The Journal is right; the rate is "unconscionably high" and the 4,300,000 unemployed in June are not "a figment of a statistician's imagination."

But the Journal believes this can all be handled by changing the full employment goal of 4 percent to closer to 5 percent. The 4 percent rate may have been right for an earlier time, says the Journal, but it is now "unrealistically low" because there are more young workers and women in the labor force.

Because these teenagers, young adults and women "who can afford to be quite choosy about the kind of jobs they'll accept," according to the Journal, the unemployment rate doesn't really mean what it seems to mean.

So we've now come full circle to the concept that it's not very important as to how many persons are unemployed but what kind of people are jobless.

The Journal says there are "benign reasons for the jobless rate," an incredible statement that an economic disease—for unemployment is no less—can stem from benign reasons.

The nation needs economic growth, balanced and equitable and directed toward eliminating poverty and bringing a decent standard of living for the working poor. And it needs full employment—a goal labor has long notched at about 2 to 2.5 percent—so that all who are able and willing to work can find jobs.

Economics is a difficult enough subject without injecting an Alice-in-Wonderland topsy-turvy view of an economic slowdown and a 4.8 percent jobless rate as good news.

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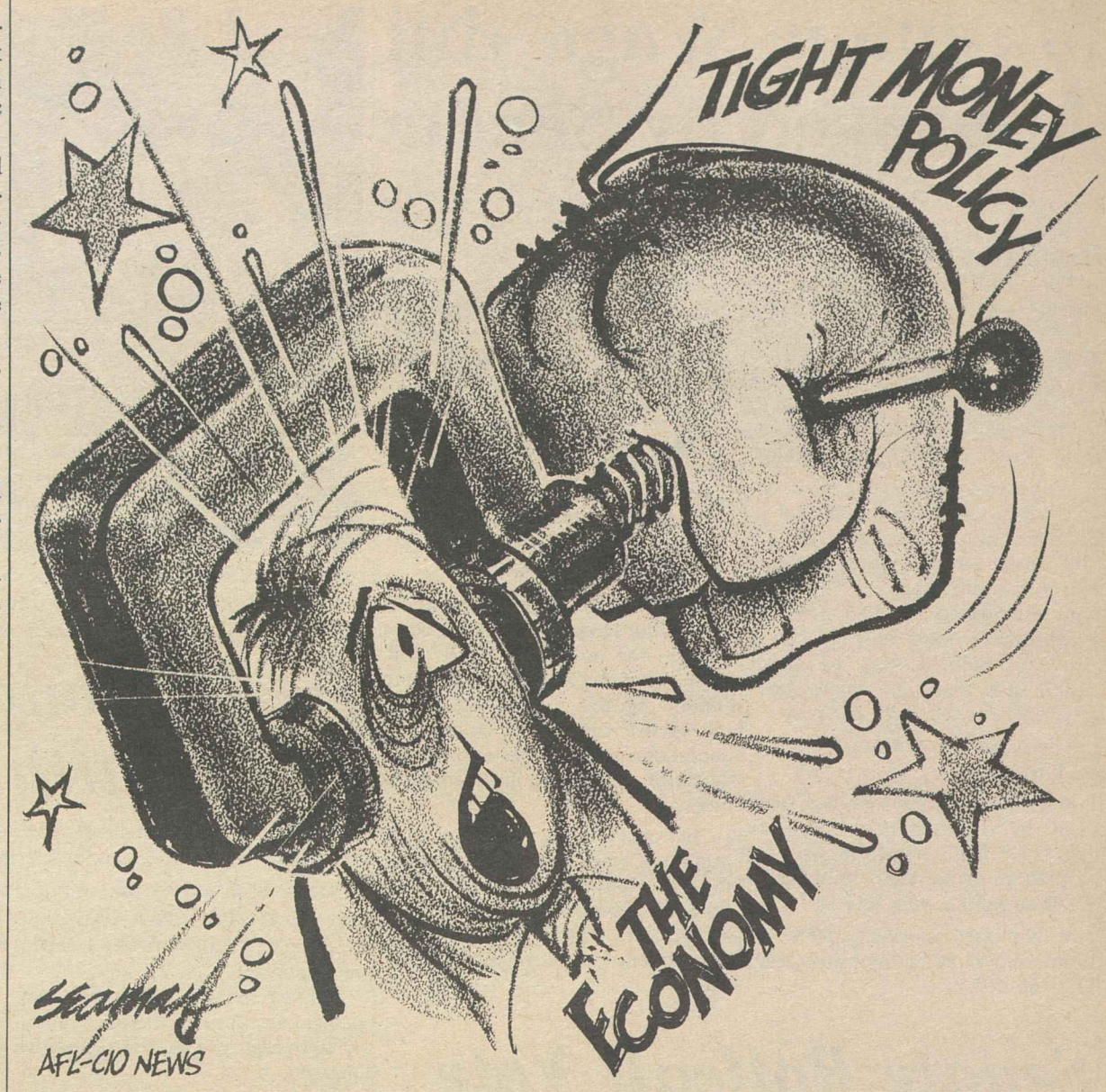


A Word Edgewise:

LBJ's Warning of 'Snoopers' Fell on Deaf Ears in Congress

By John P. Roche

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL of random conversation about the separation of powers, and ominous predictions about the consolidation of presidential power, but—with the exception of the ever-perceptive Howard K. Smith—nobody ever raises the question: "How did the President get all that power?"

In this sense, the Watergate embroglio can be interpreted as a domestic version of the brawl over the Tonkin Gulf resolution.

In both instances, Congress delegated in haste, and attacked at leisure. And just as the Tonkin Gulf incident triggered head-long action in 1964, the murder of Sen. Robert Kennedy at the end of the California Democratic primary precipitated pell-mell passage of the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1968.

This was a sprawling measure with four major sections. The shooting of Kennedy, and earlier of Dr. Martin Luther King, led to a great deal of public attention, and contention, with regard to Title IV "Firearms Control." State and local officials had their flinty eyes fixed on Title I: "Law Enforcement Grants," which authorized $400 million in grants over a two-year period. Civil libertarians tended to concentrate their fire on Title II: "Confessions and Eyewitnesses," which was designed to undermine the strict procedural standards the Warren Court had imposed upon the police in a series of decisions.

Then there was Title III: "Wiretapping." In the light of the current hue and cry over illegal bugging, it is intriguing that what became Title III originated in the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, chaired by Sen. John McClellan. Another member was Sen. Sam Ervin. The subcommittee was convinced that what this country needed was a good bugging and it proceeded to draft legislation that would not hinder the police in rooting out subversives, Mafiosi, riot-mongers, and other dangerous conspirators. The full Judiciary Committee bought the package on April 26, 1968, and it was reported to the floor of the Senate.

President Johnson was appalled, and all sorts of efforts were made to keep the House of Representatives from accepting the Senate version.

He had a strong ally in the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Emanuel Celler, who threw all of his parliamentary guile—acquired over 45 years in the chamber—into sidetracking what he flatly called "a cruel hoax . . . built on false premises." The wiretapping provisions, he remarked bitterly, were no less than "an assault on our way of life." The death of Sen. Robert Kennedy, however, destroyed his strategy and the Senate bill was accepted 369-17.

What were these wiretapping provisions? The key section defined illegal wiretapping or interceptions and made it a felony. But there was a set of exemptions from coverage—one of which was, as President Johnson commented at the time, an "unwise and potentially dangerous step sanctioning eavesdropping and wiretapping by federal, state and local law officials in an almost unlimited variety of situations.

"If we are not very careful," Johnson continued, "these legislative provisions could result in producing a nation of snoopers, bending through the keyholes . . . spying on our neighbors." What the President had particularly in mind was a section exempting intercepts made pursuant to a presidential directive based on a personal assessment of national security requirements both foreign and domestic.

UNDER JOHNSON, as today, foreign intelligence intercepts were legitimate, but the Senate—and later Congress—broadened this to legalize "illegal" domestic snooping when the President had reason to believe efforts were under way to overthrow the government. Nobody had to go to a judge for a warrant; you just organized the "plumbers."

This was the authority President Nixon was handed on a platter by Congress. And the real irony is that when an effort was made in the Senate to delete Title III, it got 12 votes. Not one of that foresighted band is a member of the Ervin committee.

Exploitation Denied:

ILO Told Arab Workers Get Job, Benefit Rights in Israel

The following is excerpted from an address by Bert Seidman, U.S. worker delegate to the recent ILO Conference in Geneva, opposing a resolution sponsored by Arab nations charging Israel with violating the trade union rights of Arab workers. The resolution failed of adoption.

ISRAEL IS A BELEAGUERED NATION completely surrounded by enemies. Has anybody heard Israel say that Egypt has no right to exist? That Libya has no right to exist? That Syria has no right to exist? That Iraq has no right to exist? But all these countries blatantly proclaim that the only reason Israel does exist is that those countries have not yet amassed sufficient armed power to obliterate Israel?

Is it any wonder that Israel wants secure boundaries? Yet even so, Israel has said over and over again that it is prepared to negotiate with the Arab states, and what have the Arab countries said? That they would not even sit in the same room with the representatives of Israel. The Egyptian foreign minister repeated this refusal just a few days ago. So I ask again, who is the aggressor?

It is recognized in the resolution that Israel has ratified the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (No. 87) but it is alleged that trade union rights have been denied to Arab workers in Israel and the occupied territories.

The ILO has of course constitutional procedures for determining the accuracy of such allegations. First there are determinations by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations on whether the laws of a country violate conventions, and this year the committee has made an exhaustive survey of the application of Convention No. 87 by the laws of member countries and that report does not present a very pretty picture. It reveals varying degrees of denial of freedom of association in scores of member countries throughout the world, and I discovered in the committee discussions that the representatives of certain Arab countries were particularly not anxious for the members of the Resolutions Committee to know what the Committee of Experts had disclosed regarding denial of freedom of association in their countries—but the report is here for all to read.

What is clearly relevant, however, is that while scores of countries are revealed to be violating freedom of association in one way or another, some of course very much more than others, there is not one word in that report on denial of freedom of association by Israel.

We have heard allegations about the conditions of Arab workers in Israel and the occupied territories. Well, what are the real facts regarding the condition of those workers? Supporters of the resolution have told you that Arab workers are suffering injustice and discrimination, that they are being exploited, that they are denied the right to work.

But they have not told you that, from a condition of widespread unemployment, there is now full employment in those territories; that 98 percent of the active labor force is employed—(how many of our countries can say that?). In those territories the standard of living has risen in three years by 33 percent in one area and 39 percent in another. That 50,000 workers from the occupied areas go into Israel every day to work, where many of them receive in highly paid skilled jobs exactly the same wages and the same social benefits as the Israeli workers, Jewish and Arab alike. Before the occupation there was no employment service, very little vocational training, no social security, no system of collective work agreements and widespread unemployment and all of this has changed in a very few years.

Now, for the first time in those areas, Arab workers have pension rights, work accident insurance, family allowances, holiday pay and severance pay. All of these programs are being carried out mainly by Arab administrative personnel.

This is the true picture, plus one other fact and that is that in matters relating to labor laws: the laws are applied as before the occupation precisely because Israel has made it clear that the whole question of borders is open to negotiation and therefore when negotiations take place some of these areas may revert to the surrounding nations.

THESE ARE THE FACTS. Do they equate with exploitation, with discrimination, with denial of human rights? I leave it to you, my fellow delegates, to answer these questions honestly and objectively.

Yes, there are two choices before us. We can adopt the resolution—which calls upon us to condemn a member country that has always been faithful to the principles of the ILO—based on a tissue of unsupported allegations that have received no objective, thorough-going investigation whatsoever. This would be contrary to the very principles of social justice and non-discrimination without which the ILO would become simply a hollow shell.

This is what we will do if we adopt this resolution. Or we can accept the offer of the Israeli government to cooperate with the ILO in an objective examination of the allegations which have been made.

I ask every delegate who wants to know the facts first before arriving at judgments, not to vote for this resolution. It is a resolution that completely violates the principles of justice and fair play which have always guided this organization. It is a resolution which does not deserve the consideration of this conference, and therefore I call upon all delegates to abstain in the vote on this resolution.

'Boulwarism' Dead:

Coordinated Bargaining Comes Of Age in 1973 Negotiations

COORDINATED BARGAINING among unions in the electrical industry—once rejected out-of-hand by management—won real acceptance in the 1973 negotiations, declared Chairman James Compton of the steering committee of the 14-union group.

Compton said that the "learning and getting acquainted process" that General Electric was willing to try for the first time in 25 years convinced him that "Boulwarism"—the hard-line first and final offer tactic of GE's former chief negotiator Lemuel Boulware—is really dead.

The main factor that produced GE's new and better approach to bargaining, he said, was the clear unity among the unions throughout the 100-day strike and national boycott of GE products in 1969-70.

Compton, who is also executive assistant to President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, appeared on Labor News Conference, a network radio interview produced by the AFL-CIO.

"It became apparent, as we met with GE in pre-negotiating sessions that they wanted to conduct this year's negotiations on an entirely different basis," Compton said. He added that as negotiations progressed, GE demonstrated that it "sincerely agreed with us that the only way to deal with the unions was to bargain with them," not hold to a bitter take-it-or-leave-it posture.

Compon said that in addition to general wage increases or cost of living adjustments—or both—in each year of the new three-year contract, the unions also achieved a breakthrough in pensions at GE that will allow a worker to retire as early as age 60 with a slight reduction of benefits, and at age 62 with a full pension. In addition, workers retiring prior to age 62 will receive supplements up to $150 per month until they reach age 62 and begin receiving social security benefits.

Reporters questioning Compton were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOW THAT THE AVERAGE AMERICAN has become keenly aware of the necessity of guarding the environment in which we all live, there is widespread agreement that we need desperately to protect from pollution the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food that we eat.

There is also a growing awareness of the necessity of preserving the aesthetic values of the world in which we live, values that more and more are being destroyed or challenged by the population explosion and the higher standard of living of most of the world's people.

In the background, however, has been the philosophical question of how man's legitimate needs can be reconciled with use of the earth's natural resources—the forests, the seas, the land itself, the air, the depths of the earth. The process of finding that reconciliation is not easy. All sorts of values are involved, including jobs.

For millions of workers the big question has become whether jobs and environmental controls are compatible.

It is not a theoretical question. The press has reported more than one example of local industries wiped out because of ecological demands; of industry threats to flee from laws to clean up pollution, and of what has been called "ecological blackmail." Not only has the government been "blackmailed," but workers, too.

For organized labor there has never been any question as to the compatibility of jobs with the struggle to preserve the environment. For almost 15 years, AFL-CIO policy statements have expressed the viewpoint again and again. The two are compatible.

Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that conflicting interests have frequently developed. The labor movement throughout its history has fought for job security and is still fighting for it. At the same time, it has a tremendous stake in the fate of millions of workers who must spend their lives in business and industrial establishments where they are exposed to deadly health and safety hazards. For these millions, environmental problems are of life and death importance.

Yet jobs, too, are important. How important can be seen in the tragic stories of miners who have doggedly gone back to the mines in spite of the almost certainty of black lung, asbestos workers who have continued to work at their trade in spite of its hazards, and textile workers who for generations have braved the threats of "white lung" disease.

THERE IS THE QUESTION of how much we are willing to spend to achieve the unpolluted water and air that is crucial to life, and of what sacrifices we are personally willing to make to preserve the untouched beauties of our still remaining forests, lakes, and rivers, marshes and ocean beaches.

There are large groups of environmentalists who want to stop growth, or turn back science in the war for cleaner skies and waters. Professor Harry Johnson, in a report for the National Planning Association, has countered this "anti-growth" movement in a recent study.

"Economic growth, and not the impediment or prohibition of it, is the way to betterment of the quality of life and the avoidance of ecological disaster," Johnson said.

His study contends that major ecological disaster chiefly stems from irreversible damage to the environment "while most environmental problems now attracting attention can be corrected whenever society finds that the benefits of doing so outweigh the costs."

What is clear is that questions of legitimate import as between jobs and ecology are beginning to emerge. The nation, as is labor, is committed to a full employment economy. The nation, as is labor, also is committed to the goal of a clean environment.

Both of these goals are vital to all Americans and an accommodation must be found where they conflict.

COORDINATED BARGAINING among electrical industry unions won real acceptance in the recently concluded 1973 negotiations, James Compton, center, steering committee chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

HRDI Conference Told:

Apprenticeship Best Path For Building Crafts Entry

Oak Brook, Ill.—Apprenticeship remains the best route for workers who want jobs in the construction industry, according to experts at a five-day AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute conference here.

Well-rounded journeymen of all races are needed to provide the industry with a pool of skilled workers who can handle all phases of their trades, Sheet Metal Workers President Edward J. Carlough told the conference. Carlough noted there are three methods by which workers historically have become part of the construction industry:

- The "back door"—by which workers pick up a portion of the skills required during a period of high employment on a large project, then apply for permanent union membership when the work is completed.
- Organizing the non-union construction worker and making available adequate training to bring him up to the required standards.
- Apprenticeship under skilled teachers in the classroom for related training and on-the-job supervision and instruction by competent journeymen.

"We feel the best route is through apprenticeship," Carlough said. "I regret that minority youth in the top half of their high school graduating classes are steered away from the skilled trades toward college.

"We want the best in our trade. If you have to work, it's not a bad way to make a living."

Attending the meeting were representatives of the 21 Apprenticeship Outreach Programs sponsored by local building and construction trades councils, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and HRDI. Most of the councils are located in the South and Southwest.

Robert Georgine, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., called for an end to irrational criticism of the construction industry's activity in recruiting and placing minority workers into the trades.

"The Secretary of Labor's most recent report indicated that over 15 percent of registered building trades apprentices are from minority groups," Georgine said. "This represents an increase of 24 percent over the previous year and occurred while the number of registered apprentices had declined."

Georgine said the Apprenticeship Outreach Program and HRDI provide practical approaches to recruiting, counseling, training and placing minority workers into the skilled trades.

"Our prime task is to see that building tradesmen, regardless of race, color or national origin, have the skills to provide a good day's work and in return receive top wages, working conditions and fringe benefits, and enough days of work in the year to make it worthwhile to the best skilled craftsmen in the world," Georgine said.

Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, said federal agencies often attempt to enforce anti-discrimination regulations without genuine awareness of the requirements of the various trades.

Slaiman said the Apprenticeship Outreach Program is accepted in the industry and is successful because it does not lower craft standards. He declared that the "trainee" slots favored by some government agencies can provide only temporary jobs and will not lead to meaningful careers in the construction industry.

Ray Marshall, professor of economics at the University of Texas and a leading authority on minority employment, said workers who enter the construction industry through apprenticeship work more hours each year, learn their trades more rapidly, and are promoted to supervisory positions sooner than those who come in with partial training or through the "back door."

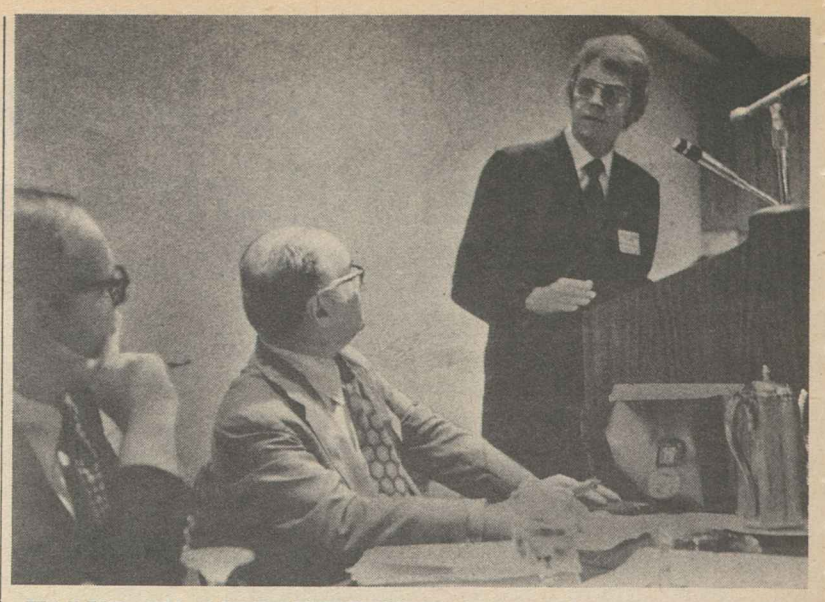
In a preliminary report on his study, "Apprenticeship vs. Informal Training in the Building Trades," Marshall said journeymen who entered through apprenticeship keep their jobs longer and receive more related training than direct-entry workers.

Marshall said graduates of the apprenticeship system tend to be younger, better educated and more capable of performing all phases of their craft.

Marshall said that 6 million workers are trying to fill 3.5 million jobs in the construction industry. Those most likely to be accepted will have apprenticeship training.

Julius Rothman, president of HRDI, said the participation of representatives of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training in conference workshops with HRDI staff representatives helped create a problem-solving climate.

"Our goal of matching people to the best possible jobs requires the joint effort of us all," he said.



VALUE OF APPRENTICESHIP training for careers in the building trades is stressed by President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers at a Chicago conference of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. Seated are Prof. Ray Marshall, left, of the University of Texas, and HRDI President Julius F. Rothman.

Minority Ratio Higher In Federal Employment

Minority group Americans now hold more federal jobs and a greater proportion of the total jobs than at any previous time, the Civil Service Commission announced. The number of middle and upper level jobs held by minorities is also at an all-time high.

Gains for minorities have occurred despite a continuing decline in overall full-time federal employment, the Commission said.

As of Nov. 30, 1972, Negroes, Spanish-surnamed Americans, American Indians and Oriental Americans held 509,307 government jobs and comprised 20 percent of the federal civilian workforce, up from 19.5 percent or 502,752 in November 1971. During the same period, total full-time federal employment decreased by 31,703.

Minorities showed significant gains in white collar positions. Total employment in white collar positions increased by 21,974 positions and minority group employment accounted for 14,982 positions or 69.2 percent of this increase.

Minority gains from 1971 by General Schedule grade groupings were as follows: GS 1-4, an increase of 5,356 jobs, up from 27.9 percent of total employment in these grades in 1971 to 28.4 percent in 1972; GS 5-8, an increase of 5,200 jobs, up from 18.8 to 19.8 percent; GS 9-11, an increase of 2,581 jobs, up from 8.9 to 9.7 percent; GS 12-13, an increase of 1,260 jobs, up from 5.2 to 5.7 percent; GS 14-15, an increase of 531 jobs, up from 4.2 to 4.9 percent; and in the top grades, GS 16-18, an increase of 54 jobs, up from 2.8 to 3.7 percent.

During the period November 1971 to 1972, the 31,703 decrease in total full-time federal employment centered in wage system (blue collar) employment, and in the Postal Service. However, the proportion of jobs held by minorities in the Postal Service is up from 22.1 percent in 1971 to 22.3 percent in 1972; and under wage systems, up from 28.4 percent in 1971 to 29.0 percent in 1972, indicating a slower rate of decline for minorities than for non-minority employes under these pay plans.

As of Nov. 30, 1972, black workers held 389,762 federal jobs, 15.3 percent of total federal employment, up from 386,812 jobs (15 percent) in November 1971, an increase of 2,950 during the year. Negroes accounted for 11.9 percent of federal employes paid under the General Schedule and similar pay plans; 20.8 percent of those under wage systems; 18.8 percent of those in the Postal Service; and 6.9 percent of those under other pay plans.

Spanish-surnamed employes numbered 77,577 in November 1972, an increase of 1,860 over the 1971 figure. They now make up 3.1 percent of total federal employment, up from 2.9 percent in 1971.

The number of American Indian employes was 20,440 in November 1972. Their representation was up from 0.7 percent in 1971 to 0.8 percent in 1972, reflecting an increase of 1,182 jobs.

In November 1972, Oriental-American federal employes totaled 21,528 or 9.8 percent of total employment. The percentage is unchanged from the previous year.

C. W. Sickles Dies, Retired Union Head

Hollywood, Fla. — President-emeritus Carlton W. Sickles of the Asbestos Workers died here on July 16 at the age of 75. Sickles retired in 1967 as the union's president, a post he had held since 1954.

Between 1934 and 1954, Sickles served as general secretary of the union.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that contributions be sent to the Insulators Health Hazards Fund at the union's Washington headquarters.

Laborers Sign Training Contract

The Laborers will administer an on-the-job training program for 700 workers as assemblers and fabricators in the modular home industry, under a new one-year contract with the Dept. of Labor.

The contract provides for up to 45 weeks of on-the-job training at plants in 11 states. The trainee-employes will receive regular wages and benefits under existing collective bargaining agreements.

Giant Firms Tightening Grip on U.S. Economy

Giant corporations are grabbing a bigger share of control over American industry, a prominent economist warns in an article in the June issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

In the past decade, the number of firms with assets over $250 million has increased from 119 to 350, and their share of assets of all manufacturing operations has risen from 53 percent to 70 percent.

As a result, the United States is rapidly turning into a corporate-industrial state run by a small but powerful elite wielding enormous influence in both domestic and foreign affairs of government, Willard F. Mueller, former chief economist for the Federal Trade Commission, writes.

"These large corporations are increasingly expanding in the international sphere," Mueller notes, "where they often take on the characteristics of nation-states. Indeed, many seem to be losing their national sovereignty and allegiance to America."

Although no single legislative action can bridle the power of these huge corporations and conglomerates, Mueller believes the federal chartering of large businesses would be a big step in that direction.

Corporate charters are critical because they spell out the rights and responsibilities of the corporation, Mueller notes. They set the legal ground rules governing the corporation's relations with its stockholders, employes and the public.

"Today, most corporations elect to receive charters from states (notably New Jersey and Delaware) that cater to big businesses by fashioning legislation that gives the corporation numerous privileges without asking much in return — except a chartering fee," Mueller points out. "It was not always so nor must it continue to be so."

The author notes that as far back as Theodore Roosevelt's time reformers have deplored the evils of letting individual states cozy up to large corporations with favorable incorporation laws.

"America's experience over 100 years of state chartering statutes must be counted as a disastrous frustration of the public interest," Mueller declares. "This experience demonstrates a clear need for federal action."

Mueller, now an economics professor at the University of Wisconsin, advocates legislation requiring a standardized, federal charter which would assure adequate public disclosure and consumer protections.

Though it has lain dormant for nearly three decades, the idea of federal chartering has been revived in recent years by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and former Sen. Fred Harris (D-Okla.).

To assure adequate disclosure of investment, revenue and profit data, product information, corporate tax returns and inter-corporate holdings, the federal chartering agency should have the right to appoint at least one public member to the company's board of directors, the author says.

U.S.-owned multinational corporations should be required to disclose the extent and nature of their foreign operations. Minority employment practices is another important category requiring public disclosure. And, in certain circumstances, Mueller notes, "it would seem sound public policy that corporations also disclose the social costs of their operations, like the costs they impose on society in pollution."

Finally, safeguards should be adopted to insure that the agency remains independent of the corporations it charters.

Hotel Unions' Campaign Aids Quake Victims

New York — Union hotel and club workers raised $10,000 for the CARE-Nicaragua fund to help finance the rebuilding of schools in Managua that were destroyed by an earthquake last December.

The fund drive was conducted by the AFL-CIO member unions of the New York Hotel-Motel Trades Council and the New York City Hotel Association, a management group.

The union members responded generously to the fund campaign, Sec.-Treas. Vangel Kamaras of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 6 reported. Much of the money was raised through collection boxes located at workplaces.

A check for $10,000 was presented to CARE by Vangel, who served as the drive chairman, President Jay Rubin of the trades council, and Albert Formicola of the hotel association.

For Union Members:

Contracts Rule Out Unjust Dismissals

Union members are "the best protected workers" from unfair dismissals on the job, a special report in the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review has concluded.

The report, prepared by Robert W. Fisher, an economist and senior editor of the Review, declares that "protection from discharge in the U.S. economy is comprehensive in union contracts but is limited to organized groups of workers."

Other protections are given to federal government employes and state or local government workers with merit systems.

Fisher says that most 19th Century U.S. employers "would have been astonished at the suggestion that a decision to discharge a worker should be reviewed for fairness."

In the famous 1827 conspiracy case, Commonwealth v. Moore and others, the Commonwealth attorney declared that the employers were justified in firing tailors because they asked for more money.

". . . The discharge was a matter of perfect right," he declared, "without assignment or even existence of reason. Let him be without reason . . . let it be caprice. Still it was a right, with which no man or set of men must be permitted to interfere. . . ."

Change from this 19th Century argument in "common law" was slow in coming, but the depression of the 1930s brought strong public support for workers' rights which culminated in the National Labor Relations Act.

Today, the author points out, workers are fired for reasons ranging from the bankruptcy of their employer to personal fault. There is little the union can do to appeal from business failures or production cutbacks outside the economic protections for the workers under the contract.

However, the article notes that the union has a wide latitude in safeguarding the rights of workers discharged for personal reasons—incompetence, insubordination, absenteeism, loafing, fighting, gambling, using intoxicants or being intoxicated on the job, stealing, destroying company property, etc.

Most workers and unions would probably agree that employes discharged for most of these reasons, if proven, are faced with appropriate grounds for discipline but not necessarily dismissal, Fisher writes.

He says that "labor and management tend to disagree, sometimes sharply, over discharges for the following: engaging in a wildcat strike, being garnisheed or arrested, belonging to a controversial organization, advocating an unpopular cause, being 'disloyal' to the employer, and so on."

When a worker covered by a union contract is fired, Fisher continues, "he may file a grievance with his union which, weighing strategic and tactical elements, must decide whether to take it up with management. So long as the firing is questionable, the union will probably press for reinstatement." At the end of the line, of course, is arbitration.

Fisher says that a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of contracts affecting 1,000 workers or more found that grievance procedures are found in almost all of them. Another bureau study found arbitration mandated in 19 of 20 contracts.

The BLS study of grievance procedures also determined that contractual time limits for processing a grievance ranged from a week to a year. Most fell within a week or two months. Time requirements generally depend on the number and complexity of the steps in a particular grievance procedure.

The author stresses that the legal underpinnings of arbitration are sound.

In the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 Congress expressed preference for private rather than public settlement of disputes. It singled out arbitration, mediation and conciliation as means to this end, the article notes.

In 1957, the U.S. Supreme Court in effect approved the arbitration in key cases. In Lincoln Mills, the high court held that federal courts could enforce agreements between unions and management, including agreements to arbitrate disputes.

Then, in 1960, in a landmark series of cases, Fisher notes, the Supreme Court ruled that all issues were arbitrable except those expressly withheld in the contract.

$40 Million Recovered From Wage Violators

(Continued from Page 1)

received $739,000 in back pay for shortchanging of wages.

Enforcement of the equal pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act requiring that men and women receive the same pay for substantially equal work resulted in back pay of $4.6 million to 17,300 employes, nearly all of them women.

This figure does not include the record $7.5 million that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company agreed to restore to women paid less than men in a special settlement with the Labor Dept. and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Corrected violations of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act brought 304 workers between 40 and 65 years old a total of $662,324 in back wages to cover time they lost from work or other damages resulting from age discrimination.

In all, 8,849 employes aged 40 to 65 were helped to retain or regain employment privileges illegally denied them.

Some were refused employment or discharged because of their age. Others were denied promotions, pay increases or other terms and conditions of employment in violation of the law.

Income totaling $20,046 was restored to 99 employes under garnishment restrictions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act. This law generally limits garnishment to 25 percent of an employe's weekly take-home pay.

Also benefiting were 28 employes who were rehired after the Wage & Hour Division informed their employers that the wage garnishment law prohibits discharge because of garnishment for only one debt.

Labor's Role in Vietnam

AFL-CIO delegation visits federation-assisted elementary school for Cham children in Saigon.

Saigon—A delegation of AFL-CIO representatives made a week-long tour of South Vietnam to review the progress made by the developing Vietnamese labor movement and the problems workers face under the cease-fire.

The four-member delegation, in addition to conferring with top government and labor officials, inspected a labor-sponsored school for the minority Cham community in Saigon and participated in the dedication of a U.S.-type hiring hall for dock workers.

Taking part in the tour were President Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, President Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO, International Affairs Rep. Ben A. Sharman of the Machinists, and Executive Director Morris Paladino of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

The delegation was dispatched by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for a first-hand look at the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) efforts to bring workers economic and social justice.

One of the major stops on the tours was the Cham elementary school, an AFL-CIO Impact Project, that was established with cooperation of the CVT to better educate minority group children.

AFL-CIO assistance to the school is channelled through the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, which is also assisting cooperatives of tenant farmers to improve production of crops.

The hiring hall for dock workers was established in the Newport area of Saigon by the Institute to break the system of labor brokers who had exploited the Vietnamese longshoremen for years.

The AFL-CIO group also held discussions on Vietnamese trade union issues with President Nguyen Van Thieu, Acting U.S. Ambassador Charles S. Whitehouse and CVT President Tran Quoc Buu.

School plaque crediting the AFL-CIO for its assistance is displayed by two Cham community leaders. Others from left are Executive Director Morris Paladino of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute; President Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO; President Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers; International Affairs Rep. Ben Sharman of the Machinists; President Tran Quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor.

AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton is greeted by CVT President Tran Quoc Buu at the Saigon airport. Jack Goodwin of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute is in the background.

Dock workers at the Newport hiring hall in Saigon meet the AFL-CIO delegation.

On 77-20 Vote:

Alaska Pipeline Bill Approved By Senate

The Senate gave a go-ahead signal to construction of a privately-financed pipeline that would bring the vast petroleum resources of Alaska's North Slope to a nation already feeling the pinch of a world-wide energy shortage.

It voted 77-20 approval of a bill allowing the government to grant rights of way over federal lands wide enough to install the pipe that would carry the oil 800 miles to the port of Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska, where it would be shipped in American tankers to West Coast ports.

The AFL-CIO had termed the need for the pipeline "compelling" and had strongly opposed an effort to delay the project an additional year for further study of an alternate route through Canada. The Senate rejected the delaying motion by a decisive 61-29 vote.

The Interior Dept. has estimated that as many as 100,000 jobs would be generated by an Alaska pipeline. In addition to the actual construction, the U.S.-built tanker fleet would be greatly expanded to handle the water leg of the route. The ships would be manned by American seamen.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) sponsored the bill, but opposed a controversial amendment adopted by a narrow 49-48 margin. Sponsored by Alaska's two senators, the amendment was intended to void environmentalist suits against the construction by declaring that the pipeline plans meet all legal requirements. A House subcommittee has approved a similar provision in its version of the pipeline bill.

Moving toward a slowdown vote was another bill of importance to the AFL-CIO and its unions.

A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on labor-backed legislation that would allow unions and employers to negotiate for a jointly administered legal services plan for workers.

The major point of controversy was a House "freedom of choice" amendment that would bar a legal services plan under which workers would select a lawyer from a panel of attorneys participating in the program. In the opinion of unions that have had experience with legal services programs, the unlimited choice required by the House amendment would be unworkable and excessively costly.

The conference agreement would leave the decision on whether to have a "closed panel" of lawyers up to collective bargaining negotiations.

House Panel Defeats Import Limitations

(Continued from Page 1)

Burke (D-Mass.) which were designed to establish minimum quotas on imports. The effect of the vote will mean that if the Administration's trade bill is approved in its present form, there will be no specific safeguards on the present flow of imports or on any increased flow in the future.

In commenting on the significance of the vote, Burke declared that the failure to provide quota provisions could eventually cost the United States "one to two million jobs and be the first step toward a depression."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the rejected amendments were designed "to protect the jobs of working Americans and to insure jobs for our children. There were no rollback provisions and no attempt to repair the damage already done from imports. Congressman Burke's amendments sought to save the America we have today and to prevent any further erosion of our badly-threatened industrial base. The amendments were far milder than the quota provision in the Burke-Hartke bill.

"We think the committee's vote is a tragic misreading of what's happening in America today as a result of our present trade policies and practices."

The 16 members voting against the Burke amendments were:

Reps. Herman Schneebeli (R-Pa.); Harold Collier (R-Ill.); Joel Broyhill (R-Va.); Barber Conable (R-N.Y.); Charles Chamberlain (R-Mich.); Donald Brotzman (R-Colo.); Donald Clancy (R-Ohio); Bill Archer (R-Tex.); Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.); Al Ullman (D-Ore.); Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.); Omar Burleson (D-Tex.); James Corman (D-Calif.); Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.); Hugh Carey (D-N.Y.), and Joe Waggonner (D-La.).

The six voting with Burke were Reps. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.); Charles Vanik (D-Ohio); Richard Fulton (D-Tenn.); Joseph Karth (D-Minn.); William Green (D-Pa.), and John Duncan (R-Tenn.).

Not voting were Reps. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.) and Jerry Pettis (R-Calif.).

Biemiller noted that the congressmen on the committee all had been forewarned by Burke that he would demand a rollcall vote, and that telegrams from the AFL-CIO and other unions had gone out to all members of the committee calling attention both to the vote and to the importance of the issue.

One of the Burke amendments would have established in 1974 a quota on all imports based on the quantity imported for the year 1973. There would be no rollback of imports such as required if the Burke-Hartke 1965-69 base period for imports had been used. The other Burke amendment called for import restraints whenever the amount of imports of a product exceeded 15 percent of the U.S. production or market.

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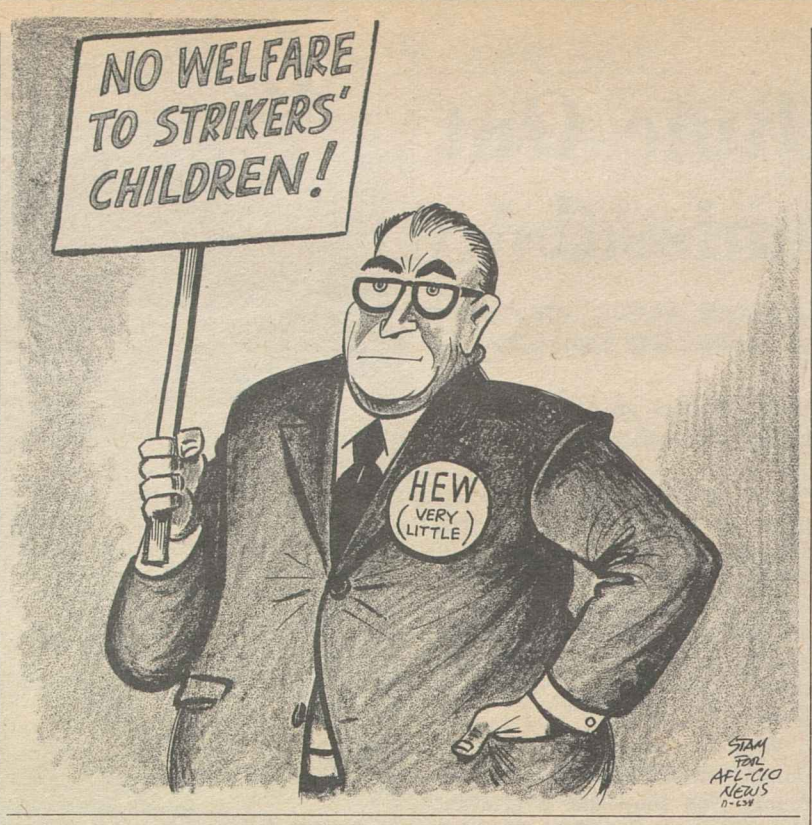

Meany Says Phase 4 Continues Inequities

(Continued from Page 1)

ment units." Phases 2 and 3 set wage standards of 5.5 percent and fringe benefits to seven-tenths of 1 percent.

Exempt from the new rules at the very outset, the President said, will be interest rates and rents. As Meany noted, several major banks raised their prime lending rate for their best customers from 8¼ to 8½ percent while the Nixon announcement was being made. The 8½ percent rate matches the record pre-recession 1969-70 level, and means probable increases in interest rates throughout the economy.

Raw agricultural products will continue to be exempt from controls. Also exempt will be firms with 60 or fewer employes, most regulated public utilities, the lumber and plywood industries and the price of coal sold under long-term contract, Nixon said. He noted the Cost of Living Council, which will continue to administer the controls, will be studying other sectors of the economy for possible decontrol.

By thawing the freeze on food prices other than beef, food middlemen and retailers are free to pass on any cost increase that occurred during the freeze. However, they must pass through such increases on a dollar-for-dollar basis rather than on a percentage basis as in Phase 2. Starting on Sept. 12, when price ceilings on beef are removed, the food industry will come under essentially the same price controls as the rest of the economy.

The complex Phase 4 rules are mandatory, requiring advance 30-day notification of proposed price increases by businesses with annual sales of more than $100 million. Companies with sales over $50 million will be required to file quarterly reports on cost, price and profit data with the COLC. Firms with sales under $50 million but with over 60 employes must file annual reports.

The new rules retain the Phase 3 restriction on a firm's profit margin, which prohibits a company from earning profits as a percentage of sales at a higher level than it earned during the best two of its last five fiscal years.

Price ceilings for gasoline go into effect on Aug. 12, and must be posted on service station pumps. Ceilings on the price of heating oil, diesel fuel and domestic crude oil also are provided.

In his statement, the President said the key to reducing inflation is to balance the budget. "It is clear that several billion dollars will have to be cut" from the fiscal year 1974 budget, he said.

Urging "a policy of patience," the President reiterated his desire to end controls and return to a free market. But, he cautioned, "the move to freedom now would most likely turn into a detour, back into a swamp of even more lasting controls." He added:

"I am impressed by the unanimous recommendation of the leaders of labor and business who constitute the Labor-Management Advisory Committee that the controls should be terminated by the end of 1973. I hope it will be possible to do so."

IUD Stresses Labor's Role For Progress

Labor's role as a progressive force in America is more important than ever in light of the nation's crisis in leadership, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared in its convention call.

IUD President I. W. Abel said the Nixon Administration has responded to the need for "bold new steps" with "slogans for budget-balancing, for impoundment of federal funds, for retrogression."

He cited "intolerable" strains on family budgets caused by rising prices, continued loss of jobs to imports, a "callous" complacency about large-scale unemployment and growing uncertainty as to the effectiveness of the federal government.

"It is not just the report of scandals in the White House and throughout the upper echelons of government that give us a sense of crisis," Abel said. "We are equally concerned by the refusal of the federal government to break out of the shell of its hard-set preconceptions and to meet realistically the challenges that face us in 1973."

Abel stressed the "crisis of human problems—increasing burdens on the poor, the minorities, the aged, the handicapped and the ill."

In the face of these problems, Abel declared, the labor movement must assert "more vigorously than ever its historic role as a progressive and innovative segment of the national society."

The call summoned the IUD's 56 affiliates, representing some 6 million members, to the department's 10th constitutional convention to be held Sept. 7 and 8 in Atlanta.

Effort Made to Deny Strikers Food Stamps

A House conservative coalition seeking to deny food stamps to needy families of striking workers won two test votes by the slimmest margins, but the issue had not been finally resolved when the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Under present law, food stamps are available to any family that needs help—regardless of the cause of the lack of income.

House conservatives sought to write into an already-controversial farm bill a prohibition against strikers or their families being eligible to buy food stamps, the equivalent of a discount on their grocery purchases.

They won the first test vote, 212-203. But several hours later, as supporters of labor's position maneuvered to nullify the action the margin slipped to a single vote—208-207.

Various blocs of congressmen seeking to change other sections of the bill also offered substitutes, or sought to amend substitutes proposed by others.

Earlier in the debate, the House voted decisively to delete one section of the legislation opposed by labor. It would have shifted authority to set occupational safety and health standards protecting farm workers from the Labor Dept. to the Dept. of Agriculture —an agency considered more sympathetic to large farm employers.

The shift was blocked by a 221-177 vote. Some of the heat from farm area congressmen that led the Agriculture Committee to propose the shift was dissipated after the Labor Dept. rescinded a stringent set of pesticide standards and substituted a more limited regulation.

There is no restriction on food stamps for strikers in a Senate-passed farm bill. If the final House version includes a food stamp ban, it would be up to a House-Senate conference committee to decide its fate.

Ban Voted On Closing Of Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

is "strongly opposed" to the legislation as too costly and "inappropriate."

The Senate followed through with a 94-0 vote for the bill.

Under the legislation, if the Administration sought to close a Public Health Service hospital, it would first have to have approval of the area's community health planning agency and then get concurrence by Congress. The hospitals, which serve merchant seamen and other groups, are located in Seattle, Boston, San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Staten Island and Norfolk.

HEW had planned to shut down the Public Health Service hospitals on July 21. But the Seafarers obtained a temporary restraining order from a federal district judge in Washington, D.C., barring the agency from limiting or denying medical services at the hospitals.

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Workers Real Wages Cut As Prices Continue Rise

POSTAL SERVICE contract covering 600,000 workers represented by four unions is signed in Washington. At the table are President Francis S. Filbey of the American Postal Workers Union, Postmaster General E. T. Klassen, President James A. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers, President Peter Fosco of the Laborers which includes the Mail Handlers, and President Claude Olmstead of the Rural Letter Carriers.

Meany Bids Nixon Sign Health Bill

AFL-CIO President George Meany has strongly urged President Nixon to sign a bill to improve emergency medical treatment which passed Congress by overwhelming margins.

The bill represents "the hopes of millions of Americans for an improved level of health care services," Meany said in a letter to Nixon. "We strongly urge you to approve this legislation."

The House passed the bill by a margin of 306-111 and the Senate added a 94-0 endorsement of the measure, which would also preserve the eight remaining U.S. Public Health Service hospitals across the country. The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare opposed passage of the bill as "too costly" and has announced its intent to close the Public Health Service hospitals.

The bill authorizes federal funds to enable communities and health agencies to improve facilities for emergency treatment of accident victims and others requiring immediate medical treatment.

It requires HEW to get congressional approval before closing any of the Public Health Service hospitals — in Seattle, Boston, San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Staten Island and Norfolk.

Meany said in his letter to Nixon that the hospital system "for over 150 years has provided quality health care to seamen, Coast Guardsmen and other groups."

"The AFL-CIO feels strongly that these hospitals are a tremendous and irreplaceable U.S. health care resource," Meany said.

He termed them "among the leaders in research, training, and the development of new techniques of health care. In times of national health crises, they have consistently provided the trained manpower to cope with epidemics and illnesses," he said.

Meany added that "in this regard, the hospitals can help in the achievement of the goal of the Emergency Medical Services Act, which is to provide better and more readily available emergency care to millions of Americans."

The benefits of the expanded emergency facilities "would more than offset the cost of the program over the next three years," Meany said.

Revenue Gap Seen Gutting Key Programs

Vital social programs that the labor-civil rights coalition worked so hard to get started in the 1960s are being strangled by the Nixon Administration under the banner of revenue sharing and new federalism, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged.

Addressing delegates to the National Urban League's 63rd annual conference, Biemiller branded revenue sharing a "cruel, callous hoax."

It shortchanges the people who need federal funds the most, Biemiller said—workers, unemployed, urban residents, the poor and the near-poor.

"Bitter experience shows very clearly that revenue sharing redistributes federal money from those who have little to those who have much; from the inner city to

(Continued on Page 3)

Votes Impoundment Curb:

House Challenges President on Funds

The House joined the Senate—at least part of the way—in a legislative challenge to President Nixon's claimed power to impound funds voted by Congress.

By a 254-164 vote, it passed a compromise bill that would allow either the House or the Senate to overrule a presidential decision to withhold funds from a program the Administration wants to cut back or discontinue.

House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., describing the bill as "perhaps the most significant piece of legislation this session," said during the debate:

"President Nixon has distorted the issue to one of spending. His grossly unfair and derogatory remarks about a spendthrift Congress are designed to conceal his real motive in impounding funds: to seize full and complete control of the policymaking authority of the government . . . .

"If Congress has initiated a program that he personally disfavors, he vetoes it; and if we override his veto, he impounds the funds."

The House version, however, is temporary legislation, applying only for the remainder of the current fiscal year that started July 1.

The bill the Senate passed last May by voice vote would be permanent legislation.

Both bills would require the President to notify Congress when he wished to impound funds for a program for more than 60 days.

Under the House version, the impoundment would be blocked if either the House or Senate by majority vote disapproved it within a 60-day period.

The Senate bill would bar any impoundment of funds for more than 60 days unless both the House and Senate passed a resolution agreeing to the impoundment.

Both bills provide overall spending ceilings that are slightly below the President's budget requests. When necessary to stay within the ceiling, the President is authorized to make proportional across-the-board cuts in government spending, excluding certain fixed obligations

(Continued on Page 8)

Postal Service Unions Sign New Contract

All four unions that bargain with the U.S. Postal Service have ratified and signed a new two-year contract providing pay raises, added fringe benefits and continued job security for more than 600,000 postal employes.

A $700 a year pay hike is retroactive to July 21, and a year later workers will receive an additional $400 raise. Throughout the contract period, they also will be protected by an unlimited cost-of-living escalator provision.

Over the two-year period, management will raise its contribution to life insurance coverage from one-third to the full premium cost and increase health benefit payments from 40

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Earnings Drop Below Year Ago

Higher prices for food, gasoline and fuel oil paced a six-tenths of 1 percent jump in consumer prices last month and real spendable earnings for a married worker with three dependents kept dropping.

The June drop in the buying power of workers' after-tax earnings was the sixth monthly decline in the past eight months, bringing it below the level of June 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

"Housewives, consumers and workers didn't need more official statistics of bad news to know that their standard of living has once again been devalued," AFL-CIO President George Meany said of the BLS announcements. "Every time they go to a store or pay their rent they know these are bad times."

Noting that profits and interest are rising at an uncontrolled rate while wages remain in check, Meany said:

"Consumers and workers are paying a heavy, intolerable price for Administration economic policies that, no matter how they are revamped, remain inequitable and unfair."

June was the fifth month in a row that prices have gone up at least six-tenths of 1 percent. During the same period, the buying power of the average nonfarm worker's earnings dropped from $96.08 a week in February to $95.51 a week in June. The June 1972 average was $96.07. The figures are expressed in terms of 1967 dollars.

As measured by the consumer

(Continued on Page 8)

Congress Approves Bill to Allow Bargaining for Legal Service Plans

Congress gave final approval to a bill that will allow unions and management to negotiate a new fringe benefit—prepaid legal services when needed by a worker or his family.

The labor-proposed legislation was needed to overcome technicalities in the Taft-Hartley Act which limit the type of fringe benefits that can be financed by employer payments and administered jointly by union and management trustees.

The legislation had the support of the American Bar Association as well as the labor movement, and the Administration remained neutral on the issue. But it was fought by a substantial block of House conservatives who sought to restrict the type of legal services plan that could be negotiated.

When the House first took up the bill, it added a so-called "freedom of choice" amendment sponsored by Rep. Delbert L. Latta (R-Ohio). This would have flatly barred the use of "closed panels" of lawyers who have agreed to represent the workers for specified fees or on a retainer basis and who have experience in the types of litigation most likely to arise.

The Senate had no such restriction in its bill, and a House-Senate conference committee substituted a labor-endorsed definition of freedom of choice. It left the type of plan strictly to the bargaining table, as an issue to be settled through negotiations.

The Senate gave voice vote approval to the final version and the House overcame the hard-core opponents by a 256-155 vote to approve the conference report and send the legislation to the White House.

Some highlights of the debate:

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), arguing for passage — unions and management "will have the same free range of plan options available to them in negotiating for legal services that they currently

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Joseph Roman Elected Head Of Glass Union

Columbus, O. — Joseph Roman assumed the presidency of the Glass & Ceramic Workers following an oath-taking ceremony at the international's offices here. He succeeds Ralph Reiser, who retired after having headed the union since 1957.

Roman, 46, defeated Jimmy Clements, president of Local 164, Florence, Ala., 15,495 to 9,158, in a secret-ballot referendum. Roman is a former president of Local 9 in Toledo. Prior to his election as international president, he served as a regional vice president.

Roman's term of office is for two years. The union has approximately 40,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Reiser declined to seek another term in view of the union's mandatory retirement age of 65. He will reach that age in January. Until then, Reiser will serve as president-emeritus.

Re-elected to his fifth term as international vice president was Wayne Yarman. Joseph Stanzione was re-elected to a third term as secretary-treasurer.

Sam Saloum, Joe Shockley and James Perna were elected regional vice presidents.

District presidents elected were Patrick Logsdon, Jack Farmer, Jack Miles, W. D. Hobbs, Jesse Daugherty and Jean Gariepy.

OPEIU Officer Howard Hicks Dies at 61

J. Howard Hicks, secretary-treasurer of the Office & Professional Employes died in Miami at the age of 61 while on a union assignment. He suffered a cerebral hemorrhage.

Hicks, who held his post since the OPEIU was chartered in 1945, was enroute to his Arlington, Va., home from a meeting in Bogota, Colombia, of the Inter-American Regional Organization of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes. He was stricken while changing planes at the Miami airport.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland joined in a telegram of condolence to his widow, Helen, and their two daughters.

"He well and truly served the workers who repeatedly elected him as one of their leaders, and he just as faithfully served the entire labor movement," Meany and Kirkland said. "He will be sorely missed."

Hicks began his labor career as a member of what is now OPEIU Local 11 in his native Portland, Ore., in 1937. The following year, he was elected full-time secretary-treasurer and business representative, positions he held until 1942.

In 1942, at the founding convention of the International Council of Office Employes Unions, the forerunner to OPEIU, he was elected president. He held the position for three years until OPEIU was chartered, at which time he was elected secretary-treasurer.

OPEIU President Howard Coughlin termed Hicks "a dedicated pioneer in the cause of white collar unionism."

GLASS & CERAMICS WORKERS retiring president Ralph Reiser, left, hands a new gavel to his successor, Joseph Roman, who was elected in a referendum vote.

Usery Hits at Stalling In Federal Negotiations

Santa Fe, N.M.—Some 400,000 workers who belong to federal employe unions but have been denied a first contract constitute a "potentially explosive situation" and one government official said he intends to do something about it.

W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, pledged that the service will do everything in its power to get contracts for the 400,000 who "stand in limbo with no contracts." He spoke to the convention of the Association of Labor Mediation Agencies.

Of the 2.5 million federal employes, Usery said, 2 million are eligible for union representation and 55 percent of those are working in units that have been certified as being represented exclusively by one of a number of unions.

"There are more than 3,400 certified units," Usery said. "To our chagrin, 1,300 of those units stand in limbo with no contracts."

Usery blamed seemingly interminable delays in the process of signing a first contract. As an example, an Air Force base in the Southwest recently got its first contract signed seven years after the unit was certified and 18 months after negotiations started, Usery said.

"We have been warned several times of the potentially explosive nature of the situation. We have seen a strike of the postal workers, a sickout by air traffic controllers, a strike at the Government Printing Office," Usery said.

"We at the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service are launching an all-out campaign to bring initial contracts to those 400,000 government employes," Usery said. He will start with "persuasion" but "we may have to resort to a blunt instrument."

Usery said delays were numerous even before negotiations begin for an initial contract.

"Here is a not unusual sequence: the parties meet to establish ground rules; they disagree; a federal mediator is called in; the union requests the Federal Services Impasses Panel; the agency says the issue is non-negotiable; the Federal Labor Relations Council determines the issue is negotiable; the impasses panel takes jurisdiction and recommends a solution," Usery said.

"Then a settlement is reached—not on a contract, mind you, but just on the ground rules for negotiations."

And that, said Usery, is how it took seven years to get started on the one and a half years of negotiations before a contract was reached at the Air Force base.

Frieda S. Miller Dies, Led Women's Bureau

New York—Frieda S. Miller, who was director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau from 1944 to 1953, died here at the age of 83. Previously she had been state labor commissioner in New York.

Earlier, Miss Miller had been active in workers education and the Women's Trade Union League. She also was on the U.S. delegation at a number of sessions of the International Labor Organization.

Jackson Cites Blunders:

Higher Food Costs Tied to Grain Deal

Mismanagement by the Nixon Administration during the 1972 Russian wheat and grain deal is the major cause of recent sharp increases in the price of domestic meats, dairy products, bread and other commodities, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) charged.

Jackson said government "blunders" in the transaction have cost American food-buyers $1 billion.

Jackson is chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee which is looking into the Soviet wheat deal to see whether Agriculture Dept. mismanagement led to the sale of more U.S. wheat and feed grains than the country could spare.

The subcommittee also is examining whether secrecy involved in the deal gave unfair benefits to "insiders" among the participating grain companies.

The Washington senator charged the Agriculture Dept. withheld details of the massive 1972 sale from farmers who sold their grain while market prices were low.

The department "kept this information secret . . . while issuing misleading reports" on overseas grain supplies and the anticipated domestic surplus," Jackson said. He charged the Agriculture Dept. was "too cozy" with the grain companies, conducted the transaction in a veil of secrecy, and never should have paid the $300 million in export subsidies.

It is estimated the Russians bought 11 million tons of wheat—one-fourth of the nation's crop—and 19 million tons of grains of all kinds worth a total of $1.1 billion. When the magnitude of the Russian purchase leaked out, domestic prices soared. By last May, they had nearly doubled, to more than $3 a bushel.

Jackson called the price increases triggered by the sale "the most tragic aspect" of the trade.

Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, testifying before a House subcommittee last year, said that no one in his department knew before the sale "just how much the Russians would buy." The exporters, he said, did not tell the Agriculture Dept. of the impending sale.

However, Bernard Steinweg, a senior vice president of Continental Grain Co., which made nearly half of the sales to the Soviets, has given the Jackson subcommittee conflicting testimony. He said he gave Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carroll G. Brunthaver the details of the sale before it was consummated, including its size.

Administrator Alex C. Caldwell of the Commodity Exchange Authority told the panel that Continental deliberately filed misleading reports with the CEA to keep its part in the Soviet grain deal a secret.

Caldwell told the subcommittee he had information that Continental "did not want to put these Russian sales on the books for fear that the information would be leaked to other grain firms. We have evidence that Continental willfully filed inaccurate reports."

Earlier this month, a General Accounting Office report concluded that high Agriculture Dept. officials had mismanaged the transaction.

Mortgage Trust Funds Surpass $50 Million

The AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust, which has been channeling funds into essential housing construction projects for the past several years, topped the $50-million mark six months ahead of schedule.

Increased participation in the MIT by federation affiliates boosted the fund level to nearly $52 million as of July 1, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director John Evans reported.

The mortgage trust grew by more than $22 million in the past 18 months, surpassing its projected growth rate. It was expected to hit the $50-million level next Jan. 1, Evans said.

The Securities & Exchange Commission recently authorized the MIT to increase participation in the trust from $50 million to $100 million. Based on the current growth rate, Evans said the MIT participation should reach the $100 million level in January 1977.

Established in 1964, the MIT is a service for AFL-CIO affiliates and labor-management funds providing federally insured investments in construction loans and mortgages.

Besides offering security and a reasonably high yield on investments, Evans stressed that the MIT spurs housing construction and helps create more union jobs since all project contractors have agreements with AFL-CIO affiliates.

During the past year, Evans said, the construction of 5,000 housing units was started or completed through MIT financing programs.

Most of the MIT projects involve multi-family units and the loans are limited to federally insured or guaranteed mortgages. MIT loans in recent years have financed building jobs in California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Vermont and Virginia.

Participating in the investment trust are 41 international and national unions, 31 locals, 19 district councils, six state federations, four central bodies and three building trades councils.

Evans noted that the AFL-CIO staff retirement and general funds are also investors in the trust.

The yield on MIT investments averaged about 8 percent in the past year for new investors — a higher return than many pension funds are receiving on other investments, Evans pointed out.

Kircher Heads Hotel Union's Capital Office

William L. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization since 1965, will head the Washington office of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes on Aug. 1.

In his new post as administrative assistant to union President Edward T. Hanley, Kircher will handle a number of key assignments in the area of legislation, political action and relations with government agencies.

Kircher joined the AFL-CIO in 1955 as assistant director in the Dept. of Organization and served in the Cincinnati area as assistant regional director of the AFL-CIO for eight years before returning to Washington and his appointment to the top organizing post.

He had previously served as an Auto Workers representative, and handled assignments in the aircraft division, wage stabilization and education for the UAW. A graduate of Ohio University, he worked as a newspaperman before service in a defense plant and a post in UAW Local 647 in Cincinnati.

In 1967 he was appointed to a nine-year term as a trustee of the university. He has served on a large number of Cincinnati civic and civil rights organizations.

As director of organization, Kircher developed training and publications programs for organizers of AFL-CIO affiliates and has worked out a series of cooperative organizing campaigns. He has played a major role in the organization efforts of the Farm Workers union and has worked to bring new professionals and technicians into the trade union movement.

Biemiller Charges:

Key Programs Fall To Revenue 'Hoax'

(Continued from Page 1)

the high-hat suburbs; from those who support strong, effective labor standards and civil rights protection to those who want to weaken these standards."

Instead of giving the state and local governments more money, Biemiller said the Administration has launched an attack against established categorical grant programs.

He termed "the new federalism" and revenue sharing "code words for a massive attack against social programs that contribute to human welfare and dignity."

Organized labor is not willing to stand silent while the hopes and futures of millions of Americans are wiped out by governmental indifference, Biemiller said. "The AFL-CIO is determined — and I am confident the Urban League is determined — to repulse this attack," he stressed. "We are not just fighting a holding action. We intend to press on for social and economic justice for all Americans."

He noted that the federation has fought measures for "no-strings" distribution of federal money since 1965, when they were first proposed.

"We have repeatedly pointed out that 'no-strings' general revenue sharing would not add one federal penny to the money available to the states and local communities," Biemiller declared.

"With no requirement for priority targets," he said, "revenue sharing money can go to reducing a rich man's property taxes while the poor families continue to be shortchanged on basic education, health, welfare, housing and employment."

Urban League Director Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., charged in his keynote address that national priorities are being ignored by turning over local control to federal programs.

He also challenged the governmental complacency that accepts a full employment definition leaving over 4 million persons out of work.

Even the official employment statistics, Jordan declared, do not count the millions of people who have given up hope in finding a job or who are working part time because they cannot find full-time work.

"The effect of revenue sharing on white people is likely to be harmful," Jordan said, but "for black people it promises to be devastating."

Biemiller said the federal government must exercise the responsibility for national problems; the states cannot.

He pointed out that unemployment, equal opportunity, housing, health care, pollution and crime are problems nationwide in scope and impact.

"These problems are not confined by the boundaries of the 50 states and 80,000 local government units. They require national leadership with federal programs and federal financial support."

"It's bad enough that revenue sharing means less money for urban problems. It's even worse that whatever money does become available is going to be passed out without adequate labor protections and anti-discrimination requirements.

"Regulations and guidelines written on paper don't mean a damn unless there is a capacity and a willingness in the national government to enforce these requirements," Biemiller stressed.

"Unfortunately, this kind of leadership is utterly lacking in the Nixon Administration."

REVENUE SHARING is a "cruel, callous hoax" that is strangling the vital social programs labor and civil rights groups worked so hard to launch in the 1960s, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the National Urban League's 63rd annual conference in Washington.

Farm Workers Vote Grape Strike Approval

Delano, Calif.—More than 2,000 farm workers have voted strike authorization if United Farm Workers contracts with 29 Delano area grape growers are not renewed.

The contracts, which expire July 29, cover about 40 percent of all table grapes grown in California. Three years ago the growers signed historic three-year contracts that marked an end to five years of strike and boycott.

Jerry Cohen, UFW general counsel, reported that negotiations are continuing. He said the union has offered the basic proposal signed by two grape growers in the Coachella Valley. "They want to negotiate away some of the things we worked five years to get," he said, including the hiring provisions.

The farm workers' solidarity was evident throughout the San Joaquin Valley during the week. There were more than 1,700 arrests in Kern, Tulare and Fresno counties as workers challenged injunctions labeled "unjust and unconstitutional" by UFW Director Cesar Chavez.

The injunctions were obtained by growers who have already signed with the Teamsters. They limit the use of bull horns to one hour and require that pickets must be at least 100 feet apart. The jails were filled far above their capacity and prisoners found themselves without beds of mattresses and without the most elementary facilities.

In the Fresno jail the UFW charged that nine prisoners were beaten by deputies with clubs and hoses.

The nine men had been placed in a maximum security cell. When non-farm worker prisoners in an adjoining cell started a fire, deputies soaked all the prisoners with hoses and then forced them to run the gantlet, Chavez charged.

Chavez sent a telegram to U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson asking for an investigation of events at the Fresno jail and of the prisoners at the jails of the three counties.

Iowa Beef Locks Out Meat Union

Dakota City, Neb.—Some 2,000 Meat Cutters remained locked out of the giant Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., plant here as efforts by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to reopen the plant proved unavailing.

FM&CS Director W. J. Usery, Jr., met with both sides in the labor-management dispute for four hours, and reported no movement in positions. The meeting was recessed indefinitely.

The company closed the plant on July 12 after the union announced its intention to terminate its contract. The dispute, mainly over wages, previously had gone to fact finding. Iowa Beef, a major U.S. meat processing firm, was struck for 7½ months in 1969-70 when the Meat Cutters sought their first contract with the firm.

Meanwhile, the union formally opened talks in Chicago with the Big 3 of the meatpacking industry —Swift, Armour and Wilson. The firms, whose contracts with the union expire on Aug. 31, employ a total of about 28,000 workers.

Postal Unions Ratify, Sign New Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

percent to 65 percent of premiums. Involuntary overtime will be substantially curbed and the present no-layoff guarantee will be continued.

Two of the unions—the American Postal Workers Union and the Letter Carriers—conducted mail referendum votes on ratification.

The APWU tally was 82.8 percent for ratification—119,922 to 21,958. About 57 percent of the members returned their ballots.

The Letter Carriers voted 69.2 percent to ratify the contract—93,216 to 41,454. Ballots were returned by about 75 percent of the members.

Opposition to the contract appeared to be largely based on the fact that the unions were unable to obtain area wage differentials for cities where living costs are highest.

The Mail Handlers division of the Laborers does not have a requirement for membership ratification, but the union nevertheless submitted the contract to local membership meetings.

The fourth union, the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers, reported approval by its state officers who make up the organization's ratifying body.

The new agreement also makes permanent the $166 temporary cost-of-living raise postal employes received last year.

The two chief negotiators, Bernard Cushman for the four unions and Assistant Postmaster General Darrell Brown, said in a joint statement that the contract should lead to "continuing improvement in the efficiency of postal service for the American people."

Air Canada Settles After Roving Strike

Montreal, Canada—The Machinists' rotating strike against Air Canada has ended with ratification of a new contract providing an 8 percent wage increase this year, plus an additional $10 a month for top classifications, and 8 percent next year. The pact also contains numerous fringe benefit improvements.

During the 17 days of the walkout, IAM members struck each of the carrier's 30 stations in rotation. The result was that no union member lost more than three days' earnings. No strike lasted more than 24 hours, and no station was shut more than three times.

An eight-man central strike committee here picked each day's targets no more than six hours in advance. The targets were passed to regional strike committees in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver which, in turn, passed the assignments on to the stations affected.

HRDI, Metal Trades Dept. Launch Job Search for Displaced Workers

A special job placement service has been set up by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute and the Metal Trades Dept. for workers facing layoffs in the closing of Navy facilities in Boston and Philadelphia.

Operations at the Boston Naval Shipyard and the Philadelphia Naval Air Engineering Center are being phased out by the Defense Dept. Both facilities are scheduled for shutdown by Dec. 31, 1974.

The closing will affect more than 6,400 civilian jobs in Boston and 2,250 in Philadelphia.

The HRDI-Metal Trades job placement service will focus on locating openings for the blue-collar workers at other government installations and in private industry. Many of the blue-collar employes affected by the shutdowns are members of unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Dept.

Area councils of the Metal Trades Dept. and affiliates are cooperating in programs to relocate some of the affected workers at jobs in naval shipyards at Norfolk, Va., and Portsmouth, N.H., where employment ceilings are being raised.

However, a number of workers who qualify for early retirement under a new federal law have gone on pension rather than shifting to other locations, Charles Bradford, assistant director of HRDI, reported.

Additional efforts are being made to find jobs in private industry for the affected naval yard workers who choose not to relocate to other military installations, Bradford said.

HRDI is also assisting other civilian workers who have lost their jobs because of military base closings around the country. HRDI has 50 offices across the nation available for job placement services.

The Pentagon recently reported that it has closed 191 bases in the United States and 235 abroad since the Nixon Administration took office.

Although there have been more base closings overseas, more civilian jobs have been lost in the United States. The Pentagon said that while 154,000 U.S. jobs were wiped out, only 41,000 were lost overseas.

Consumer Federation Director to Leave

Milwaukee — Erma Angevine, executive director of Consumer Federation of America since its formation in 1968, announced her resignation at the end of the federation's annual meeting here. A successor is expected to be named at the October meeting of the organization's board of directors.

Affiliates Advised On Colorado Action

The AFL-CIO has advised all affiliates not to recognize in any way, including paying per capita, the Colorado Labor Council AFL-CIO.

The action taken by AFL-CIO President George Meany resulted from the continued, repeated refusal of the officers of the Colorado Labor Council to obey the AFL-CIO Constitution and recognize the trusteeship earlier imposed, despite the unanimous action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council sustaining that trusteeship.

Revenue Sharing Hoax

THE LABOR MOVEMENT and the civil rights movement share a vital interest in setting the record straight on revenue sharing.

Our mutual concern for human welfare and human dignity makes it imperative to expose and to stop the cruel, callous hoax that is revenue sharing.

It is the people—working people, unemployed people, city people, minority people, poor people, low- and middle-income people—who have been shortchanged, bypassed, and ignored by revenue sharing.

The Nixon Administration touts revenue sharing as a way to strengthen state and local government by giving them more control over more federal money.

This is little more than the old "states' rights" slogans and policies we fought against together in the past. The so-called "New Federalism" is a thinly disguised effort to turn back the clock on social progress in America.

The basic issue is human welfare and human dignity. That was the issue when we opposed "states' rights," and it is the issue today as we oppose revenue sharing.

Bitter experience shows very clearly that revenue sharing redistributes federal money from those who have little to those who have much; from the inner city to the high-hat suburbs; from those who support strong, effective labor standards and civil rights protection to those who want to weaken these standards.

Revenue sharing was merchandised—like so much deodorant—in such an alluring political package last year that Congress passed the so-called "general revenue sharing" bill. It's hard to say "No" to Santa Claus.

The AFL-CIO opposed this legislation. When we saw that congressional approval was inevitable, we tried to get improvements into the bill. Regrettably, we had very little success.

Governors and local officials truly believed they were going to receive a general revenue sharing bonanza of $30 billion over a five-year period. It's no wonder they put the heat on Congress to approve what they were told would be additional revenue—revenue to reduce taxes and improve services. They were looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow—more than $5 billion in 1972.

Many of these state and local officials now realize their revenue sharing pot is full of "fools' gold."

We have repeatedly pointed out that "no-strings" general revenue sharing money would not add one federal penny to the money available to the states and local communities. With no requirement for priority targets, revenue sharing money can go to reducing a rich man's property taxes while poor families continue to be shortchanged on basic education, health, welfare, housing, and employment.

The labor movement and the civil rights movement share a common interest in getting federal money targeted into priority areas of human need. We have a common interest in making sure that federal civil rights guarantees and federal fair labor practices requirements are properly and fully enforced in projects and programs supported by federal money.

—From an address by Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, to the National Urban League's 63rd annual conference in Washington.

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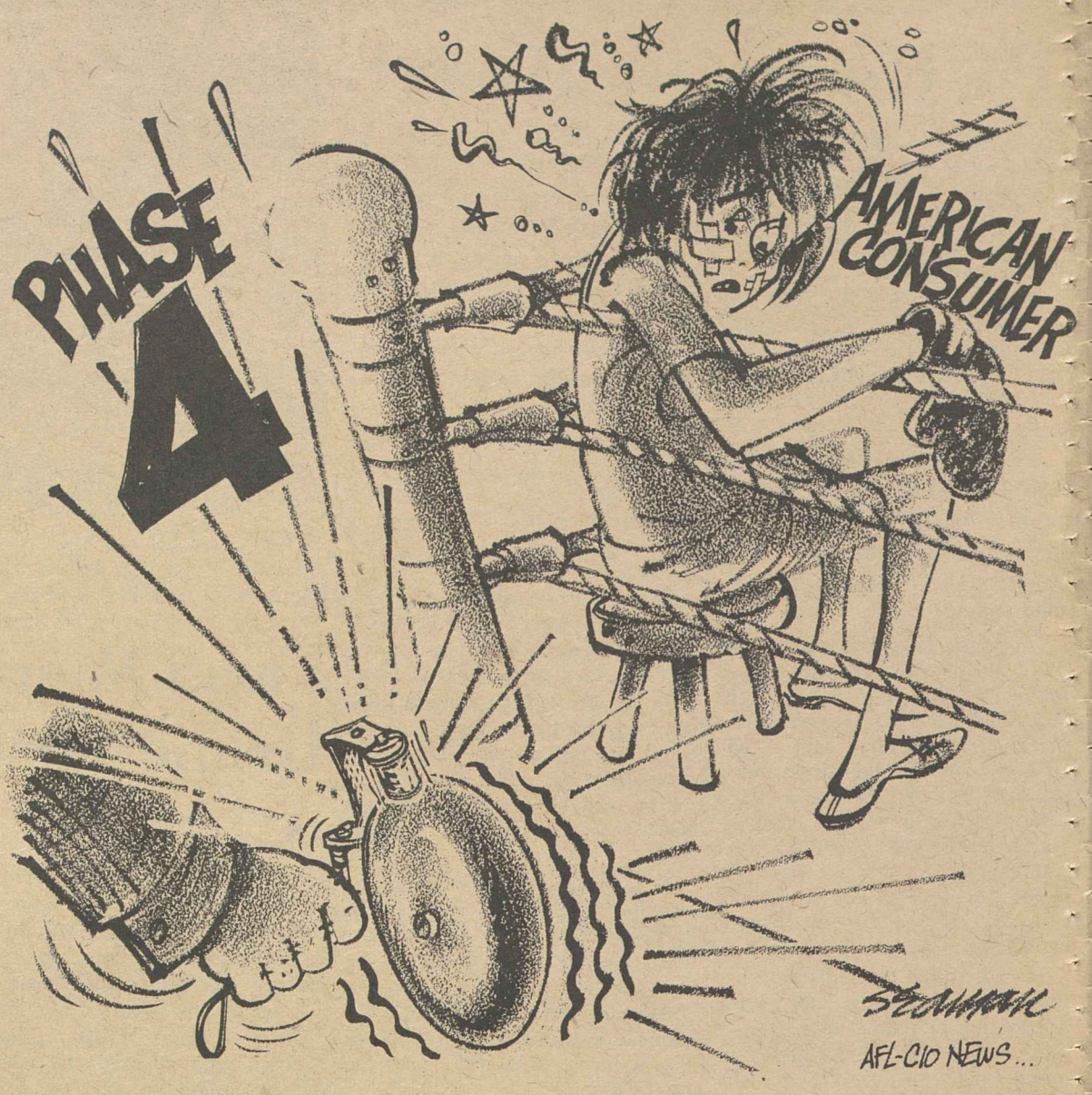


A Word Edgewise:

Constitution Held No Barrier To Subpoena of a President

By John P. Roche

AS THE AUTHOR of the essay in the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences on the separation of powers in American constitutional law, I have been getting a number of calls concerning the intricacies of the Watergate hearings. Most inquiries are in the realm of witchcraft and divination, e.g., "What would James Madison think?" or "Did the Framers believe the President could be forced to testify?"

The difficulty with this type of question is, first, we don't know whether the Framers thought about the problem at all. Second, if they did, we have yet to invent a machine that will read the minds of the dead.

When it comes to the question of whether the Framers felt the President could be hauled by compulsory process before a congressional investigating committee, you have to realize, for openers, that the congressional investigating committee had not been invented. It was first employed in 1792 to explore the destruction of Gen. Arthur St. Clair's army by the Indians of the Northwest Territory.

This House committee asked President Washington for relevant War Dept. documents, and he then called one of his first "Cabinet" meetings. (The Cabinet was in the process of being invented.) The reason? Washington, who had chaired the Constitutional Convention, hadn't the foggiest notion as to how to respond.

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, far from taking the high ground of the separation of powers, asked for time as they "wished to think and inquire." Two days later they returned and, in the great American tradition, put the monkey on the President's back: Washington was told to use his discretion.

History, then, doesn't tell us much. Later on, in the Burr case, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that President Jefferson was subject to compulsory service, that he was not a king; but in his usual shrewd fashion Marshall avoided an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation. In short, the best answer I can provide on the attitude of the Framers is that they would expect their descendants to use their own common sense.

Let us therefore look at the matter in common sense terms. Is the President of the United States subject to compulsory process, that is to being subpoenaed by a court or a congressional committee? In certain types of cases the answer is certainly "Yes."

For example, if the President were a witness to a struggle between a Secret Service man and a would-be assassin, he could surely be compelled by a grand jury to give his evidence (in the unlikely event he did not volunteer). On the other hand, if he were subpoenaed by the Senate Armed Services Committee to testify on the latest breakthroughs in nuclear weaponry, I think he would be justified in refusing.

SIMILARLY IN INSTANCES where the President, say by impounding funds, blatantly rejects the will of Congress on policy grounds, I see no reason why he could not be compelled by mandamus to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

If he resists Congress on constitutional grounds, the issue should go to the courts for adjudication. In other words, I do not believe that impeachment is the sole way of coping with a contumacious President.

Back to Watergate. The Ervin committee is not digging into nuclear secrets, but into felonies committed in the President's name. If Mr. Nixon is wise, he will testify voluntarily. If he is unwise, I see no constitutional objection to a subpoena addressed to 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

Of course there could be a lunatic scenario in which he refuses, is sentenced for contempt, and then pardons himself—but that would probably bring the Founding Fathers roaring from their graves. We know little of their specific views, but of one thing we can be sure: that superbly talented generation assumed the nation would never be governed by legalistic loonies.

Victory at Oneita:

'The Union Has Won the Strike' – – They Embraced, Some Cried

The following article on the settlement of the Oneita strike by Michael Pollack, editor of Textile Labor, appears in the July-August issue of the Textile Workers Union of America magazine.

Andrews, S.C.—The afternoon of July 11 was like so many other summer days in this small southern mill town. The sullen heat had left the streets barren of people with the exception of young children who wheeled their bicycles up and down the narrow tree-lined streets with soft-drink cans raised to their lips. Dogs lay stretched out motionless on the grass as the sun beat down mercilessly on the patches of corn and tobacco that dotted the area.

Then at 5:30 p.m. it happened. People came in waves down Rosemary Street. They were young and old and in-between and as they passed on the street they waved and shouted and embraced. They were 600 Oneita strikers and they were on their way to the birth of a union in Andrews, S.C.

A meeting had been called by the Textile Workers Union of America to discuss new developments in the six-month old dispute and as the strikers filed through the doorway of the meeting hall they sang union songs and shouted union slogans.

An infant rested in his mother's arms and on his diaper was a button which proclaimed "All the Way with TWUA."

Although there were many chairs available the strikers did not seem to want to sit. They were too charged with the energy of battle, of anticipation, to be confined to the area of a chair. The meeting hall was soon packed solidly with strikers and the overflow spilled out the door and onto the street.

Finally, Ted Benton, a TWUA representative and the strike coordinator, raised his hands and asked for quiet as the meeting was to begin with a prayer.

"Thank you Lord for your help in seeing us through these trying days," Carrie Belle Nelson, an Oneita striker, intoned, "and we pray that you will replenish us and keep us strong in the days that lie ahead."

Scott Hoyman, the union's southern regional director, then rose and made his way to the rostrum. It was very hot now in the meeting hall and the small children who sat on their mother's laps had become restless and began to squirm.

There was no air conditioning, only an electric exhaust fan that made so much noise that it had to be turned off so the people could hear. Hundreds of hands waved improvised fans in an effort to circulate some air through the jam-packed hall.

Hoyman now looked out over the crowd of strikers. Perspiration trailed down their faces and circles of water had begun to appear on their clothing.

Hoyman began his remarks with the six words that the strikers had been waiting to hear: "The union has won the strike." The strikers rose from their chairs and thrust their arms toward the ceiling. They embraced each other, they laughed, some cried and a few were stunned and remained rooted to their chairs. Young children smiled at their mothers and their mothers smiled back. The victory had been won.

The union's southern director now asked for quiet and began to read the provisions of the contract. There was to be a wage increase, a pension plan, seniority provisions and grievance procedures, and as Hoyman read on the strikers looked at each other and smiled. Now they had rights.

It took an hour-and-a-half to finish reading all of the provisions of the contract and when Hoyman concluded, Benton rose to take a vote on the new agreement.

"Will all those in favor of this contract please stand," Benton said, and at these words all of the strikers rose as one. Flossie Gibson, the composer of a song, "Contract, Contract," that the strikers had sung throughout the dispute now came to the front of the room.

She sang the song again to the accompaniment of 600 pairs of hands but this time the lyrics were slightly different. "Contract, Contract, what we want is a contract, contract," had now been changed to "Contract, Contract, what we got is a Contract, Contract."

THE NEXT DAY, a group of Oneita workers sat talking at strike headquarters, which had been renamed "Victory Headquarters."

One of the workers looked up at the bulletin board upon which was pinned the picket duty list for Wednesday, July 11, and remarked, "Well, I guess we won't need that anymore. Might as well go over to the plant now and tell them that I'll be ready to work Monday."

He rose from his chair and was already half way out the door when another worker asked, "Well, how will you feel when you go back into the plant on Monday."

The other man turned, smiled and said softly, "Proud, Man, Proud," and went out the door.

60 Years of State Neglect:

Federal Job-Injury Standards Urged to End Jumble of Laws

SIXTY YEARS of state neglect has left the nation's workmen's compensation system a jumble of 50 different programs, few of which even approach decent income protection for workers killed or injured on the job.

That assessment was made by AFL-CIO social insurance expert James O'Brien, a member of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, which has urged sweeping changes of the outdated system.

Recommendations spelled out by the commission after a year-long study are contained in measures recently introduced by Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), and Representatives Carl Perkins (D-Ky.) and Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.).

O'Brien said that Congress now has the best chance ever to pull the programs together, establish uniform minimum standards of eligibility and benefits, and bring workmen's compensation up to the par set when the system was started at the turn of the century.

But he urged Congress to reject the commission's recommendation to give the states three more years to bring their programs up to the measure of federal standards.

"Every deficiency found by the commission . . . is the direct result of the inability or unwillingness of the states" to improve and modernize their systems, he declared, stressing that there is little chance the states will act now, having already failed to meet that responsibility for six decades. O'Brien was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference.

O'Brien rejected the claim made by some employer groups and segments of the insurance industry that reshaping workmen's compensation to meet the realistic needs of today's modern industrialized society would be a heavy expense for employers.

Employers now spend more on coffee breaks than they do for the insurance that protects them against lawsuits arising out of on-the-job deaths and injuries, he declared, adding, "The states have done an excellent job of protecting the employers, but have done a very poor job of protecting the workers and their families."

Reporters questioning O'Brien were Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Donald Finley, United Press International. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

REMEMBER Carl Sandburg's poem, Chicago?

"Hog Butcher for the World, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight Handler."

Chicago, still a "husky, sprawling city," no longer lays claim to such a grandiose role but almost all references to the massive "city with the big shoulders" have a point in an evaluation of the current food product crisis which we are facing.

There is the scarcity of livestock at a time when there is a high demand for meat products. Wheat and other food grains, too, are in short supply. And one of the factors in the farm price inflation, the massive Soviet grain deal, was fouled up in part because of the inability of the railroads to deliver the wheat to shipping centers.

Until this year the United States has never experienced actual food shortages during a relatively peaceful era. And at a time when the price of food is soaring, uncontrolled prices loom as a real possibility.

The problem, as the Administration often likes to point out, is not just at home but world-wide. The Soviet Union and India, especially, have had poor years in agriculture.

What is perplexing is that the Administration, particularly the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, was not more aware of the world food situation and the great demand for U.S. food products.

A total of 440 million bushels of wheat, about one-fourth of the U.S. wheat crop, was sold to the Soviet Union during a two-month period last year and the Agriculture Dept. was caught flat-footed. The farmers sold their grain at a low price at the time the market price was rising. They profited little but the big grain exporters profited handsomely.

Soybeans, widely used in livestock production, is another factor in the food price spiral. In one year it soared from $3.54 to $10.80 per bushel. Corn and other grain prices have moved up but not so dramatically.

THE IMPACT on the production of hogs, steers, lamb and poultry has been severe not only in terms of spiraling prices but also in lower output and increased scarcity.

Yet, with all this, the demand for U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1973 set a new record for the fourth consecutive year.

The most dramatic growth in U.S. farm exports in the last decade has been in the Far East. Here, sales to the seven largest markets tripled between 1962 and 1972 to $2.25 billion.

Of the $3.5 billion worth of U.S. commodities shipped to Western Europe in 1972, soybean exports alone were valued at $834 million and feed grains at $612 million.

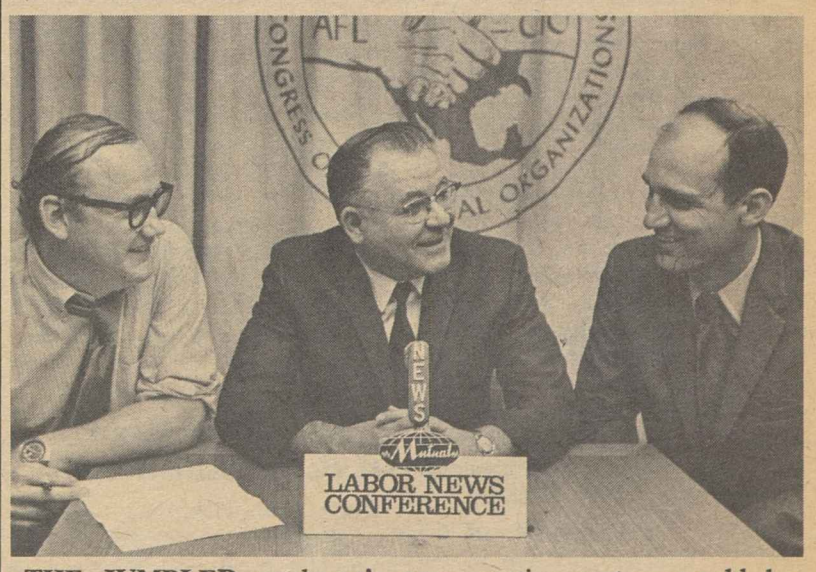
Farm exports to Latin America rose from $510 million in 1965 to over $1 billion in fiscal 1973. Farm exports to Africa reached $350 million this year and the Middle East $320 million.

Farm trade with the Communist countries rose dramatically to about $2 billion or a five-fold increase from the previous year. Both the USSR and China want and need our farm products.

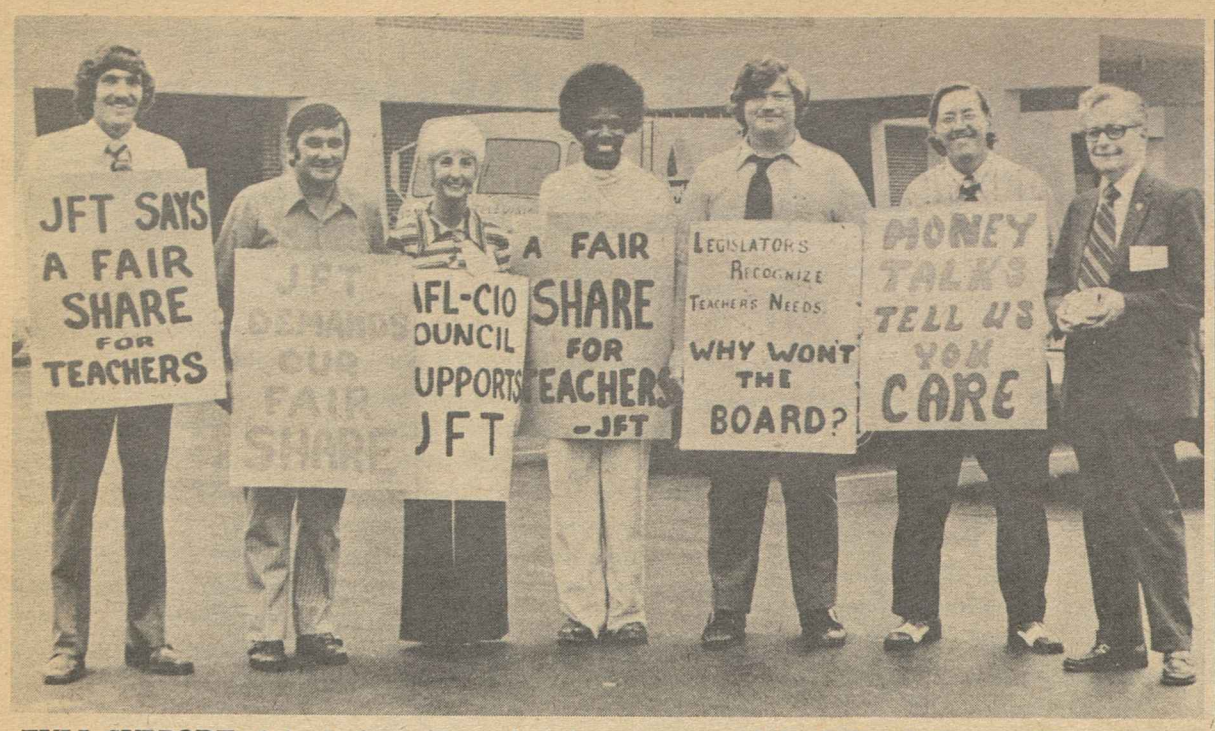
Most economists recognized that U.S. farm products more and more can and should play a key role in our world trade stance. But there are pitfalls. The current crisis in the domestic food market is one, of course. Another is the resulting low-wage imports that dramatically undercut American jobs.

Certainly there should be a more carefully planned pattern for U.S. trade that will put our trade balance back in the black and yet protect this country's citizens' interests.

Then we can look at Sandburg's description of Chicago—hog butcher of the world—with renewed pride and confidence. A hungry world needs our products.



THE JUMBLED workmen's compensation system would be pulled together into a modern, effective program if Congress enacts the sweeping changes urged by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, James O'Brien, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning the AFL-CIO assistant social security director were Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is broadcast on Mutual radio.



FULL SUPPORT of the Jacksonville trade union movement helped Duval County, Fla., teachers win their "first real raise" in three years. Members of more than 15 Jacksonville AFL-CIO unions joined the Jacksonville Federation of Teachers in picketing the school board.

Oil Import Guarantees Pressed for U.S. Ships

Seattle—Legislation requiring that a portion of all of the nation's oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag ships is "absolutely necessary to our economic well-being and our national security," AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. Administrator O. William Moody, Jr., said here.

Moody told a conference sponsored by the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration that less than 5 percent of U.S. petroleum imports are now carried on American ships, and that the nation's need for such imports grows daily.

"We know of no other nation dependent upon the world's sealanes as we are for our very survival which would tolerate the stance we have taken with regard to the importation of oil and other critical material," he said.

Moody said an immediate benefit of the legislation now being considered by Congress would be the generation of more than 100,000 man-years of ship construction. By 1980, at least another 100,000 man-years of ship construction will be needed, he said.

"In addition, thousands of jobs will be created in industries allied to shipbuilding, such as, for example, steel and electronics," Moody noted. "On board ships, even with the reduced crew sizes of modern American-flag ships, the bill would create 1,500 new jobs almost immediately and thousands more by 1980."

Enactment of the legislation also would strengthen U.S. national security, and reduce the nation's balance-of-payments outflow, he said.

"However, if legislation such as this is not enacted," Moody warned, "the American-flag tanker fleet will be driven out of existence, and the American consumer will be at the mercy of foreign shippers."

In a related matter, Moody told a joint session of the Senate Commerce, Interior and Public Works Committees the creation of superports off the nation's coasts is a "first priority if the present and ever increasing petroleum shortage facing the United States is to be overcome."

The committees are holding public hearings on a bill to authorize construction of deepwater port facilities.

Moody testified that giant tankers with capacities of 200,000 to 300,000 deadweight tons will become the standard vessel in large-scale world trade movements by the end of this decade. But, he noted, there are no East or Gulf Coast ports that can handle such supertankers.

These tankers are going to continue to be built, Moody said, and they will need facilities where they can discharge cargo. The best solution to the situation is to build a number of deepwater terminals off the coasts of the United States, he said, in expressing the Maritime Trades Dept.'s support of the Senate bill.

A. F. Hartung Dies, Headed Woodworkers

Portland, Ore.—A. F. Hartung, former president of the Woodworkers, died here at the age of 76 after he suffered a stroke. Hartung was first elected president of the union in 1951 and held the office until his retirement in 1967.

He was born in Wisconsin, began working as a logger in the Pacific Northwest at age 15, and joined the International Workers of the World, which was active in logging camps. In 1933, he became a president of an AFL federal local union in Vernonia, Ore., and in 1937 was a delegate to the founding convention of the Woodworkers. He served as first vice president before his election as president.

Hartung was a member of the lumber production division of the War Labor Board during World War II and served as the CIO regional director for Oregon.

He remained active after retirement and served on the statewide committee to support National Health Security legislation. He is survived by his wife, Nina.

Klein Named Head Of Rutgers Institute

New Brunswick, N.J.—Rutgers University has announced the appointment of Robert R. Klein as director of its Institute of Management & Labor Relations. Klein will continue to serve as an assistant dean in the university's Extension Division. He will succeed Dr. Harry F. Stark, who will continue with the institute as a research professor.

White House Hears From Real Plumber

A working plumber doesn't take kindly to the White House designation of a group involved in break-ins and "bugging" operations as the Plumbers.

In a letter to the editor that appeared in the Washington, D.C., Star-News, Michael A. Collins of Plumbers Local 5 wrote:

"I would like to remind this Administration that leaks are repaired by plumbers with the dextrous use of wrenches and torches, not by electronics or other felonious means."

Action Urged On National Fire Control

Passage of the Fire Prevention & Control bill "is vitally necessary to the cause of better fire protection for the communities of the nation and for the greater safety and effectiveness of fire fighters in their line of duty," Fire Fighters President W. Howard McClennan testified.

He told a House subcommittee that the legislation introduced by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) and Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) "would help us to make up in part for lost time—tragically lost time, which has robbed us needlessly of lives and property."

Speaking on behalf of the union's 165,000 members and as vice chairman of the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control, McClennan described the commission's recommendations, which are embodied in the legislation, as "a reasonable and responsible set of guidelines for achieving constructive action to cut the loss of life and of property that our country suffers each year."

The legislation's proposal that a National Fire Academy be established, McClennan continued, is "more than any other single device, the best way of helping fire fighters do their job more effectively."

McClennan said the academy could provide advanced professional training to fire fighters, provide fire departments with quick access to research results, and stimulate the exchange of information and experience among departments, research organizations and public bodies.

"The need is so urgent that it would be seriously destructive of fire fighter morale if legislative action is not forthcoming," McClennan declared.

Lags Behind Promises:

Shortcomings Cited In Revenue Sharing

The general revenue sharing program of the Nixon Administration is only nine months old. Yet it is already apparent that the direst predictions are proving accurate, AFL-CIO economist Arnold Cantor declares in the July issue of the American Federationist.

"Revenue sharing, at best, represents a stop-gap measure which promises infinitely more than it can deliver," Cantor notes in the AFL-CIO magazine.

Under the five-year, $30 billion program, the federal government gives the states and more than 37,000 local units of government direct money grants to spend as they see fit. President Nixon hailed the legislation last October as part of a "new American revolution—a peaceful revolution in which power is turned back to the people."

The Administration labels its current fiscal and monetary program the "New Federalism." It includes the President's use of the veto, fund impoundments, program reductions and terminations and what Cantor calls the "cruel hoax" of revenue sharing.

While couched nicely in terms of "let local government do it," the program will actually cut out $100 billion for needed projects over the next five years, Cantor charges.

The concept of "states' rights" and all its implications for adversely affecting the health and well-being of our society was once thought dead and buried, and few were mourning its demise, Cantor observes. The "New Federalism" revives it.

"It is reasonable to expect some cyclical swings in social progress depending upon political moods and power structures," he notes.

"But it is shocking to see an explicit commitment to the overturning of a decade of social progress and an ending of a 40-year trend toward a recognition and acceptance of the key role that the federal government must play in the federal, state and local partnership," Cantor says.

Revenue sharing will shortchange the nation's urban areas, he charges. It sacrifices federal standards of performance and bypasses congressional appropriations and oversight functions. And it makes federal civil rights guarantees difficult, if not impossible, to enforce, he declares.

After a decade in which the amount of federal aid to the states and localities was rising at an average annual rate of almost 20 percent, Cantor notes, the aid total planned for fiscal year 1974 is less than the 1973 estimate. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973, the budget calls for program reductions and terminations in the amount of $6.5 billion—for fiscal year 1974, the plan is for cuts of $17 billion.

Administration blueprints show terminations and reductions also are called for in each successive year the general revenue sharing program is in existence.

"If these proposals are adopted, many vital job-creating, public investment programs will be totally dismantled and others will be hamstrung," Cantor asserts. The Administration's program is all the more disturbing because of the "overt and specific attempts to dismantle programs that are essential to the health and well-being of the nation," Cantor says.

"But even more disturbing and foreboding is the fostering of an atmosphere of return to the discredited notion of 'let the states do it.' In the past the states were unable or unwilling to 'do it' and there is little reason to think the future will be any different," the author points out.

Performers Unions Again Elect O'Neal

New York—Frederick O'Neal has been re-elected to a second two-year term as president of the Actors & Artistes, a federation of eight unions with a total membership of more than 70,000.

O'Neal, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and former president of Actors' Equity, was re-elected at the organization's biennial convention here. The convention also re-elected Sanford I. Wolff as executive secretary. Wolff is executive secretary of the New York office of the Television & Radio Artists.

Other officers elected were:

First vice president—Chester Migden, executive secretary of the Screen Actors Guild.

Second vice president—DeLloyd Tibbs, executive secretary of the Guild of Musical Artists.

Third vice president—H. O'Neil Shanks, executive secretary of the Screen Extras Guild.

Fourth vice president—Penny Singleton, executive president of the Guild of Variety Artists.

Fifth vice president—Donald Grody, executive secretary of Actors' Equity.

Treasurer—Harold M. Hoffman, executive secretary of the New York office of the Screen Actors.

Delegates discussed the issues of interchangeability of membership in the eight affiliated unions, and members working in unorganized jurisdictions of sister unions. The convention set up a special committee composed of the executive secretaries of the various affiliates to explore the matter further.

The convention expressed its concern at the importation of foreign artists, particularly those under a new cultural exchange program between Russia and the United States which threatens job losses for American entertainers at home.

A unanimously adopted resolution protested the ousting of the American Ballet Theatre from its regular season at New York's Lincoln Center next summer to accommodate the visiting Kirov Ballet of Leningrad.

"We feel that cultural exchange, while a valuable asset to the national culture, should, under no circumstances, replace an American company," the resolution noted, "since the essence of cultural exchange is supplemental culture, and not the replacement of American culture."

Rollcalls on Farm Safety, Food Stamps

Two of the House votes on amendments to the farm bill were on issues directly affecting labor.

***Column I** shows the 221-177 vote on July 16 deleting from the bill a provision opposed by the AFL-CIO that would have shifted the regulation of pesticides dangerous to farm workers from the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration to the employer-oriented Dept. of Agriculture. Right votes (R) to block the shift were cast by 171 Democrats and 50 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 53 Democrats and 124 Republicans.*

***Column II** is the 213-203 vote on July 19 to bar strikers and their families from receiving food stamps, no matter how great their need. Wrong votes for the ban were cast by 160 Republicans and 53 Democrats. Voting right were 25 Republicans and 178 Democrats.*

Other symbols: A—absent, S—Speaker. Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	A	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	R	W
4. Bevill (D)	R	R
5. Jones (D)	R	R
6. Buchanan (R)	R	W
7. Flowers (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	W	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
4. Conlan (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	R	R
2. Mills (D)	R	A
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	W	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	A	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	A	R
7. Dellums (D)	R	R
8. Stark (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. Ryan (D)	R	W
12. Talcott (R)	A	A
13. Teague (R)	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	A	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R
17. McCloskey (R)	R	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Moorhead (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Rousselot (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	R	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Goldwater (R)	A	W
28. Bell (R)	A	R
29. Danielson (D)	A	A
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	A	W
34. Hanna (D)	A	R
35. Anderson (D)	R	R
36. Ketchum (R)	W	W
37. Burke (D)	R	R
38. Brown (D)	R	R
39. Hinshaw (R)	W	W
40. Wilson, Bob (R)	A	W
41. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
42. Burgener (R)	W	W
43. Veysey (R)	R	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	R	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Steele (R)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	A	R
5. Sarasin (R)	R	W
6. Grasso (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	R	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	R	W
2. Fuqua (D)	R	W
3. Bennett (D)	R	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Gunter (D)	W	W
6. Young (R)	R	W
7. Gibbons (D)	R	W
8. Haley (D)	R	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W
11. Rogers (D)	W	W
12. Burke (R)	A	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	A	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	W	W
2. Mathis (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Young (D)	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	R
8. Stuckey (D)	R	W
9. Landrum (D)	R	W
10. Stephens (D)	R	W
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	R	R
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R
3. Hanrahan (R)	R	W
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R
6. Collier (R)	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Young (R)	R	W
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	R	W
15. Arends (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	R	W
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	R	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	W
22. Shipley (D)	W	R
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Gray (D)	R	A
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	A	A
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	W	R
5. Hillis (R)	R	R
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R
10. Dennis (R)	W	W
11. Hudnut (R)	W	W
IOWA		
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	A	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R
5. Scherle (R)	W	W
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Roy (D)	W	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	R	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	W
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	A	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Treen (R)	A	A
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	R	R
6. Rarick (D)	R	W
7. Breaux (D)	R	R
8. Long (D)	R	R
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Cohen (R)	R	W
MARYLAND		
1. Vacancy		
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Hogan (R)	W	W
6. Byron (D)	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	W
2. Boland (D)	A	R
3. Donohue (D)	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R
5. Cronin (R)	R	W
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	A	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	A	R
2. Esch (R)	R	W
3. Brown (R)	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (D)	R	R
8. Harvey (R)	W	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R
18. Huber (R)	W	W
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	R	W
2. Nelson (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	R	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Blatnik (D)	A	A
MISSISSIPPI		
1, Whitten (D)	W	W
2. Bowen (D)	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	W	W
5. Lott (R)	A	A
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	W	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Litton (D)	R	R
7. Taylor (R)	A	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	W	R
10. Burlison (D)	W	R
MONTANA		
1. Shoup (R)	W	W
2. Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Towell (R)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	R
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	W	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	R	W
6. Forsythe (R)	R	W
7. Widnall (R)	R	W
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	A	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R
13. Maraziti (R)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	A	W
2. Runnels (D)	W	R
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	R
2. Grover (R)	R	W
3. Roncallo (R)	R	W
4. Lent (R)	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	R	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	A	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	A	R
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	A
15. Carey (D)	R	A
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	A	R
18. Koch (D)	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	R	R
24. Reid (D)	A	R
25. Fish (R)	W	R
26. Gilman (R)	W	R
27. Robison (R)	R	W
28. Stratton (D)	W	R
29. King (R)	A	W
30. McEwen (R)	W	A
31. Mitchell (R)	W	W
32. Hanley (D)	R	R
33. Walsh (R)	W	R
34. Horton (R)	W	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W
36. Smith (R)	W	W
37. Dulski (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	A	A
39. Hastings (R)	W	W
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	R	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Andrews (D)	W	W
5. Mizell (R)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	R	W
7. Rose (D)	W	W
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	R	W
OHIO		
1. Keating (R)	R	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Powell (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	R	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	R	W
16. Regula (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, James V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	A	A
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	R	R
2. McSpadden (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	S
4. Steed (D)	W	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	W	R
3. Green (D)	W	W
4. Dellenback (R)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Ware (R)	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	R	W
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Saylor (R)	W	W
13. Coughlin (R)	R	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Morgan (D)	A	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	W	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Denholm (D)	W	R
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Baker (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	A	W
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Beard (R)	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	W
8. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	A
2. Wilson (D)	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	W
5. Steelman (R)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	R	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	W	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	R
11. Poage (D)	R	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R
13. Price (R)	W	W
14. Young (D)	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	W
16. White (D)	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	A	A
22. Casey (D)	R	R
23. Kazen (D)	W	R
24. Milford (D)	R	W
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	R	R
2. Owens (D)	R	A
VERMONT		
AL Mallary (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	A
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Parris (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	R	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	W	R
5. Foley (D)	W	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	R	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Froehlich (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R

After House Vote:

Fight Set to Drop Strikers Stamp Ban

A House-Senate conference committee will make the initial decision on whether a ban on food stamps for strikers and their families will remain in the final draft of a controversial farm bill.

A conservative coalition wrote the food stamp ban into the House version of the farm bill on a key 213-203 vote. **(Rollcall on Page 7.)** The House, however, killed an effort to gut the entire food stamp program by making most needy families ineligible.

The Senate version contains no anti-strike provision—one of many difference between the two bills. Whatever legislation emerges from the conference committee must be finally approved by both the House and Senate. And several farm groups have already made it clear to the conferees that they see no reason for burdening an already controversial bill with an anti-labor rider.

The anti-striker amendment was introduced by Alabama Republican William L. Dickinson when it appeared that the House was on the verge of removing from the bill drafted by its Agriculture Committee a section that would have disqualified all but the most destitute from receiving food stamps—most of the aged, the sick and low-income families as well as strikers and their families.

The motion to retain the present eligibility requirements for purchase of food stamps was made by Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.).

Dickinson then moved to amend Foley's motion so that strikers and their families would be denied the right to buy food stamps—the equivalent of a discount on their grocery purchases — even though they met the same needs test applied to all other families.

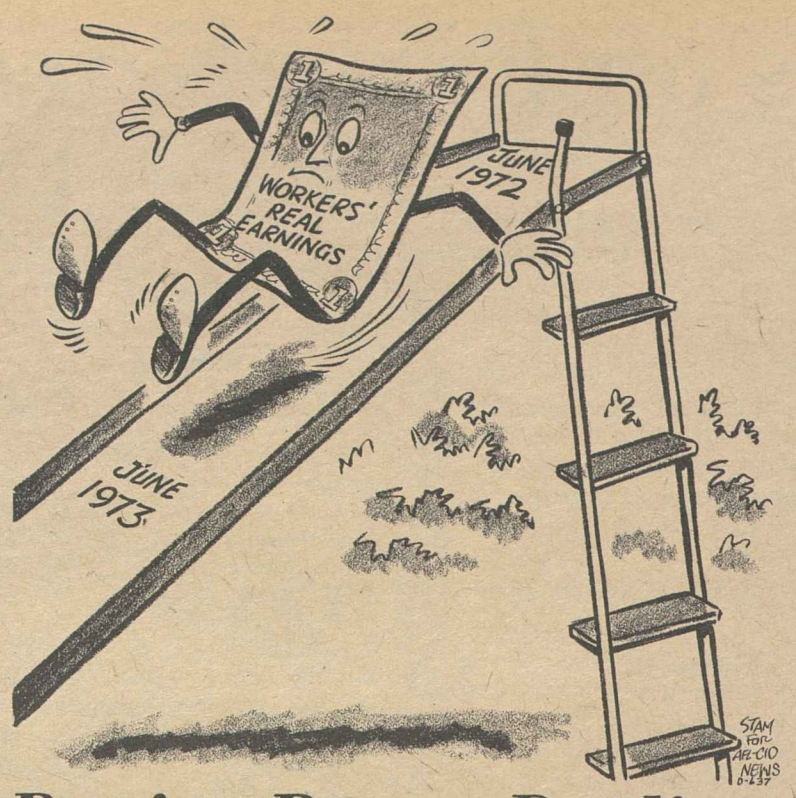
The heart of the argument came in this dialogue between the two congressmen:

Dickinson contended that allowing needy strikers to obtain food stamps "prolongs strikes, and prolonged strikes mean higher wages at settlement, and eventually higher prices." Unless the families of strikers feel hunger pains, Dickinson suggested, "we destroy the economic function of the collective bargaining system and in this way we throw our system out of whack."

Foley retorted that Dickinson's argument might have more merit if the government were in fact completely neutral in labor disputes. But, he said, there is no prohibition against a government loan to a struck company. "There is no law that says a government contract cannot be left to a company during a strike. In fact, the tax laws say that any losses occurring as the result of a strike not only can be claimed in that tax year, but they can be carried back for five years and carried forward for three years, thus assuring the maximum tax deductibility for strike losses."

He termed the Dickinson amendment "punitive, anti-labor, anti-union, unfair and discriminatory. It will not bring labor or industrial peace. It will contribute only a legacy of bitterness and rancor toward the worker's employer and toward the worker's government as well."

After the striker ban was inserted, the House then approved the overall Foley amendment removing the harsh food stamp qualifications for the population at large.



Buying Power Declines As Prices Continue Up

(Continued from Page 1)

price index, the cost of living rose abnormally at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8 percent in the first half of 1973, BLS reported. The Nixon Administration's announced target is to reduce the inflation rate to 2.5 percent by the end of the year.

The June CPI reflects a 1.2 percent increase in supermarket prices, "considerably more than is usual," BLS noted. Grocery store prices during the first six months of 1973 soared at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 25 percent.

The bureau noted that the June index was based largely on prices sampled before the temporary price freeze imposed by President Nixon on June 13. The entire food portion was collected before that date.

In lifting the freeze July 18—the first step in the Administration's shift to its new Phase 4 economic controls program—the President told the nation even higher food prices loom on the horizon. "There is no way, with or without controls, to prevent a substantial rise of food prices" in the remainder of 1973, he said.

Nonfood commodities and services also contributed significantly to the overall increase in the June CPI. Consumer goods other than food rose six-tenths of 1 percent, a larger than seasonal increase, BLS reported. The services index jumped four-tenths of 1 percent.

The overall price index in June was 132.4, with 1967 prices taken as 100, or 5.9 percent higher than a year earlier.

Higher prices for fruits and vegetables accounted for about half the rise in grocery prices, BLS pointed out. Prices in this category skyrocketed at a seasonally adjusted rate of 3.3 percent, or 39.6 percent annually. Prices also jumped for most other food items.

Meats, poultry and fish prices rose slightly, one-tenth of 1 percent, but still were high. BLS said such prices rose at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 37.2 percent during the first six months of the year.

Dairy products were up seven-tenths of 1 percent in June while cereals and bakery products increased eight-tenths of 1 percent. The cost of dining out also jumped, six-tenths of 1 percent.

The fuel shortage apparently caused the sharp, 2.6 percent spurt in gasoline prices. Prices for fuel oil and coal also increased sharply, 2.1 percent.

Higher prices were posted, too, for a number of other commodities, especially for used cars, home maintenance and repair commodities, furniture and bedding, houses, housekeeping supplies and alcoholic beverages, BLS noted. Prices of apparel other than footwear increased instead of declining as they usually do in June. New car prices dropped, but not as much as they normally do.

Rents increased three-tenths of 1 percent. Charges were higher for most other household services. Increases for home maintenance and mortage interest rates were larger than in recent months, BLS reported.

In addition, taxi, airplane and bus fares went up in June, as did charges for auto repairs and parking fees. The cost of medical services rose also.

House Blocks Bill to Trim Postal Rates

A bill containing a more equitable postal rate schedule for non-profit publications using second class mailing permits has been sidetracked as the House refused to consider the measure.

On a vote of 202 to 180 the House refused to adopt a rule that would allow it to debate the legislation approved by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee and supported by the AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association.

The future of the legislation in the House is uncertain with indications that action on postal rate revision now rests with the Senate where a committee is considering a number of bills including aid for non-profit publications, which include labor and religious newspapers and magazines.

The bill reported out by the House Committee would have granted relief from postal rate increases for non-profit and preferred rate publications as well as small commercial publications and books and sound recordings to and from libraries.

The committee also included temporary relief for mailers of large publications, books and records, bringing objections from some House members during debate on the rule to consider the bill that it had become a "Christmas tree" measure.

In an earlier statement supporting the bill, ILPA Pres. Raymond W. Pasnick said the provisions affecting non-profit publications were worthy of support and said there were hopes for a better bill to emerge from the Senate.

The House committee bill would have substantially lowered the scheduled minimum second class rate increases for non-profit publications, and the distribution costs for the first 250,000 copies and established a nine-year phasing schedule for postage increases on biennial increments.

The rule on the postal bill would have allowed two hours of debate and various amendments. Many members who opposed the aid to large publications but supported non-profit relief urged the House to take up the measure and amend it during debate, but their arguments fell short on the roll-call vote.

House Joins in Senate Challenge To Nixon Fund Impounding Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

such as social security and veterans benefits.

With a strong threat of a presidential veto hanging over the legislation, House Republicans sought to weaken the bill with an amendment that would allow the impoundment to take place unless both the House and Senate passed a resolution to prohibit it.

Sponsors of the GOP amendment sought to pick up additional support with the argument that the original legislation would take away the prerogative of the House to initiate appropriations legislation by allowing the Senate alone to disapprove impoundments.

The House rejected the Republican move on a close 212-208 vote. By larger margins, it also rejected both a proposal to eliminate the overall spending ceiling in the bill and to lower the spending ceiling.

A House-Senate conference committee will try to reconcile the two bills for final action by Congress.

In other congressional developments:

- A House-Senate conference committee was reported on the verge of final agreement on a minimum wage bill that will raise the federal pay floor in steps to $2.20 an hour, expand coverage to nearly 7 million additional workers and make other union-supported improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

- The Senate voted 88-5 approval of a bipartisan bill aimed at providing continued funding for both manpower training programs and community action anti-poverty programs, while giving localities wide flexibility in the selection of programs to be funded.

- A separate public service employment bill, to continue the job-creating program the Administration wants to abolish, was being debated in the Senate. The previous two-year authorization expired on June 30, and the program will be phased out of existence unless Congress acts.

- Also before the Senate was an election reform bill, aimed at limiting the amount that any one person or couple can contribute to a candidate for federal office, including a presidential candidate.

- The House Appropriations Committee voted to eliminate from the White House budget a $1.5 million "special projects" fund traditionally given to the President to spend as he wishes. The action was taken after White House officials refused to state whether any of the money previously appropriated went to the Watergate burglars.

Legal Services Bill Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

enjoy with respect to medical and health plans."

Rep. Delbert L. Latta (R-Ohio), opposing final passage—"the conference committee has emasculated the Latta amendment" by "a very artful deception in draftsmanship."

Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio), speaking for the legislation —"I believe . . . that my conservative friends are wrong. We should take every opportunity to encourage the parties in the free enterprise system to provide for themselves because if we do not allow them to do this, they in turn will turn to Washington for legal services provided by the government."

Textile Workers Lift Oneita Boycott

The Textile Workers Union of America formally called off a nationwide boycott of Oneita Knitting Mills products as all strikers returned to work under their first union contract.

TWUA President Sol Stetin expressed the union's "deepest appreciation" for "the outstanding support and cooperation of the various AFL-CIO international unions, state and local central bodies, consumer and other progressive organizations" that supported the boycott and helped bring the company to the bargaining table.

Through the determination of the Oneita workers who carried out a six-month strike at the firm's two South Carolina plants, Stetin said, labor has won "a historic victory."

7-28-73

Council Hits Nixon Policies As Threatening Recession

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Labor Asks Override of Health Veto

The Senate overrode President Nixon's veto of a labor-backed emergency medical services bill and AFL-CIO President George Meany called on the House to do likewise.

The vetoed bill authorized federal grants to help communities provide emergency treatment for accident victims and others who need immediate medical care —often in life or death crises.

Also written into the bill is a firm ban on closing the nation's eight U.S. Public Health Service hospitals without the consent of Congress.

Emergency medical needs "must be met," Meany said in a telegram urging congressional leaders to "do everything possible" to override the veto. And the health service hospitals that have cared for merchant seamen and the Coast Guard for 174 years "must not be allowed to die."

Nixon said the legislation, which originally passed the Senate unanimously and the House by a 306-111 vote, was too costly and thrust the federal government into an area that should be left to the states and cities. He waited until the final hours of the 10-day period in which a bill can be vetoed before disapproving the legislation.

The Senate the next day voted 77-16 to override, more than the required two-thirds majority. The House vote may be put off until Congress returns from its mid-summer recess in September.

A union-won court order has thus far blocked the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from going ahead with plans to shut

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL statements on the critical state of the nation's economy are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany at a news conference during the council's summer meeting.

Veto Threat Assailed:

Minimum Wage Bill Near Final Passage

Oak Brook, Ill.—The AFL-CIO gave a strong endorsement to a minimum wage bill nearing final congressional approval and called on President Nixon to sign it into law.

"A veto of this critical legislation would be unconscionable," the Executive Council said. It found "no valid argument" to deny "long overdue benefits to those at the bottom of the economic ladder."

As agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee, the final version of the bill would raise the minimum wage in steps to $2.20 an hour and extend coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to about 7 million additional workers.

Among those newly covered would be household domestic workers, employes of small stores and large groups of federal, state and local government workers.

The Senate approved the conference report on the bill, 62-28, and it was awaiting House concurrence as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Even though the legislation doesn't meet all of labor's goals, it would result in "important gains for millions of America's lowest paid workers," the Executive Council said. Based on past experience with improvements in the minimum wage, the council predicted the legislation will strengthen the economy and result in "more employment at better wages."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), a co-sponsor of the bill with Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), told the Senate that Labor Secretary Peter Brennan promised that he will ask the President to sign the bill.

Javits said Brennan also said: "I have no assurance or commitment that he will do so."

If sent to the President and signed into law this month, the first step of the minimum wage increase would take effect Oct. 1, 1973, and the second step-up would come on July 1, 1974.

Most workers—all those in jobs

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Second Quarter Profits Zoom Up by 30 Percent

Corporations piled up after-tax profits in the second quarter more than 30 percent higher than in the like period of 1972, two independent surveys show.

The profits boom for major U.S. companies came on top of the 29 percent first quarter gain over the comparable '72 period, which was confirmed by the Dept. of Commerce.

A second quarter survey of 926 corporations by New York's First National City Bank showed profits were up 30 percent and nearly double the 16 percent gain recorded in the '72 period.

Meanwhile, the Wall Street Journal reported that second quarter profits were up 31.6 percent for the 601 companies it had surveyed.

All of the industrial groupings in the Wall Street Journal study were marked with plus signs. And all but a few—airlines, railroads, utilities and tobaccos—recorded gains well above 10 percent.

Leading the pack were 13 chain grocery firms that rolled up a combined profit gain of 134.2 percent, the Journal compilation showed.

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'Money Crunch' Imperils Economy

By Saul Miller

Oak Brook, Ill.—The Nixon Administration's economic policies are heading the country toward a "recession and money crunch," the AFL-CIO warned, and an immediate shift in policies is needed to avert the danger.

In a pair of hard-hitting statements, the federation's Executive Council scored the President's Phase 4 controls program as a "policy framework" that will lead to recession and rising unemployment and the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy as one that "places the American economy in peril."

The economic statements highlighted a two-day council meeting here that focused attention on other Administration policies and proposals that came under sharp and critical attack, including denial of public assistance for strikers, threats to veto the minimum wage bill, housing, trade and pension policies and relationships with the Soviet Union.

AFL-CIO President George Meany underscored the tenor of the council sessions with press conference comments assailing the Executive Branch "corruption" revealed in the Watergate hearings, stressing the inequity of Phase 4 and the need for an end to controls, and accentuating the warning of impending recession.

The council approved a series of recommendations on reshaping the structure and the scope of operations of the Dept. of Organization and the regional offices. It elected a new vice president, Murray H. Finley, president of the Clothing Workers, replacing Jacob S. Potofsky, retired ACWA president and a member of the council since merger.

It reviewed the struggle of the Farm Workers to maintain their contracts in the California grape fields against joint attacks by the growers and the Teamsters and heard that $1.1 million of the $1.6 million pledged to the UFW in the fight had been collected and sent and the other $500,000 would be en route shortly.

Meany told reporters that the AFL-CIO objective remains to have farm workers organized by the UFW, that "under no circumstances" would the federation consider any agreement with the Teamsters that would not include the Cesar Chavez-led union. He reiterated that the Teamster contract tactics are "the worst thing that has happened in my lifetime from a trade union point of view."

The council termed Phase 4 the newest installment in the Administration's "unbalanced, inequitable and unfair so-called stabilization program." Since its start in August 1971, the key result has been "an alarming loss of confidence, both at home and abroad, in the Administration's management of the economy."

The flaws in Phase 4 are pointed up by a policy framework of presidential endorsement of a tight-money policy, tightening of budget policy keyed to reducing federal employment, and further cuts in federal expenditures, the council declared, calling it a framework for "continued inflation" as high and rising interest rates push up costs and prices.

There are some specific ways of dealing with the basic causes of inflation, the council said, including ending tax bonanzas to business and the export of capital and technology, acting to reduce interest

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Meany Rips 'Corruption' Revealed by Watergate

Oak Brook, Ill.—Anyone who is listening to the Senate Watergate hearings "would have to come to the conclusion that there was widespread corruption in the Executive Branch of the government," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

He told a jammed news conference at the opening session of the Executive Council meeting here that the question of corruption in the Executive Branch is the most important question facing the country, topping in importance the question of whether President Nixon knew about the Watergate break-in and the subsequent cover-up.

Answering a series of questions on Watergate at the televised news conference, Meany refused to comment on whether the President should resign, saying that was a decision for the President to make.

Meany said he would not advocate impeachment because it "would be an exercise in futility."

Terming Watergate a national shame and disgrace, the AFL-CIO president emphasized that the real threat was to democracy itself.

"If the government can break the law," he said, "that is the end of democracy in this country. If they can break it and burglarize your home then they can commit any

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Farm Workers Strike Delano Grape Fields

Delano, Calif. — Twenty-nine Delano area table grape growers were struck by the United Farm Workers, July 30, 12 hours after negotiations for contract renewals broke off.

These same Delano growers were the prime targets of a five-year grape strike and boycott by the UFW that started in 1965, a struggle that lasted until July 29, 1970, when the first three-year contracts were signed.

"We were fighting to keep what we got after five years of struggle and they were trying to take away what we had," said UFW Director Cesar Chavez.

As the Delano workers joined other UFW members already on strike in the Lamont-Arvin area, nearly 2,000 union pickets were spread throughout Kern County.

On Aug. 1, as the picket lines grew, the UFW charged that 15 of 34 pickets arrested were beaten by Kern County sheriff's deputies.

Chavez said talks broke down over the issues of the hiring hall, labor camps, pesticide control, grievance procedure, the right to boycott and "the right to run our own union."

He said growers wanted to eliminate the hiring hall and recognize the union only for grapes although the previous contract also covered workers in other crops owned by growers.

On pesticides, Chavez said, growers refused to deal with new poisons such as parathion and Monitor-4. He said the growers also wanted to restrict the union's right to discipline its own members.

Alaska Route Termed Best For Pipeline

Oak Brook, Ill.—Alaska's oil is urgently needed by the American economy and construction of the Alaska pipeline should start promptly, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council praised Senate passage of a bill that would overcome legal obstacles to construction of the pipeline and urged the House to approve a similar measure that is before it.

It terms the trans-Alaska pipeline and subsequent tanker transportation to the West Coast "the fastest, most economically feasible and most secure method of transporting oil from the North Slope fields to the rest of the United States."

The statement called on the House to approve the legislation intact "so that American workers can get about the job of building the pipeline and related plant construction and U.S. shipyards can speed building of the 33 new U.S. flag tankers which would be manned by American seamen" to carry the oil "which is so badly needed to relieve the nation's energy crisis."

NEWEST VICE PRESIDENT of the AFL-CIO, Murray H. Finley, president of the Clothing Workers, is welcomed to the Executive Council by Federation President George Meany. Finley was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jacob S. Potofsky, president-emeritus of the ACWA.

Finley Joins Council As Potofsky Resigns

Oak Brook, Ill.—Murray H. Finley, president of the Clothing Workers, was elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the federation's Executive Council.

The council named Finley after Jacob S. Potofsky, president-emeritus of the ACWA, stepped down from the federation's 35-member policy-making body. Finley had been elected to succeed Potofsky as head of the ACWA last year.

The Executive Council, in a resolution, accepted Potofsky's resignation "with deep regret, with sincere appreciation for his services to workers, democracy and the labor movement, and with our warmest expression of regard and affection."

The resolution hailed Potofsky for providing "dedicated and determined leadership" in a lifetime of service to his fellow clothing workers, and for providing the council itself with "the benefit of his wisdom, mature judgment and adherence to the principles of democracy, freedom and human justice."

Finley, 51, has been with the Clothing Workers since 1949, when he joined the union's Chicago office as a lawyer. He holds a law degree from Northwestern University and a bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan.

In 1955, he was appointed assistant manager of the ACWA Detroit Joint Board and took a similar post with the Chicago Joint Board in 1959. Two years later, he was elected manager of the Chicago board and was elected a vice president of the Clothing Workers in 1962. He was named manager of the Midwest Regional Joint Board in 1964.

Finley continued to head the Chicago and Midwest joint boards until his election as the ACWA president. He remains a member of the executive board of the Chicago AFL-CIO.

He also is on the board of directors of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and the Amalgamated Bank of New York—both wholly owned by the ACWA. In addition, Finley is president of United Dwellings Foundation of Chicago, president of Amalgamated Life & Health Insurance Co. of Chicago and a director of the Amalgamated Insurance Co.

A native of Syracuse, N.Y., Finley now lives in New York City with his wife Elaine. They have two daughters.

Potofsky was one of the founding members of the Clothing Workers when the union was formed in 1914. He also had been active in campaigns that led to the formation of the ACWA.

He was elected secretary-treasurer of the union in 1940 and succeeded the late Sidney Hillman, the founding president of the ACWA, in 1946.

140 Shoe Workers Qualify for Benefits

The Labor Dept. has certified 140 Brooklyn, N.Y., shoe workers eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs to increased imports.

The United Shoe Workers, representing the former employes of Regina Footwear, Inc., filed the petition for assistance with the Tariff Commission in June.

The certification means that the affected workers may now qualify for cash adjustment allowances, testing, counseling and training.

Nothing in Return:

AFL-CIO Criticizes Summit Concessions

Oak Brook, Ill.—A true era of world "friendship, cooperation and peace" can only be attained through reducing and removing the sources of international tension and strife, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement on the Nixon-Brezhnev Summit II.

The council was critical of several unilateral U.S. concessions in that summit and cautioned that the American goal must always be to protect its national security, preserve NATO and help safeguard world peace and freedom.

To accomplish those goals, the council urged the U.S. government to take the following steps:

- Assure adequate public support for U.S.-Soviet negotiations by making "clear to the American people that, in spite of the present easing of U.S.-Soviet relations, the USSR continues to seek world domination and is therefore still a threat to national security."
- Do its utmost to dispel the fears of our European and Asian allies by vigorously reiterating U.S. pledges for participating in their defense.
- Reinforce the Atlantic Alliance by reaffirming the commitment to NATO solidarity, including mutual consultations and joint policies for meeting global issues. To this end, the council said, one helpful step would be "a settlement of economic and monetary differences between the U.S. and the European community."
- Assure that all future negotiations with the USSR—including SALT, Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR), Helsinki and trade—seek reciprocal and adequate concessions by Moscow.

"Without true reciprocity, there can be no genuine detente," the council said.

And reciprocity was missing in several of the particulars of the recent summit agreement between Nixon and Brezhnev, the council pointed out.

For instance, the statement said, "President Nixon yielded to the long-standing Soviet demand to leave out the word 'balanced' from the title" of the MBRF negotiations.

The Soviet goal of a "symmetrical" pullback of U.S. and Soviet forces from Europe would leave the USSR with a further conventional military superiority in the region, the council warned.

Also, the language of the cultural exchange agreements has consistently enabled the Soviets to "reap the benefits of Western science, technology and culture for their regime while denying the Soviet people access to Western ideas and information," the council said.

In the vital area of arms talks, the council pointed out, the U.S. gave up its traditional position that limitations on strategic offensive arms must be subject to on-site, manned international inspection.

"This American position was replaced by the Russian formula which provides only for 'adequate verification by national technical means'," the council said.

Also, the Administration promised to encourage a substantial expansion of U.S.-Soviet trade, the council said. "President Nixon agreed to seek most-favored-nation-treatment for the USSR, to favor long-term projects of economic cooperation involving the participation of American firms, and to 'give serious and sympathetic consideration to proposals that are in the interest of both sides,'" the statement observed.

"In other words, the U.S. is to grant vast, generous long-term credits to Moscow."

All of these concessions were made, the council said, despite Brezhnev's relative lack of a strong bargaining position when he came to Summit II "because of the Soviet's considerable economic difficulties and bitter strife with Communist China."

Labor Denounces Employer Drive To Deny Aid to Strikers' Children

Oak Brook, Ill.—An angry labor movement denounced an employer-led campaign "to penalize the children of strikers" and called on Congress and the state legislatures to resist efforts to starve workers into submission.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council statement cited these "vicious" fruits of a Chamber of Commerce attempt "to nullify the legal right of American workers to strike":

- A vote in the House to disqualify families of strikers from receiving food stamps even though they meet the same need test applied to other families.
- A ruling by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Caspar Weinberger that states may deny welfare benefits to the children of strikers, no matter how compelling their need.

The council called on the AFL-CIO's state central bodies "to fight any efforts within their states" to disqualify families in which a father is unemployed because of a strike from welfare benefits for dependent children.

And it served firm notice that the AFL-CIO will "vigorously oppose" passage of any bill that includes a ban against food stamps for families of needy strikers.

"Workers are taxpayers," the Executive Council stressed. "Their taxes include the costs of welfare and food stamps. . . . Workers have the right to receive public assistance when their families are in need."

For the government to "starve strikers into submission," the council said, "would make a mockery of free collective bargaining. . . . The government has no business forcing a worker to choose between his children and his legal rights."

Both the HEW regulation and the attempt to deny food stamps to strikers must be rejected "as gross violations of the simple and basic rule that need must be the sole criterion for public welfare."

The Executive Council statement specifically named the farm bill—to which the House attached the food stamp ban—as one which would be opposed if the anti-striker amendment remained intact.

There were signs that Congress was listening.

Leaders of the House farm bloc made it clear that they didn't want an already controversial bill burdened with an anti-labor amendment.

In a complex parliamentary maneuver, members of a House-Senate conference committee agreed on terms of a basic farm bill but reported disagreement over the striker issue.

The Senate, which took up the conference report first, voted 58-34 not to consider an amendment by Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.) to add the food stamp ban to the final version of the bill.

Helms protested in vain that it was not a measure aimed at workers because "the working people in this country who stay on the job would not be affected."

The farm bill was before the House as the AFL-CIO News went to press—along with the Executive Council warning that labor would urge its friends in Congress to vote against final passage of any farm bill with an anti-striker provision.

Council Warns U.S. Economy in Peril

Says Nixon Policies Threaten Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

regulation of commodity markets, and action to end the increasing rates and land costs, export controls on agricultural products and concentration of economic power "in a narrowing group of large corporations and banks" that affect both domestic prices and the international position of the American dollar.

In its statement on the imperiled economy, the council reviewed the record-shattering interest rates—an 8¾ percent prime rate, a 7 percent Federal Reserve discount rate and mortgage rates up to 8 and 9 percent. Residential construction is falling off as a result of the soaring rates and small and medium-sized businesses also are being hit, the statement noted.

The council called again for closing major loopholes of special tax privileges for business to curb the capital goods boom, and urged Congress to direct the Federal Reserve to allocate bank credit for housing and community facilities. The council called also for requirements that pension funds and bank trust funds invest a portion of their moneys in low- and moderate-income housing and urged a full dress investigation of the Federal Reserve system to bring policies into harmony with full employment objectives "rather than the wishes of money lenders alone."

Meany dealt with a number of economic questions at his press conferences and made the following points:

"I don't see how anyone can look at the overall picture with anything that resembles optimism. To me we are facing economic disaster in this country at the present time, unless there is some change in policy."

"We are willing to bite the bullet and face the end of all controls, knowing full well that it would cause a chaotic condition, maybe temporarily, but with a certain amount of confidence that when the free forces of the economy in the marketplace take over, we will be back to something resembling normal."

On the grape strike and the Farm Workers, Meany said that while the fight continues "I don't think it has been a loss." He noted that growers in the Coachella Valley struck by the UFW only harvested 40 percent of their crop.

To a query on the long-term AFL-CIO investment in organizing farm workers, Meany said "we didn't get the money back, we will never get it back. But we got the satisfaction of seeing the wages of these people go up and up and up as we continue to spend the money. And to me that is the greatest return you can possibly get, because that is what we are in business for—to raise the standards."

Meany pointed out the lack of trade union experience in the Farm Workers union and suggested that improvements could be made in hiring hall arrangements and other areas.

He said that a major Teamsters argument used against the UFW was that the union is irresponsible. He read from a letter from Chavez written during a meeting with Meany before the council sessions which requests the federation to settle all disputes under any contract negotiated with the growers through final and binding arbitration conducted by an arbitrator to be selected by the AFL-CIO.

This kills off whatever argument the Teamsters have about irresponsibility, Meany declared.

Responding to questions on other topics, Meany made these points:

- Neither President Nixon nor Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan would be invited to address the 1973 AFL-CIO convention scheduled to open Oct. 18 in Bal Harbour, Fla. Asked if this was because of Watergate, Meany said: "Yes, and Mr. Colson." This was a reference to former White House aide Charles Colson who, Meany charged, "deliberately tried to arrange a confrontation between the President and me in the last convention."

As for Brennan, Meany declared that the Secretary has taken anti-labor positions and says he represents non-union as well as union workers. "We'll invite him after he attends a non-union convention."

- The operations of the Democratic Party have shown improvement since last year's campaign. Meany said he would like the Democratic Party, like any other party, to be responsive to "those who play the political game," and some of these were shut out last year. "The Democrats are looking at the problem, they're discussing it, and things are looking better."

- The problem of cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union lies in that country's "habit of putting intellectuals in insane asylums" and controlling its artists and writers. "Here we have complete freedom to leave this country," Meany said. "We don't charge head taxes." He said the U.S. needs to use "old Yankee horse-trading, give-and-take," in dealing with the Soviet Union.

AFL-CIO POSITIONS on issues of vital concern to workers and the nation were spelled out by the federation's Executive Council in a series of statements adopted at its summer meeting.

Organization Dept. to Be Reshaped, Given 'Broader Mission' of Service

Oak Brook, Ill.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has adopted recommendations to integrate the organization department more closely with the general work of the federation and "equip it to serve more fully the current needs and requirements of all sectors of the labor movement."

The recommendations came in a report from the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Organization headed by Vice President Paul Hall, which noted that the problem had been under review for some time. The need to select a new director of the department and the impending retirement of a number of regional directors made the basic decision timely, the committee said.

The report adopted by the council contained two basic recommendations:

- To rename the Dept. of Organization the "Dept. of Organization & Field Services" to "reflect a broader mission." The present functions and staff of the Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies would be transferred to the department. The department director would maintain close and continuing liaison with all departments but particularly with COPE, Legislation, Community Services and Urban Affairs.

- To consolidate the present 16 regions into a maximum of seven regions with the directors of those regions selected on "the basis of their ability to perform as general representatives of the full range of AFL-CIO interests and policies in their regions," and brought into a closer relationship with and participation in the work of the national AFL-CIO.

The committee report recommended that the geographical boundaries of the regions, the location of offices and other details "should be developed on the basis of careful study following the selection of a new director of this department and the subsequent designation of regional directors."

William L. Kircher, who served as director of the Dept. of Organization since 1965, has become the head of a new Washington office of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Noting that the structure and functions of the Dept. of Organization have remained unchanged since merger, the report said that it had ably and efficiently performed its assigned duties and that "proposed changes . . . in no way imply criticism of its past performance, nor do they disregard the continuing importance of aggressive organizing as a vital function of the trade union movement."

The present Dept. of Organization structure takes 30 percent of total AFL-CIO operating expense, the report said, with about 80 percent of field staff time spent on assistance to international and national unions and about 18 percent on service to central bodies and directly affiliated local unions. Twenty unions account for about 80 percent of the field staff time.

Requirements for servicing directly affiliated local unions have declined sharply since merger as the number has dropped from 844 with 181,440 members to 161 with 55,200, with 135 DALUs having less than 300 members each.

The report pointed to the establishment of the Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies at headquarters, the development of a COPE field staff and labor representatives in community service agencies as well as the field activities of the Mortgage Investment Trust and the Human Resources Development Institute.

"Some advantage could and should be gained by a better coordination of these resources in the field," the report said, "without impairing their necessary channels to the responsible national office staff."

Recommending that the regional offices of the AFL-CIO "should be made an integral part of the full range of AFL-CIO operations and programs," the committee said the reorganization "would not diminish the capacity of the AFL-CIO to render organizing support and assistance, but should make possible a more efficient and flexible mobilization and use of organizing resources at a level and in a manner appropriate to the federation's role."

The council adopted a resolution extending best wishes to Kircher in his new post with the Hotel & Restaurant Workers. It called him "a true trade unionist" who had served the federation "with distinction and honor" and "helped bring the benefits of trade unionism to countless men and women," earning the respect and regard of his associates.

Meany Rips 'Corruption' Revealed by Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

crime. . . . When the government —or in other words the Administration in power—feels that in the interest of national security, as determined by one man . . . (it) can justify any crime committed by the government, I say that is the end of our system if that is allowed to prevail."

There is no right, either, Meany stressed, in the office of the President or any other office in government to "tape a conversation and keep a record of it with a private citizen without his knowledge because this means that the government in power is saying 'We, because we are in power, in order to maintain our incumbency . . . we can break the law."

Meany's references were to testimony by former presidential assistant John Ehrlichman that in the interests of national security a break-in to the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was justified to get a "profile" of Ellsberg who had made public the classified Pentagon Papers. The taping reference was to testimony before the Senate committee that all conversations in President Nixon's White House offices and at Camp David, including phone conversations, were automatically taped since early 1971.

Meany told reporters that the Watergate hearings and other developments "will show the inherent strength of the whole American system. I think we are very fortunate . . . I think if it weren't for Watergate we wouldn't have known the situation which to me is a national shame, it is a disgrace. So, I think what the public needs to know is the whole truth about this thing and then I think we can do somehting about it."

Queried on some of the individual witnesses appearing before the Senate committee, Meany said of Ehrlichman "I saw last week the mentality of American fascism right on the witness stand—I saw it every day Ehrlichman was on the stand." As to the most truthful witness, he commented, "John Dean may have told some lies, but in my judgment, he told less lies."

The testimony of many witnesses has come as a surprise, he said, because "I didn't think it was anywhere near as bad."

Leary Retires From Regional AFL-CIO Post

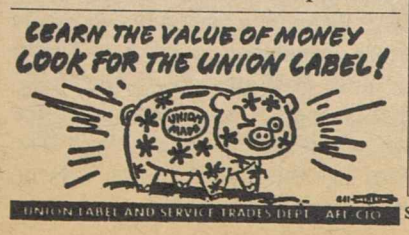
Portland, Ore.—James J. Leary, director of AFL-CIO Region XXI since 1965, retired Aug. 1 to close out a 40-year active trade union career.

Leary, who turned 65 last September, was honored at a testimonial dinner attended by more than 300 trade unionists, their families and officials of the five state federations that make up the region—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Messages praising Leary's long service to the labor movement came from AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, union presidents and the governors of the five states.

Leary went to work in the Montana mines at age 16 and became a charter member of Butte Miners Union No. 1 in 1933. After holding top offices in the local he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in 1940 and became a member of the CIO executive board.

He joined the CIO organizing staff in the late 1940s and served as director for western Missouri and Kansas. After the AFL-CIO merger, Leary served as assistant regional director for Idaho and Montana until his appointment as director of Region XXI.



Phase Out the Phases

PHASE 4 is just the newest installment in the Administration's unbalanced, inequitable and unfair so-called stabilization program, which began with great fanfare on Aug. 15, 1971.

After two years, two freezes, four phases, two official and the continuing unofficial devaluations of the American dollar, and help-the-corporations tax measures, prices are rising much more rapidly than before the President started the whole program. The key result of the Nixon program has been an alarming loss of confidence, both at home and abroad, in the Administration's management of the economy.

Phase 4, announced on July 18, not only continues the Administration's inequitable policies, but creates a framework of recession-breeding and job-destroying tight money, soaring interest rates and additional cuts in essential federal programs.

Wages remain under continuing control. Living costs, which rose at a yearly rate of 8 percent in the first six months of this year, continue to climb sharply. The buying power of workers' weekly take-home pay has declined in six of the past eight months. Thus today, workers' buying power is less than it was a year ago.

Yet Phase 4 specifically exempts rents and interest rates from controls and there still is no direct control of profits. On the very day the President announced his new program to "stabilize the economy," banks raised the key, prime interest rate for the tenth time in five months, and 12 days later they did it again. Preliminary reports on second-quarter profits indicate another sharp boost, on the heels of the spectacular 29 percent rise in the first quarter.

So rents are exempt, but the wages of those working for landlords remain controlled, and the price of money is exempt but the wages of employes of banks and other financial institutions remain controlled.

In his anouncement, President Nixon declared: "I am assured that the Federal Reserve will cooperate in the anti-inflation effort by slowing down the expansion of money and credit." This direct presidential endorsement of continued tightening of monetary policy points clearly to much higher interest rates than those that created the 1969-1970 money crunch.

Moreover, the President spelled out a further tightening of the Administration's budget policy, promising additional reductions of federal employment and further cuts of federal expenditures, even though he admitted that "probable expenditures have also been rising as a result of higher interest rates."

Such cuts in federal employment will add to unemployment, created by tight money and peak interest rates. And expenditure reductions will focus on essential programs already being retrenched and dismantled despite the public's need.

This is a policy framework which will lead to recession and rising unemployment. It is a framework for continued inflation, since high and rising interest rates are pushing up costs and prices.

These policies must be changed drastically.

The so-called stabilization program—with its two-year record of persistent inequities, unfairness and imbalance—should be phased out as rapidly as possible. At the same time, the Administration and the Congress should move the nation to a free and fair economy, by dealing with the root causes of inflation, without plunging the nation into a deep recession and general money crunch.

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Oak Brook, Ill., Aug. 1, 1973.

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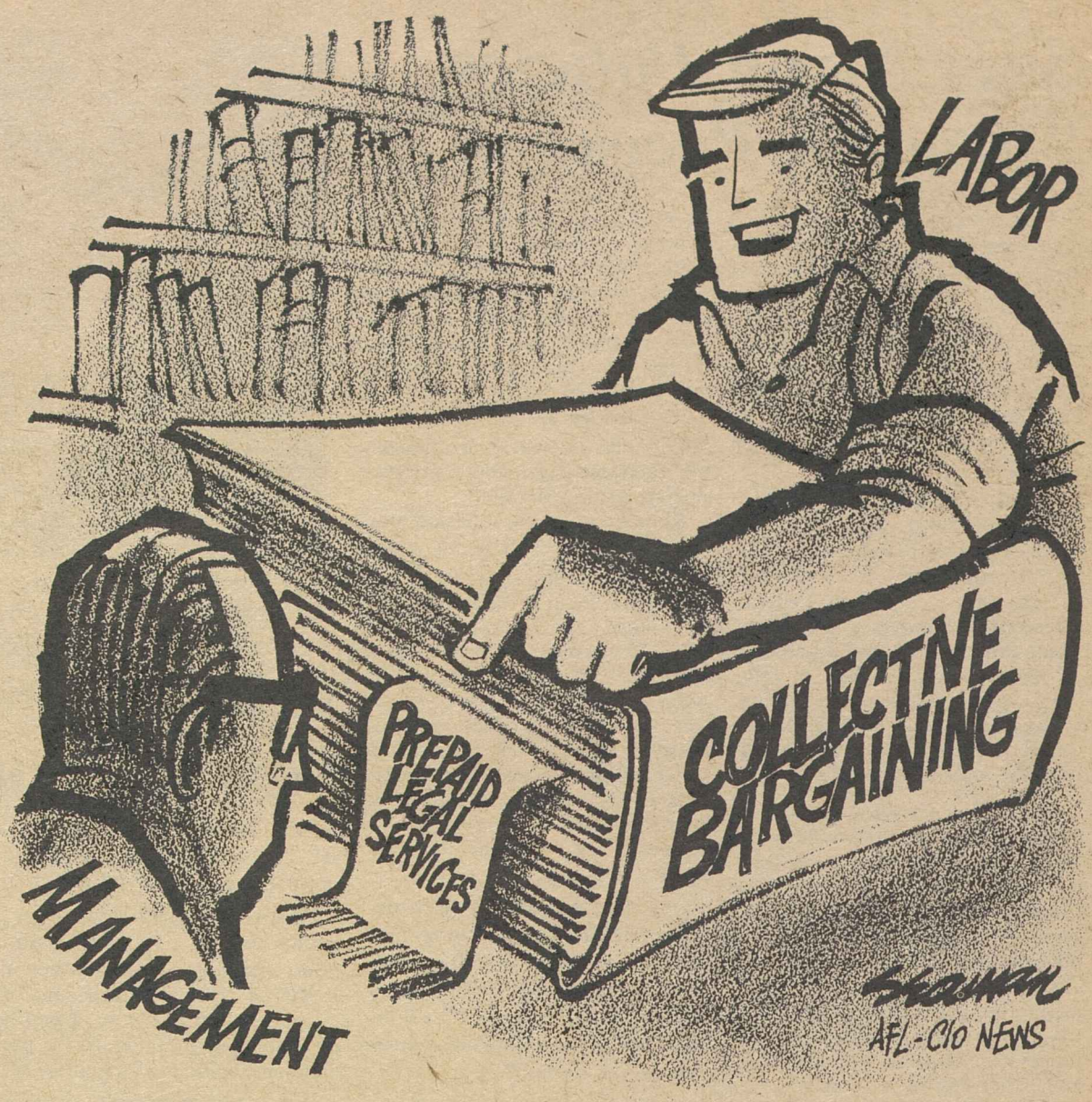

A Word Edgewise:

Lack of Purpose, Direction Seen in Nixon White House

By John P. Roche

THE GREEKS HAD A WORD for it—it being what the Nixon Administration conspicuously lacks. The word was "telos," which meant both purpose and limits. The more one waits and watches, the more he becomes convinced that never in modern history has the Executive Branch been occupied by such an ideologically aimless and practically unscrupulous crew.

Take economic policy, for example, where you have visions of Mr. Nixon in July 1975, announcing Phase 16 of his "plan." To any rational observer, be he liberal, conservative or Parsee, the handling of the economy has been a shambles, a series of ad-hoc decisions often internally inconsistent.

Words have lost their meaning: in the name of the free market, Mr. Nixon has imposed controls.

Then there is the Cambodian bombing. Skipping the constitutional question of the President's right to bomb, let us ask the more fundamental question: Why? The answer, presumably, is to keep the Communists from defeating the government.

Now I don't want to see the Communists take over Cambodia, but the nasty fact is that there is no government. Lon Nol, if not clinically insane, is at least totally incompetent. He can't "hack it" (as they say around the White House), but he has sufficient power to prevent other, more competent men from trying. One of the things I learned at my father's knee was that you can't win a race without a horse. In Cambodia we have no horse. So why bomb? Presumably because there is nothing else to do.

In April 1965, I criticized the Johnson Administration's decision to launch the sustained bombing of North Vietnam (I was always a critic of the bombing strategy) and suggested that it was motivated in part by our frustrations in Saigon. I quoted Edmund Burke's critique of Lord North's government, that it was seized "by a general notion that some act of power has become necessary."

We could hardly bomb Saigon, I added, "so the planes went North." The bombing of Cambodia seems to me a purposeless display of firepower, sustained by "a general notion" that we have to do something.

Similarly, how can one rationalize all this mad bugging? Right now the press is surfing on a wave of pious indignation which I refuse to join. President Johnson recorded some meetings and he would have been a fool not to. I took it for granted that his predecessors did the same and evidence from the Kennedy archives supports this hypothesis.

President Johnson also had crucial phone calls monitored, both for the record and—perhaps more importantly—because he was quite deaf and too proud to use a hearing aid. He could say, "I'll get back to you," and then go over the transcript with Marie Fehmer to be certain about the precise matters at stake.

This, I submit, was—to return to the Greek—teleological bugging. It was done with a rational purpose and under limited, carefully defined circumstances. To move to another context, if the President said to me, "Call Bill Bundy and tell him I want to background Mel Elfin on the secret negotiations in Paris," I knew perfectly well that Bundy's secretary was transcribing the conversation and he knew that my secretary was doing the same thing. It was protection for us both.

CONTRAST THIS with the permanent, floating bug that Mr. Nixon apparently wore like a tie-clip. What was the point of it all? If he were not discussing the top echelon of the government of the United States, the whole business would be preposterous. But it is part of the same aimless pattern.

The lack of any sense of limits was crisply stated by former Attorney General John Mitchell when he was interrogated by the Ervin Committee. When Sen. Talmadge asked if he really thought it was more important to re-elect Nixon than to break the news of Watergate to the President, and presumably open it up, Mitchell replied impassively, "You put it exactly correctly." The Greeks had a word for this too: "hubris," which was inevitably followed by "nemesis."

How to Buy:

Consumers Must Pay Dearly For $14 Billion Credit Binge

By Sidney Margolius

CONSUMERS are on a credit binge this year. By early summer, total installment debts had reached a record of $14 billion—a jump of approximately $1.5 billion in 12 months.

Most ominously for families who may be over-enthusiastic participants in this installment orgy, repayments are lagging behind new debts by about 17 percent. Thus, at least so far this year, consumers are falling behind further and further.

Much of the current sharp rise in installment debts is for cars. The auto industry is breaking all sales records, just as the buyers are breaking all debt records. But other installment buying is rising too, especially revolving credit and bank credit card use.

From the viewpoint of sound money management, one of the worst things that has happened to some families is the availability of bank charge account credit cards such as Master Charge Card and Bank Americard. These community-wide credit cards enable families to charge purchases at a number of participating stores, and buy on credit relatively small items like clothing and even beauty treatments that normally are bought for cash.

Some people even have learned how to pyramid credit cards, says Paul McHale, credit counselor for the Rhode Island Consumer's Council. They get two different credit cards. They buy up to the pre-established limit of say, $500, on one card. Then they get a loan on the other card to pay off the first debt.

So they quickly wind up with $1,000 of debts which, if not paid within 25 days, involves finance charges of 18 percent a year in most states and usually at least 12 in the others.

One large southern bank even now offers a new easy-credit plan called "Budget Chek" which lets customers write a check and "charge" purchases to the Master Charge accounts at stores which don't accept the credit cards. The checks are then treated as loans.

About half of all families nowadays do use some kind of credit card.

American families will pay twice for their heavy borrowing this year, and for the similarly increased borrowing by businessmen. As the result of the big demand for loans, interest rates have gone on a new spiral with the prime rate—that charged business borrowers—already up to 8¼ percent with further rises expected.

Even if you yourself are not a borrower or installment buyer, rising interest rates affect you right where you live. They add to government, municipal and school borrowing costs which means you must pay higher property and income taxes.

The latest interest rate spiral is especially bad news for mortgage seekers, and, indirectly, for renters. Mortgage rates have been creeping up each month recently and by early summer were back up to 7.8 percent after last year's temporary decline.

How do you protect yourself in a period of rising interest rates? You help yourself and everyone else if you curb installment buying in this critical summer, especially for non-urgent purchases.

Best strategy: Borrow the least you need, not the most you can get. Pay back as soon as you can, not as far in the future as they'll let you. Shop for the lowest rate; usually a cash loan from a credit union or bank at a true annual 10 to 12 percent rather than dealer financing, revolving charge account or credit cards at true annual rates of 12 to 22 percent and even more for older used cars.

ESPECIALLY AVOID numerous small credit purchases which make it hard to control how much debt you accumulate. Most people are not dead beats. But sometimes they are not realistic.

The National Commission on Consumer Finance found that banks and finance companies themselves say the main factors in nonpayment are in order of importance: unemployment, overextension of credit, and illness. The least-frequent reason is "lack of intention to repay just debts," according to Ruth Holstein, who served on the commission staff.

If borrowers are having to pay higher rates, savers are getting more return on deposits as the result of new rules permitting banks and savings associations to pay higher interest. Commercial banks now can pay as much as 5 percent on passbook accounts, and mutual savings banks and associations can pay up to 5¼ percent.

If you can segregate some of your savings into long-term funds, they can earn even more. Many banks and associations now are offering such rates as 6 percent for deposits held more than one year, and as much as 7 percent on longer-term deposits.

Savers can get even 7½ percent on large deposits with maturities of at least four years. Nor do you take much risk if you have to pull out your money before the agreed-upon term. The rate then merely reverts to the institution's passbook rate.

Rates for different maturities vary among different institutions. It may pay to compare, just as you do when you buy a refrigerator.

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Congress Fights Cutoff:

Threat of Fund Impoundment Imperiling Health Programs

THE THREAT of White House fund impoundment still hangs over health programs ranging from hospital modernization to cancer research and treatment, despite the near-unanimous vote of Congress that they continue, AFL-CIO social security expert Lawrence Smedley warned.

With just a single negative vote, Congress blocked the Administration's plan to choke off 12 badly needed federal health programs, serving blunt notice that Congress—not just a few high Administration officials—determines health policy in this country, Smedley said.

But President Nixon's recent comments cast the "ominous implication" that he may still skirt the congressional mandate and refuse to release the funds budgeted for the programs, he noted. This would block any chance for Congress to assess and evaluate them, make needed revisions or "even phase-out some," if necessary.

"Abrupt termination is really unthinkable," Smedley declared. The associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Smedley said that among the health efforts the Administration seems determined to shut down are the popular and successful Community Mental Health Centers program and hospitals operated by the Public Health Service for merchant seamen, government and military personnel and their dependents.

He pointed out that only 400 of the intended 2,500 local mental health centers have been established. Killing the program now he said, would leave communities with the greatest need for facilities—and the least chance for creating them on a solely state or local basis—without the kind of community-based diagnosis and treatment that avoids "warehousing people in mental institutions."

He refuted the Administration's claim that community planning organizations in the areas where Public Health Service hospitals are located had agreed to the closings. He said that a congressional committee check of that report disclosed that the community planning organizations actually are opposed to closing the PHS hospitals.

Labor News Conference is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHAT WITH "points of order," "moving the previous question" and "an amendment in the nature of a substitute," congressional debates are apt to become somewhat turgid and involved.

But there was nothing turgid and involved about the recent debate in the House on whether needy strikers and their families should be permitted to buy food stamps. The House denied them this right by a narrow vote, but what came out crystal clear was the willingness of almost half of the full chamber to let children go hungry rather than feed them in a strike situation.

The arguments against feeding needy strikers and their families were pretty demagogic. There was Rep. William L. Dickinson (R-Ala.), sponsor of the amendment, who told the House that "a person can go on strike and have two Cadillacs and a cabin cruiser and go down and qualify for food stamps immediately" and there were others who talked about "subsidizing" strikers to the detriment of their employers and the utter "injustice" that this meant.

But there were a lot of other congressmen who didn't see it that way. Take the statement of Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.), who said:

"This amendment is punitive, anti-labor, anti-union, unfair and discriminatory. It will not bring labor or industrial peace. It will contribute only a legacy of bitterness and rancor toward the worker's employer and toward the worker's government as well."

Or Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), who declared that the House action in denying food stamps for needy workers on strike was "lacking both wisdom and fairness" and who added:

"We all agree, I am sure, that children in this country must have access to sufficient food regardless of the acts of their parents . . . If decent food and the option to strike are both basic rights, then we have no business forcing poor workers to choose one or the other. . . .'

Supporters of the amendment against food stamps for needy strikers were full of arguments that the government should not take sides in labor-management disputes by "subsidizing" strikers in their battles with their employers.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) was quick to nail that one when he said:

"I was very much interested in the gentleman from Alabama proclaiming his thesis that we should not subsidize strikers because we do not subsidize private enterprise. I have not found that to be the situation. There is hardly a major corporation in America that is not, indeed, subsidized one way or the other."

Rep. Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (R-Ohio), carried this observation a step further when he noted that the federal government permits a company to deduct its strike costs and other losses so that its tax liability would be reduced by half.

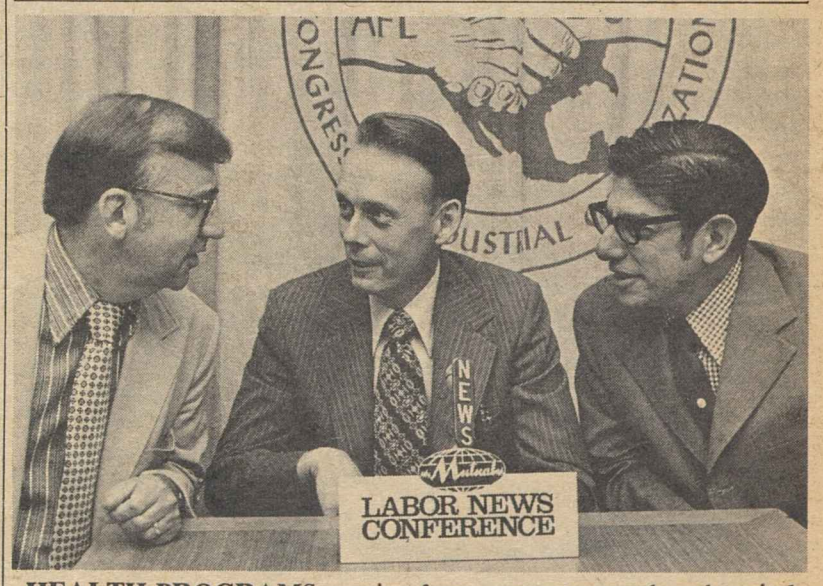
"In my opinion," he said, "the federal government subsidizes the company far more than it does the striker in terms of providing food stamps."

Summing this point up, Rep. Foley noted:

"There is no law that says a small business loan cannot be made to a company during a strike. There is no law that says a government contract cannot be let to a company during a strike."

There was a lot of irony in the debate. The anti-striker amendment was part of the 1973 agriculture bill which provides generous subsidies for farmers.

The issue is not yet dead, despite the Senate's firm refusal to go along with the ban on food stamps for the needy families of strikers. The effort by the House conservative coalition came closer to success this year than it has in the past. More battles lie ahead—on this and similar issues involving efforts by employers to enlist governmental power against strikers.



HEALTH PROGRAMS ranging from cancer research to hospital modernization are still threatened by White House fund impoundment, even though Congress voted overwhelmingly to continue them, Lawrence Smedley, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning the associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security were Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Health Cuts Behind Claim Of 'Savings'

The Nixon Administration announced that it had spent less than its budget target during the past fiscal year, and statistics obtained by the House Commerce Committee from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare showed how a large part of the "savings" was accomplished.

During the past year, Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) revealed, the Administration refused to spend nearly $1.1 billion that Congress had appropriated for major health programs. That amounted to more than 20 percent of the money earmarked for the Health Services & Mental Health Administration and the National Institutes of Health.

Sharp cuts were made in cancer and heart research, despite the President's expressed support for these programs.

The biggest cutbacks were in federal mental health programs, where the Administration refused to spend nearly $200 million of the $743 million appropriated.

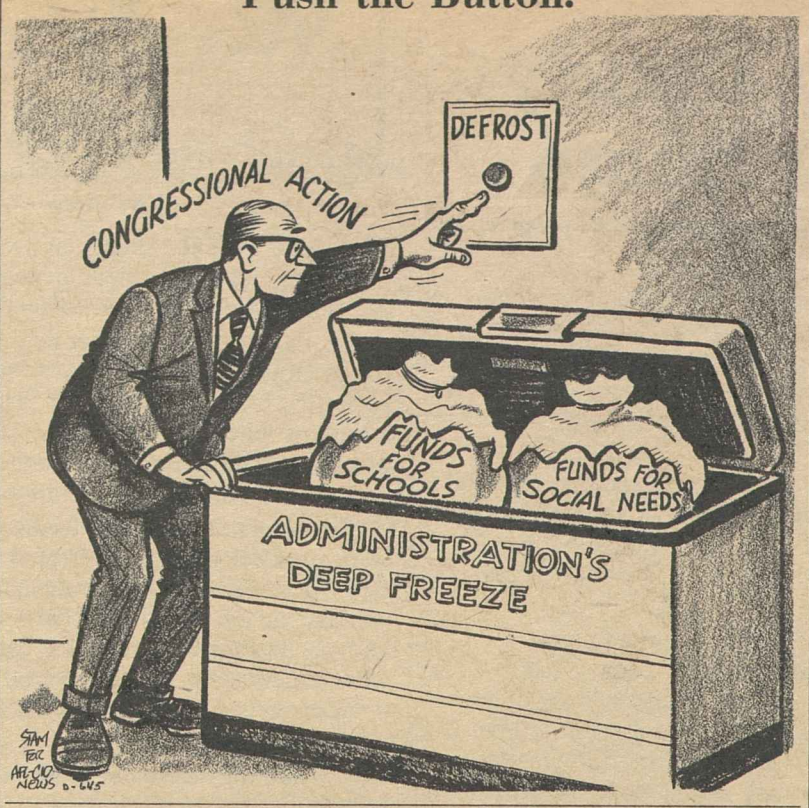
Staggers wrote HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that he was "dismayed" at the impoundments. Unless HEW can demonstrate that the programs cut back were not needed, he said, "these impoundments must be considered a sad failure of our government's commitment to serve its people."

Last year, the Administration announced that funds voted by Congress would be withheld so as to keep government spending within the President's self-imposed limit of $250 billion—a figure that includes such major fixed expenditures as social security trust fund payments and interest on the national debt.

Actual spending for the fiscal year that ended June 30 came to only $246.6 billion, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz announced.

One big "saving" was a reduction of $831 million over the year in federal payments for social services states provided to low-income families.

Push the Button!



Pension Reform Bills Called Short of Need

Oak Brook, Ill.—Pension reform legislation should make a clear distinction between single employer and multi-employer plans in terms of both funding and vesting standards, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

A council resolution spelled out the federation's proposal for pension legislation and compared them with provisions of the bills approved by the Senate Labor Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. A conflict of jurisdiction resulted in the legislation being considered by both committees and the consequent approval of differing bills.

Neither the Williams-Javits bill reported by the Labor Committee nor the Finance Committee bill makes adequate distinction between types of plans, the Executive Council contended.

It noted that multi-employer plans "provide for transfer of earned pension credits between different employers and the continuation of the plan does not depend on the economic fate of one company."

Thus, the council said, "standards that would be appropriate for single-employer plans would be unduly restrictive for multi-employer plans."

While the Williams-Javits bill recognizes the distinction as far as vesting is concerned, the council statement said, it falls short in the area of funding.

The Finance Committee bill, besides being deficient on both vesting and funding, is inferior to the Williams-Javits bill in a number of areas, the council said. Among other deficiencies, it provides new tax loopholes for wealthy individuals and assigns administrative responsibility to the Treasury Dept. rather than to the Dept. of Labor.

Both bills, however, have some form of pension reinsurance which the AFL-CIO considers essential.

The Executive Council statement listed a number of specifics that should be in pension legislation and summed up the objective as follows:

"Congress should enact, without delay, pension reform legislation establishing minimum standards of fiduciary responsibility, vesting and funding, and providing for pension plan termination insurance. It should be administered by the Dept. of Labor. Such legislation should take into account the legitimate differences between single and multi-employer plans."

And the council declared, "we vigorously oppose using pension reform as a vehicle for new expanded tax loopholes for wealthy individuals."

Action Urged to Solve Nation's Housing Crisis

Oak Brook, Ill.—Deliberate Administration policies have caused an emergency that has priced millions of Americans out of the housing market and denied decent housing to the poor and elderly, the AFL-CIO charged.

In a sharp statement denouncing a series of Administration actions, the federation's Executive Council said the situation was summed up in the White House's "cynical attitude toward the housing crisis" in announcing that its recommendations would not be ready until Sept. 7.

What is needed, the council asserted, is a series of immediate actions including:

- An end to the moratorium on construction of all federally subsidized housing including compliance with a recent court decision ordering the government to lift the ban.
- Reinstatement of suspended housing subsidy programs for low and moderate income families.
- Adequate funds to build and operate urgently needed new public housing units.
- A return to the national housing goal of 2.6 million units a year as set out by Congress.
- An easing of the present tight-money situation and allocation of credit to aid homebuyers.

The council pointed out that the median cost of a new home rose to $32,800 in April, 22 percent higher than a year ago, and that only 10 percent of new single family homes are selling for $20,000 or less.

Housing starts, the statement noted, declined 15 percent since January and a further drop is forecast because of rising interest rates and tight money.

The council tied the situation to Administration actions in refusing to seek authority to build an adequate number of new public housing units or repair and modernize existing units. The Administration has proposed also to shift the burden for rising maintenance, repair and modernization costs to low-income tenants.

The council said that if the moratorium is permitted to continue through the present fiscal year "more than a half-million families will be denied the new public housing promised them by the national housing goals."

Barrett Named to Post In Mediation Service

Jerome T. Barrett, chief of the Division of Public Employe Labor Relations of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Labor-Management Services, has been named an assistant director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

FMCS Director W. J. Usery, Jr., said that Barrett will be in charge of a new Technical Services Division. This division will provide technical services, including the FMCS preventive mediation program aimed at improving labor relations through the mediation process.

Committee Actions Hit:

Trade Bill Warning Sounded by Council

Oak Brook, Ill.—Unless the House Ways & Means Committee makes more than "cosmetic" changes in the Administration's trade bill, the AFL-CIO will urge the House to defeat the legislation.

An Executive Council statement made clear the AFL-CIO's dissatisfaction with the preliminary decisions and votes in the Ways & Means Committee.

On a key test vote, the committee refused to set up "minimum safeguards against the torrent of imports that are sweeping away American jobs."

In another move, it agreed to give the President "virtually unlimited authority to reduce to zero the minimum trade safeguards that now exist."

Nowhere in the bill as it now stands are there provisions "to close the lucrative tax loopholes for American-based multinational corporations which make it more profitable for them to locate and produce abroad."

If the legislation is sent to the House floor the way it is now shaping up, it will be "worse than no bill at all," the council said.

In that event, the AFL-CIO will call for its defeat. "We would then ask the House to turn to consideration of the Burke-Hartke bill which provides a comprehensive framework for restoring America's economic health and regaining the necessary balance in international trade."

The Executive Council statement charged that much of the nation's economic ills "can be directly traced to misguided and misapplied foreign trade and investment policies."

It said workers, business and the public are all hurt by "erosion of the U.S. industrial base, the battering of the dollar and deepening trade deficits."

Hope that the Administration might come up with a realistic solution was dashed last April, the council noted, when the President submitted what the AFL-CIO described at the time as "bad legislation."

And the expectation that the Ways & Means Committee would do better has been refuted in the closed door sessions in which the legislation is being marked up.

"The trade bill that is now taking shape in committee is equally bad," the council said, "having only cosmetic changes that appear to restrict the President's authority and appear to give the Congress control over trade agreements, but do not."

One of the critical votes taken by the committee was a 16-7 rejection of a proposal to set quotas on imports that threaten American jobs. The quota motion was made by Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.), co-sponsor with Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) of the labor-backed trade bill.

Failure to "deal with the realities of the Seventies" through effective trade legislation, the Executive Council warned, would lead to continued loss of jobs and "accelerate the calamity facing the U.S. industrial society."

Bricklayers Slate Rerun of Election

Under a Labor Dept. agreement, the Bricklayers will hold a rerun of the union's 1972 election of officers at a reopened convention in Washington on Nov. 2.

The action grows out of protests filed by Dave Parks of Signal Mountain, Tenn., who charged that delegates to the union's 1972 convention in Las Vegas, Nev., had not been properly selected. Parks lost the election to Pres. Thomas Murphy by 1,014 to 639 and also was defeated in his bid for re-election as vice president.

The Labor Dept., following what it called a "complete investigation," threw out other charges that incumbent members of the union's executive board had been guilty of "personal misconduct including the expenditures of union funds to promote their candidacies" and allegations that the election had been marred by procedural irregularities.

The union said that among its 810 local unions there were some local officers who did not understand all the procedural requirements of the law relating to the selection of delegates.

Veto Override Pressed On Medical Services

(Continued from Page 1)

down the Public Health Service hospitals—located in Seattle, Boston, San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Staten Island and Norfolk.

A temporary restraining order obtained by the Seafarers from U.S. District Judge John H. Pratt in Washington, D.C., prevented the scheduled July 21 shutdown.

Judge Pratt followed through with the next step of the judicial process—a strong preliminary injunction sought by the union that bars the Administration from any action that would limit "or in any manner deny medical care and treatment or hospitalization, as presently afforded at the U.S. Public Health Service hospitals."

He also granted an identical injunction in a suit initially brought by the National Maritime Union in New York and transferred to Judge Pratt's court.

The two unions, cooperating in the legal fight to save the hospitals, contend that HEW has no right to ignore the clear intent of Congress that the hospitals be maintained.

Under the vetoed bill, if the Administration sought to close a Public Health Service hospital, it would first have to get approval from the area's community health planning agency and then obtain concurrence by Congress.

When the bill went to the White House, Meany wrote Nixon strongly urging him to sign it. Meany said the legislation carries "the hopes of millions of Americans for an improved level of health care services." And the threatened hospitals, he stressed, represent "a tremendous and irreplaceable U.S. health care resource."

In Wake of Watergate:

Guild Warned of New Effort To Discredit News Media

Vancouver, B.C.—New Administration efforts to discredit the news media in the wake of the press's disclosure of the Watergate scandal were forecast by James B. Woods, international chairman of the Newspaper Guild, in an address to the Guild's 40th convention here.

Terming the Watergate exposés "a prize example" of newspaper reporting at its finest, Woods warned that Administration "vilification" of the press has not been ended by "half-hearted acknowledgments" of the press's role in bringing the facts to light.

"There will be other attempts, you can be sure," Woods said, which makes it all the more vital that the press as a whole and the Guild in particular maintain alert, active roles."

In a message of fraternal greetings to the convention delegates, AFL-CIO President George Meany singled out for special commendation "those Guild members whose unswerving pursuit of fact and truth alerted the American public to the most outrageous political scandal in the nation's history — the Watergate conspiracy."

Meany said that "these reporters —and their publications—deserve the nation's gratitude and, on behalf of the AFL-CIO, I want to extend ours."

Woods said that Guild members who continue to maintain that newspaper reporters must stay shy of politics have fallen into a trap "set by the Nixon Administration and baited by Spiro Agnew" with his attacks on the press.

Several Guild locals, in reaction to the authorization of a presidential endorsement by last year's convention, have announced they will seek to amend the Guild's constitution to require a membership referendum on such endorsements in the future.

Woods urged defeat of the proposal, stating that, as a practical matter, the requirement would delay any endorsement until it was too late to be effective and would deprive the union of flexibility to meet changes in the political situation.

"The Guild and its members are not political eunuchs," Woods said in decrying the notion that news gatherers' objectivity is compromised if their union takes a political stand. There is a duty to participate in public affairs—and that encompasses the political scene," he said.

The convention took a stand on one public issue right at the start. In a special order of business on the convention's first day, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution urging quick approval of home rule for the District of Columbia. It was rushed through in order to reach the House District Committee before a key meeting on the issue scheduled for the next day.

President Nixon was attacked on another front—economic policy—by Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who pointed out that a 10-year record of ever-increasing wage gains had been brought to a halt "as the direct result of the wage controls imposed by the Nixon Administration."

In contrast, he said, "we find corporate profits reaching new highs—higher this year than last, higher last year than the year before, higher the year before than the year before that."

And Nixon, who Perlik recalled had come into office castigating the Johnson Administration for an annual inflation rate of 4.8 percent, has fostered an economic program responsible for the highest rate of inflation yet—8 percent a year for the first six months of 1973, he noted.

Since "under the Administration of Richard M. Nixon there's little hope that workers will get a fair share," Perlik said, "we must continue to insist on the largest settlement our bargaining strength can command in any and every given situation."

Perlik urged the convention to approve an international executive board recommendation for a 7-cent per capita increase to raise the funds necessary for a permanent Guild equal rights coordinator to promote minority recruitment and equal treatment for women.

And citing a growing general fund deficit, now at $307,000, he also urged approval of an arrangement that would increase the amount of per capita income going into the general fund whenever the Guild's defense fund exceeds $1.5 million. The defense fund, used to pay strike and lockout benefits, is now at a record $2,255,000.

Tom Gooderham, western regional director of the Canadian Labor Congress, in a welcoming address, praised the Guild and other international unions that have granted autonomy to their Canadian sections, but warned against anything that would fragment the labor movement along national lines.

Canadian Guild locals held a policy conference immediately preceding the convention. It was the first under an authorization by last year's convention, which also established a Canadian national Guild office and director.

NATIONAL POSTER CHILD for the 1973 Muscular Dystrophy Associations' campaign is six-year-old Michael Newsome of Louisville, Ky., whose parents are union members. His father, Gobel Newsome, is a member of Steelworkers Local 6828 and Mrs. Newsome is with Tobacco Workers Local 185. Michael toys with a rabbit at a children's zoo in New York City.

Waste Recovery Effort Pressed to Save Jobs

Oak Brook, Ill.—A clean environment and full employment can and should go hand-in-hand, the AFL-CIO declared.

An Executive Council statement rejected job-destroying proposals made in the name of protecting the environment.

And it equally firmly rebuffed "polluting industries who attempt to hide behind the legitimate concerns of workers for their jobs as an alibi for doing nothing."

Both jobs and the environment can be saved, the council said, through an expanded and federally-funded program to transform waste into usable products.

The council opposed as creating more problems than would be solved proposals to ban disposable cans and bottles or curtail use of various materials. These would both disrupt industry and cause heavy losses of jobs, the statement warned.

Also opposed were tax penalties or tax windfalls as a means of dealing with pollution problems.

With federal leadership and help, the council said, the recovery of litter and solid waste can become both feasible and profitable with no conflict between the nation's economic and environmental concerns.

Among the immediate steps, the council said, is for Congress to "greatly increase the solid waste budget of the Environmental Protection Agency that was slashed by the Administration. With increased funds, the EPA could assist local governments in establishing alternate measures for disposing of solid wastes."

Pressmen's Vote Clears Stereotypers' Merger

Members of the Printing Pressmen gave final approval of merger with the Stereotypers & Electrotypers by a special referendum vote of 26,492 to 15,092.

The Stereotypers had earlier approved the merger 5,498 to 1,610.

Legal details and arrangements for integrating the Stereotypers into the Printing Pressmen are currently being worked out, the Printing Pressmen reported. The changeover is expected to be completed by October.

The merger of the two unions will raise the membership of the Printing Pressmen to 132,000. Under the merger agreement, President James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers will be added to the Pressmen's board of directors as a vice president. Three officials of the Stereotypers will also become international representatives of the Pressmen.

President Alexander J. Rohan of the Pressmen said the merger will benefit members of both unions through a stronger position at the bargaining table.

Rohan, noting that three major unions now exist in the graphics arts industry, said that eventually there may be one large merged union. The others are the Graphic Arts International Union, which was formed by the merger of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and the Bookbinders last year, and the International Typographical Union.

The Pressmen are continuing exploratory merger discussions with the ITU.

Canadian Named To OPEIU Post

Chicago—William A. Lowe was appointed by the executive board of the Office & Professional Employes to fill the unexpired term of secretary-treasurer, succeeding the late J. Howard Hicks.

Lowe, a Canadian citizen, has been a vice president of the OPEIU since 1959. He also has been the union's Northwest regional director for the past eight years.

Hicks died last month. His term was to have expired in June 1974.

House Nears Final Vote On Minimum Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

that had been covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act before 1966—would have their minimum wage raised from the present $1.60 to $2 an hour on Oct. 1. Next July, their wage floor would rise to $2.20.

All other non-farm workers, including those newly covered, would go to $1.60 in the first step, to $2 next July and to the $2.20 level on July 1, 1975.

Farm workers, now held to a $1.30 minimum wage, would move up to $1.60 in the first step, $1.80 next July, to $2 the following year and to $2.20 on July 1, 1976.

Some workers in Puerto Rico, mainly in the hotel and restaurant industries, will move directly to mainland rates. Most other covered workers will receive gradual increases in their minimums until they achieve parity. No wage rate will be less than 60 percent of the mainland minimum.

Canal Zone workers will receive the full increase in the minimum wage.

The extension of coverage to public employes allows special overtime arrangements for law enforcement and fire fighter employes, based on hours worked in a 28-day month rather than in a week. The ceiling on straight-time work would start at 192 hours a month and be gradually reduced to 160 hours—the equivalent of an average 40-hour workweek.

Coverage of domestic service workers would not include babysitters, and live-in maids would not be covered by overtime pay requirements.

Retail and service establishments that are parts of chains or conglomerates now are exempt if their sales amount to less than $250,000 a year. The cutoff would be lowered in steps and eliminated by mid-1976.

Existing overtime exemptions are phased out for local transit employes, seasonal industry workers, maids and custodial employes in hotels and motels and several other groups.

Minimum wage but not overtime coverage would be extended to motion picture employes and small logging crews.

A chief issue of controversy was the Administration's efforts to impose a subminimum youth rate which, the AFL-CIO contended, would be an incentive for employers to fire adults and replace them with teenagers.

Under existing law, certain establishments can get Labor Dept. certification to hire students for a portion of their jobs at 85 percent of the minimum rate in part-time or summer vacation jobs.

The new legislation would enable an employer in retail or service establishments or agriculture to hire up to four students at the 85 percent rate without going through the certification procedure.

Adding urgency to the legislation is the fact that the Fair Labor Standards Act has not been improved since 1966 despite the sharp rise in living costs which has more than wiped out the value of the minimum wage improvements made at that time.

Relief Aid Pressed In African Drought

Oak Brook, Ill.—The AFL-CIO voiced its strong support for current relief efforts to deal with the drought in West Africa and urged preparation of long-range plans to help avoid future catastrophies.

The Executive Council said that unemployment, famine and death "menace more than 6 million African citizens" before the end of the year because of the severe drought, that has resulted in the loss of cattle, camels, food stuffs and commercial crops.

It warned that massive migration to the even more arid areas or already overcrowded cities "will be the fate of millions of hapless men, women and children" unless emergency needs are met and long-range plans initiated.

Crippling Budget Cuts Cited:

Labor Pushes Full Funding For Job Safety Programs

By John R. Oravec

Federal job safety operations will be crippled unless Congress increases the amount of funds that the Nixon Administration has budgeted for the programs, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

The Occupational Safety & Health Act was adopted in 1970 to end needless deaths, injuries and disease on the job, a panel of labor legislative and safety experts testified.

But after two years of operation, they charged, programs under the Occupational Safety & Health Administration have never really got off the ground. Much of OSHA's efforts has been consumed in attempts to turn enforcement authority back to the states while federal safety programs suffer, the union witnesses declared.

Presenting the testimony were AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Petersen, federation safety specialist George H. R. Taylor, Steelworkers Legislative Rep. John J. Sheehan and Industrial Union Dept. Safety Director Sheldon Samuels.

The Administration's budget proposes a total of $95.5 million for all occupational safety and health operations in Fiscal 1974, including $30 million for state programs. The AFL-CIO is asking that Congress appropriate $131.8 million and transfer $20 million from state programs to federal enforcement activities.

Peterson noted that the Labor Dept. has been attempting to unload federal responsibility in safety enforcement to states that have in the past shown unwillingness or inability to develop effective programs.

Because of mistaken emphasis, Peterson said, "federal enforcement activities have been curtailed by starvation budget requests and freeze orders on new hiring by President Nixon."

Taylor charged that at the same time, the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health has been denied the necessary resources to undertake crucial work in occupational health.

Under labor's proposal, the Labor Dept. would be able to add 1,500 compliance officers, including 75 industrial hygienists. This would bring the total enforcement staff to 2,000.

The increased appropriations and new money would boost the Nixon budget for OSHA from $24.9 million to $56.1 million for enforcement activities alone.

For NIOSH in fiscal 1974, labor asked that appropriations be raised to $39 million from the $21.2 million budgeted by the Administration. The additional funds would be used to step up vital occupational health programs that Congress has assigned to the institute.

An additional $3.1 million was asked for the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission. The labor panel noted that although the commission is expecting a 50 percent increase in its caseload, the Nixon budget request is $1 million less than last year.

Peterson also voiced the concern of the AFL-CIO that the Nixon budget proposals would seriously affect other labor, education, health, public assistance and social service programs.

He noted that there is little hope Congress can overcome the Administration's hostility to adequately expand the programs to their authorized levels. But he urged that appropriations be increased to the minimum required to meet basic needs.

Peterson pointed out that the Administration's proposed funding of Title I of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act would permit most school districts to serve adequately only about one-third of their economically disadvantaged children.

Peterson said the AFL-CIO is bitterly opposed to the Administration's "capricious actions" in seeking to cut federal aid to welfare programs by 20 percent and a similar 20 percent cut in funding of social services.

In the Labor Dept., staff and funding cutbacks are having serious repercussions, Peterson said. He pointed out that the number of employment standards compliance officers has dropped 10 percent since 1969 although the caseload has been greatly increased.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Arturo Munoz-Ledo, the new chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization. Munoz, the Mexican government representative to the ILO, also met with U.S. government and business officials.

Strong Controls Voted On Campaign Financing

The Senate voted 82-8 approval of a bill sharply limiting political contributions and total spending in congressional and presidential campaigns.

Its stringent controls on political spending were clearly influenced by the Watergate scandal and related accounts of huge under-the-counter cash contributions and suitcases of money disbursed for corrupt purposes.

A more far-reaching alternative—direct government financing of election campaigns—was considered during the debate, but shelved after assurances were given of full hearings on the issue this September.

As sent to the House, the campaign spending reform bill included these key provisions:

- Total spending on behalf of candidates for federal office could not exceed 15 cents for each potential voter in the general election, or 10 cents in a party primary. The allowance would be higher in the smallest states. This would limit presidential candidates to about $21 million each. In the last election, an estimated $50 million was spent on the Nixon campaign, about $25 million on the McGovern campaign.
- No individual or group could contribute more than $3,000 to a single candidate in any election, although the contribution could be repeated for primary, runoff and general elections.
- No individual could contribute more than a total of $25,000 to political campaigns for federal office in any year.
- Political committees supported by voluntary donations, such as COPE and its business equivalents, would not be limited in total political contributions. But they would be subject to the $3,000 restriction on funds earmarked for specific candidates.
- A provision of existing law barring contributions from groups associated with organizations having a government contract would be repealed. Corporations and unions are already barred from donating official funds to federal political campaigns, and that law would remain on the books.
- Contributions of more than $50 would have to be made by a traceable check and donors of more than $100 would have to be identified by occupation and place of business as well as by name and address.
- Current restrictions on spending for political broadcasts would be lifted, so long as candidates did not exceed their total campaign spending ceiling.
- The "equal time" rule for political broadcasts would be repealed, allowing networks to provide free time to major party candidates without having to offer the same time to fringe candidates.
- Stiff penalties would be provided for violations, and an independent commission would be established to enforce the law.

TWU Strikes Dutch Airline On Jobs Issue

New York — Nearly 350 members of the Transport Workers are locked in a tough strike against KLM Royal Dutch Airlines over the carrier's demand for a free hand to subcontract existing jobs to non-union companies.

Following a breakdown in contract negotiations and the exhaustion of Railway Labor Act procedures, the union set up picket lines at terminals here and in Houston, Los Angeles and Chicago. Workers involved include mechanics, drivers, and passenger and cargo service employes.

Since KLM is owned by the Netherlands government, TWU also appealed to it—so far in vain — by setting up informational picket lines at the Netherlands consulate and the United Nations here, and recently at the Netherlands embassy in Washington.

TWU's Air Transport Division charges KLM's farming-out plans fail to include any alternative employment for workers who would lose jobs even though many of them have more than 20 years seniority with the airline.

Noting that flights to and from the United States are among KLM's "most lucrative" business, the union has called upon the American public to "help us save our jobs" by not patronizing the carrier.

TWU said that through the International Transport Workers Federation, it is receiving strong support from other airline unions throughout the world in refusing to handle work for KLM.

8-4-73

Senate Votes Extension Of Public Service Jobs

A labor-supported bill to continue the public service employment program passed the Senate by a 74-21 vote that dealt a sharp bipartisan rebuke to the Nixon Administration's effort to scrap the program.

About 175,000 previously unemployed persons are working in state and local jobs under the program—and nearly twice that number have been helped by it during the past two years.

The Senate voted to keep the program going at the present funding level of $1.25 billion a year—so long as the national unemployment rate is at least 4.5 percent.

By a decisive 70-25 vote, the Senate rejected a substitute bill by Sen. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio) which would have cut the funding to $500 million and limited eligibility to communities with exceptionally high and persistent jobless levels.

Both the defeat of the Taft substitute and the passage of the original bill sponsored by Senators Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) had been urged by the AFL-CIO.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the two-year-old program has achieved its goal of creating job opportunities "while at the same time providing communities with badly needed public services."

The Senate bill directs that priority be given to the hiring of Vietnam veterans and sets a target of 50 percent of the jobs. Other priority groups are persons who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer and workers who lose their jobs because of the closing of defense installations.

A companion bill has been approved by the House Labor Committee and is expected to reach the floor in September, after Congress returns from a month-long recess.

Second Quarter Profits Zoom Up by 30 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

Other hefty profit leaders were 18 pulp and paper products firms, up 98.5 percent; 16 electrical equipment-electronics specialty companies, up 80.8 percent; 10 textile firms, up 66.8 percent, while 18 copper and metals companies and 13 building material supply companies also recorded profits of more than 60 percent above the '72 quarter.

The Journal survey found that 24 petroleum products companies pulled in profits totaling $1.9 billion for a 49.9 percent jump over the year-ago period. For 17 auto and equipment manufacturers, profits totaled $1.3 billion, a 21 percent increase over the year.

After-tax profits for the 550 industrial companies in the Journal survey amounted to $9 billion for a 33.8 percent gain. The overall profits average was pulled down, however, by 14 airlines with an increase of 8.8 percent; 36 utilities, up 8.9 percent, and 15 railroads, up 3.3 percent.

Citibank attributed the spectacular rise in profits to economic expansion and the eased price controls in Phase 3. It said that for the 646 manufacturing firms that were polled, profits jumped 34 percent over the year. At the same time, profit margins rose to 6 cents per dollar of sales from 5.3 percent.

Of 22 manufacturing industries, Citibank reported that only apparel reported lower profits from 1972.

Both Citibank and the Journal speculated that the profit boom will not be as great in the second half of 1973 as it has been in this year's first two quarters.

But the Journal noted that Phase 4 will likely be "a shot in the arm" for the auto industry, whose second quarter gains were not as great as in the first.

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Labor Mounts Mail Drive To Nixon on $2.20 Wage

Food Bill Stripped of Striker Ban

A ban on food stamps for needy families of strikers was stripped from the final version of farm legislation that Congress passed on the eve of its mid-summer recess.

Farm bloc congressmen joined with House liberals to undo the damage done last month when a conservative coalition narrowly succeeded in writing the food stamp ban into a bill establishing a more flexible system of farm price supports.

The Senate firmly rejected the anti-labor proposal and the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a clear warning that labor would "vigorously oppose any legislation, specifically including the farm bill, that includes a ban against food stamps being furnished families of strikers in need."

An intricate parliamentary maneuver was devised by senior members of the House Agriculture Committee to avoid risking defeat of the entire farm bill by burdening the already controversial legislation with an anti-labor amendment.

First the House and Senate conferees reached agreement on all but one provision of the farm bill—the anti-striker amendment that the House had added.

The Senate then approved the agreement after tabling—thus defeating—a motion to add the ban on food stamps for strikers. It then sent the measure to the House as a substitute bill.

House Agriculture Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) employed what one of his opponents described as "a perfectly legal and ingenious device" to make sure that no amendment could be offered to put the anti-striker proposal back in the bill or make any other substantive change in the legislation.

Under House rules, only one amendment could be considered to the Senate bill and Poage moved to accept the Senate version with an admittedly meaningless amendment urging the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage farmers to produce as much as possible during periods of shortages.

He told the House pointedly that his motion had to be passed "if we are going to have a farm bill."

It did pass, 252-151. The Senate promptly concurred in the minor amendment, thus clearing the legislation for the President's signature.

As is the case now, strikers will not automatically be eli-

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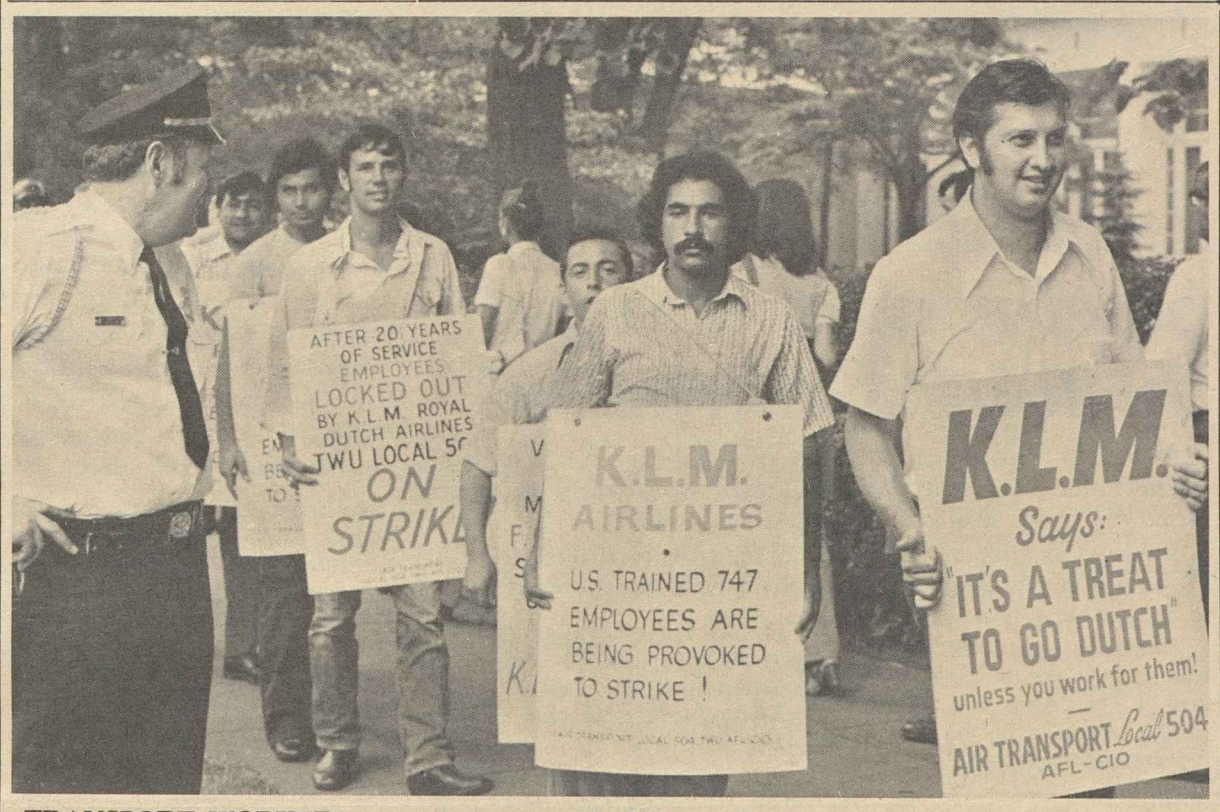

TRANSPORT WORKERS on strike against KLM Royal Dutch Airlines march in an informational picket line at the Netherlands Embassy in Washington protesting the carrier's insistence on subcontracting work to non-union firms. The TWU also has picket lines at air terminals in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and Houston. The airline is owned by the Netherlands government.

Letters Bid President Sign Bill

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted final approval of the minimum wage bill and the AFL-CIO called on union members to write and wire President Nixon to sign the legislation when it reaches his desk.

The bill that cleared the Senate by a 62-28 vote and the House by a 253-152 margin would mark the first improvement in the Fair Labor Standards Act since 1966.

If signed into law, the present $1.60 wage floor—only $1.30 for farm workers—would be raised in steps to $2.20 an hour. Nearly 7 million additional persons would be covered, including household domestic workers and public employes, and many existing overtime exemptions would be phased out.

The Administration had sought a smaller rise in the wage floor, opposed extension of coverage and called for a lower subminimum rate for young workers.

To avoid a pocket veto while Congress is in its mid-summer recess, Senate leaders arranged to delay sending the bill to the President until late August or early September. That would enable Congress to vote on overriding if the bill were vetoed. Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan said he will recommend that the President sign the bill but added that he has no assurance Nixon will do so.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller has asked AFL-CIO central bodies to join with affiliated unions in encouraging letters from individual union members to the White House, saying in effect: "Mr. President, please sign the minimum wage bill."

Biemiller warned that "the threat of a minimum wage veto is real."

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Phase 4 Rules:

Higher Prices Loom As Freeze Is Lifted

The 60-day freeze on retail prices ends Aug. 13, except for beef, and most companies will be able immediately to pass on higher costs to consumers under final Phase 4 regulations announced by the Cost of Living Council.

The expected price bulge won't come all at once, however, since firms with more than $100 million a year in sales will have to give 30 days notice to the COL Council before they can put price hikes into effect. Thus, there will be another wave of price hikes likely in mid-September.

Because of the complexity of the price regulations, it will be virtually impossible for an ordinary consumer to determine whether he is being overcharged.

Higher costs may be passed on through the wholesale and retail stages under the Phase 4 rules on a dollar for dollar basis—but not on a percentage markup which would raise the price to consumers still further.

A company may also raise the price of a particular product as much as 10 percent plus the actual added cost, provided prices of other products are held below the permitted level so that the average price increase does not exceed the added costs.

Except for the largest companies, the Phase 4 price regulations will be self-administered subject to spot checks by the Internal Revenue Service.

In one change from the original set of proposed regulations, companies that do not raise their prices in the Phase 4 period will not be under any restrictions as to profit margins.

Firms with 60 or fewer employes are exempt from all mandatory controls, except for food firms that remain controlled until Sept. 12,

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Dips Slightly During July

By John R. Oravec

The nation's employment situation showed little improvement in July as the rate of joblessness eased a bit to 4.7 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

There were 4.2 million workers unemployed last month, about 62,000 less than in June. But the Bureau of Labor Statistics also noted slight declines in the civilian labor force to 88.8 million and in the number of employed workers, 84.6 million.

After adjustments for seasonal factors, the BLS said that the unemployment situation was

(Continued on Page 3)

9% Prime Interest Rate Tightens Money Crunch

The cost of borrowing money—already at a record high—jumped another notch as the nation's banks raised their prime interest rate to 9 percent.

That's the amount charged to their biggest corporation customers; smaller borrowers pay higher interest charges and consumers pay the highest of all. Even those who don't borrow money pay extra because higher borrowing costs are passed along as higher prices.

A week before the latest rise, when the prime rate had climbed only to the 8¾ percent mark, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned that the Federal Reserve Board's deliberate money crunch and the soaring interest rates threaten to bring about "a general recession."

The council noted the "spectacular" rise in interest rates—from 6 percent at the beginning of 1973 following a slower rise from 4¾ percent early in 1972. The rise in commercial interest rates has been paralleled by a comparable increase in home mortgage rates.

Wage-Fringe Packages Average 7.5% for 1973

Major contract settlements negotiated during the first half of 1973 provided first-year wage and fringe packages averaging 7.5 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Its study included wage gains provided in 351 contracts affecting more than 1,000 workers each—a total of 2,240,000 covered workers—and the combined value of wage and fringe benefit gains for bargaining units of more than 5,000 workers.

On wage settlements alone, the average first-year increase in the 1973 negotiations was 5.8 percent.

The downward trend of pay adjustments since the start of the wage stabilization restrictions is shown by this comparison: In 1971, the average first-year wage increase was 11.6 percent. For the first six months of 1972, the comparable average was 7.7 percent and for the full 1972 year the average was 7.3 percent.

Over the life of the contract, wage increases averaged 5.3 per-

(Continued on Page 7)

Initial Contract Ends Bay Area Transit Strike

San Francisco—The first wage and benefits contract to be negotiated with the Bay Area Rapid Transit system ended a 23-day strike by the Amalgamated Transit Union and the Service Employes.

For some BART employes who are in line for catch-up pay increases the contract is worth an estimated 70 percent boost in wages and benefits over three years, the SEIU said.

The three-year agreement was ratified 304 to 124 by members of SEIU Local 390 and by ATU Local 1555 members, 163 to 8.

In the first year, the contract establishes equalized hourly wage standards and protection against increases in the cost of living, the ATU reported.

The agreement, retroactive to July 1, will equalize wage rates within 18 months for all BART employes doing the same type of work. When the system was formed, it brought together workers from a number of former employers with varying wage rates.

A 12 percent wage increase is provided in the second year, plus an improved cost of living formula. The third year provides a 7 percent wage increase and cost of living protection.

The agreement with BART also has a union shop clause and provides for two consecutive days off each week, elimination of employe contributions to the pension fund by July 1975, and improvements in health and welfare benefits.

The SEIU represents about 800 clerical, administrative and maintenance workers in the mass transit system. The ATU has nearly 300 members operating BART trains and stations.

Job Training Benefits 29% Of Workers

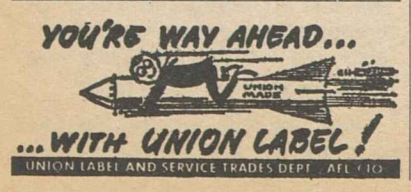
Nearly 30 percent of the nation's labor force had completed a program of vocational training when the 1970 census was taken, according to a report issued by the Bureau of the Census.

Proportions were nearly the same for men and women. Training had been completed by 15.4 million men, or about 30 percent, and by 8.3 million women, or 27 percent.

More than half—51 percent—of the 13.8 million men in the labor force with fewer than four years of college had completed vocational training in trades and crafts. A total of 43 percent of the 7.7 million women in the labor force with fewer than four years of colltge trained for business or office work, while 19 percent trained for work in the health field and 13 percent for trades and crafts.

More than 40 percent of males with 1969 incomes between $10,000 and $25,000 and with fewer than four years of college had completed vocational training. About one-third of the men between $7,000 and $10,000—and one-third of those with incomes over $25,000 — had completed such training.

Thirty-five percent of women with fewer than four years of college who earned between $5,000 and $7,000 had completed vocational training.



BETTER CLIMATE in labor-management relations in the railroad industry was noted by speakers at the Signalmen's convention in New Orleans. From left are President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union, management negotiator William H. Dempsey and President C. J. Chamberlain of the Signalmen.

Steelworkers Extend 'Instant Arbitration'

Pittsburgh—Speedier handling of grievances at reduced costs has prompted the Steelworkers to extend an expedited arbitration agreement with major steel companies to Aug. 1, 1975.

Industry and union officials said they found the experimental arbitration system adopted in the union's 1971 basic steel agreement to be very successful.

The extension of the agreement was announced by USWA President I. W. Abel and R. Heath Larry, chairman of the coordinating committee for the major steel producers.

A study of the expedited arbitration procedure showed that not only were cases handled more quickly, but the costs were also greatly reduced.

Under the procedure, decisions on grievance cases must be rendered within 48 hours after the completion of a hearing. Informal hearings are held by arbitration panels in 12 cities in or near steel producing areas.

A joint union-industry task force report noted that 312 cases had been resolved under the new procedure with an average per case cost for arbitrators' services of $46.15 for each party.

That study of 25 selected plant sites also showed that the number of cases heard daily averaged 2.4 after the arbitration panels had been in operation from eight to 14 months.

The report said that prompt resolution of grievances where the procedure was widely used greatly improved the morale of employes.

"They are better satisfied with the results under this procedure because employes believe the sooner a dispute is settled, the better off they are," the task force noted.

Before the stepped-up grievance procedure system was established, it often took up to two years to resolve disputes at case costs of about $500 each.

The processing in a short time of the 312 cases noted in the study, the task force said, "not only reveals that the number is substantial, but attests to the utility and effectiveness of the procedure."

Because of the speedier decisions and regardless of the outcome, the study found that the employe-supervisor relationship has also improved. This has led to a noticeable increase in production at some plants, the task force noted.

The steel firms where the procedure is in operation are Armco Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Inland Steel Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., National Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp., U.S. Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.

Cleary Confirmed For Job Safety Post

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Timothy F. Cleary to a six-year term on the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

Cleary had been legal counsel for former Commissioner Alan F. Burch, who declined renomination at the end of his two-year term on the three-member panel. Burch has returned to the Operating Engineers as safety director.

Cleary had been on the Labor Dept.'s solicitor's staff from 1967 until he became Burch's lagal counsel in 1971.

Improved Climate Cited:

Rail Labor Harmony Hailed by Signalmen

New Orleans—Reports of improved union relations with management in the railroad industry were hailed by the 205 delegates to the Railroad Signalmen's triennial convention here.

President Charles J. Chamberlain said in his keynote address that progress made in the past several months shows a change for the better.

"The atmosphere and attitude is changing on many railroads," he noted. "And at the national level there is definite improvement, which was long overdue," Chamberlain stressed.

William H. Dempsey, chairman of the National Railway Labor Conference and top negotiator for the carriers, revealed his formula for successful bargaining in his first appearance before a union audience.

"Responsible unions as well as responsible managements are vital if there is to be true collective bargaining," he said. "There must be mutual confidence and respect on both sides. There is no problem in collective bargaining which cannot be resolved if there is trust, honor and reason demonstrated by both sides."

President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union and Vice President J. W. O'Brien of the Sheet Metal Workers also told delegates there had been a dramatic change in labor-management relations, particularly in the recent national bargaining sessions. Both credited the "new climate" in large part to the efforts and attitude of Dempsey.

Both union leaders also endorsed a call by Chamberlain for unity among the organizations now affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives' Association and the Congress of Railway Unions. Chamberlain heads the RLEA and Chesser is chairman of the CRU.

"There was a great deal of cooperation among all our unions during the recent national negotiations, and this unity should continue," Chesser said.

Chamberlain was re-elected without opposition to his third three-year term as president. Also unopposed were Sec.-Treas. R. T. Bates, and Vice Presidents W. W. Altus, J. T. Bass, C. S. Chandler, and M. B. Frye.

Vice President B. H. Steuerwald, who announced plans to retire, was not a candidate for re-election. His post in Washington, D.C., will be filled by J. W. Walsh, Jr., former international representative and editor of the union's monthly magazine. And International Rep. G. F. Harper was elected a vice president in a close race with incumbent W. D. Best, who is also research director.

A new position of vice president in Canada was won by J. E. Platt who was serving as the Canadian international representative.

In forging a program for the future, the delegates made a number of changes in the union's constitution, including for the first time a provision tieing the per capita tax to the Grand Lodge to the prevailing hourly rate for signalmen-mechanics. Set at one and one-third hours pay per month, the total per capita tax will increase with any increase in wages of the signalmen.

Recognizing the need for full-time representation in the field, delegates adopted a resolution urging merger of system boards that now have part-time general chairmen, so that the merged groups can support full-time officers.

The convention instructed the international to give priority to a cost-of-living clause in the next wage movement and called for expansion of the health and welfare plan to include dental and eye care.

Resolutions were adopted calling for a reduction in the workweek from 40 hours to 32 hours without loss in pay, extending coverage of the Federal Hours of Service Act to signalmen working excessive hours without rest, and passage of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill now before Congress.

A proposal for quadrennial conventions was defeated. The delegates selected Quebec City as the 1976 convention site.

BLS Study Forecasts Slackening Of Growth in Nation's Labor Force

The nation's labor force is expected to grow at about the same rate in the 1970s as it did in the 1960s but in the next decade the rate of growth will decline, according to the Labor Dept.

The forecast highlights projections for the labor force as prepared by Denis F. Johnston, senior statistician with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for Monthly Labor Review, the BLS magazine.

Johnston sees the labor force increasing to about 101.8 million by 1980 from the average of 85.9 million in 1970. That rate of increase, he noted, implies an average annual growth rate of 1.7 percent, about the same as the yearly growth rate for the 1960s.

But after 1980, Johnston projects, the rate of increase is expected to decline, averaging only 1 percent a year during the following decade. At this decelerated rate, the labor force is estimated to reach 107.7 million by 1985 and 112.6 million by 1990.

The decrease in the rate of growth of the labor force after 1980 will be due to the leveling off of the population growth in the 1960s. For example, an actual decline is predicted for the 16-to-24 age bracket of the labor force between 1980 and 1990. This contrasts sharply with the large increase in the number of teenage and young adult workers in the 1960s and 1970s.

The change in the age composition of the labor force is underscored by Johnston's finding that its median age, which declined from 40 to 38 during the 1960s, will drop to 35 by 1980 but move upward again to 35.2 in 1985 and to 37 in 1990.

Other projections by Johnston:

- Workers in the 25-to-54 age bracket, which had been declining as a percent of the total work force prior to 1970, will continue to comprise a larger and larger percentage of the total—60.8 percent in 1980, 64.2 percent in 1985 and 67.9 percent in 1990.
- Workers over 55 will steadily decrease as a percent of the total, just as they have been doing since 1960 when they made up 17.7 percent of the work force. They represented 16.9 percent of the total in 1970 and their percentage will be 15.8 in 1980, 15.2 in 1985 and 14.1 in 1990.
- The influx of women workers will continue although their rate of increase will not be as great in this decade as it was in the 1960s and will be even less in the 1980s. Women, who made up 36.7 percent of the labor force in 1970, will make up 38.5 percent in 1980, 38.7 percent in 1985 and 38.8 percent in 1990.

'Virtually Unchanged':

4.7% Jobless Rate Reflects Little Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

"virtually unchanged from June" when the jobless rate was 4.8 percent.

While unemployment declined for adult men, household heads and white workers, it climbed for blacks and teenagers. For adult women, the jobless rate held steady at 4.9 percent.

The BLS reported a two-tenths of 1 percent drop in the unemployment rate over the month in each of the following categories: adult workers, 3 percent in July; white workers, 4.1 percent; household heads, 2.7 percent, and married men, 2.1 percent. The jobless rate for full-time workers dropped one-tenth of 1 percent to 4.1 percent.

For Negro and other minority workers, the jobless rated rose to 9.3 percent from 8.5 percent in June, and for teenagers it was 14.4 percent, up from 13.3 percent.

The unemployment rate for white-collar workers edged up from 2.8 percent to 2.9 percent over the month while holding steady for blue-collar workers at 5.3 percent.

The jobless rate declined from 4.4 to 3.8 percent among manufacturing workers, but rose sharply in the construction trades from 7.9 to 9.6 percent.

In other industry groupings, the jobless rate in wholesale and retail trade rose from 5.2 to 6 percent and for government workers from 2.3 to 3 percent. The rate declined in transportation and public utilities from 3.6 to 2.7 percent and held steady in the finance and service industries at 4 percent.

Unemployment among Vietnam-era veterans in the age 20 to 29 range dropped from 6 to 5.6 percent, matching the level of joblessness for nonveterans for the past two months in the same age group.

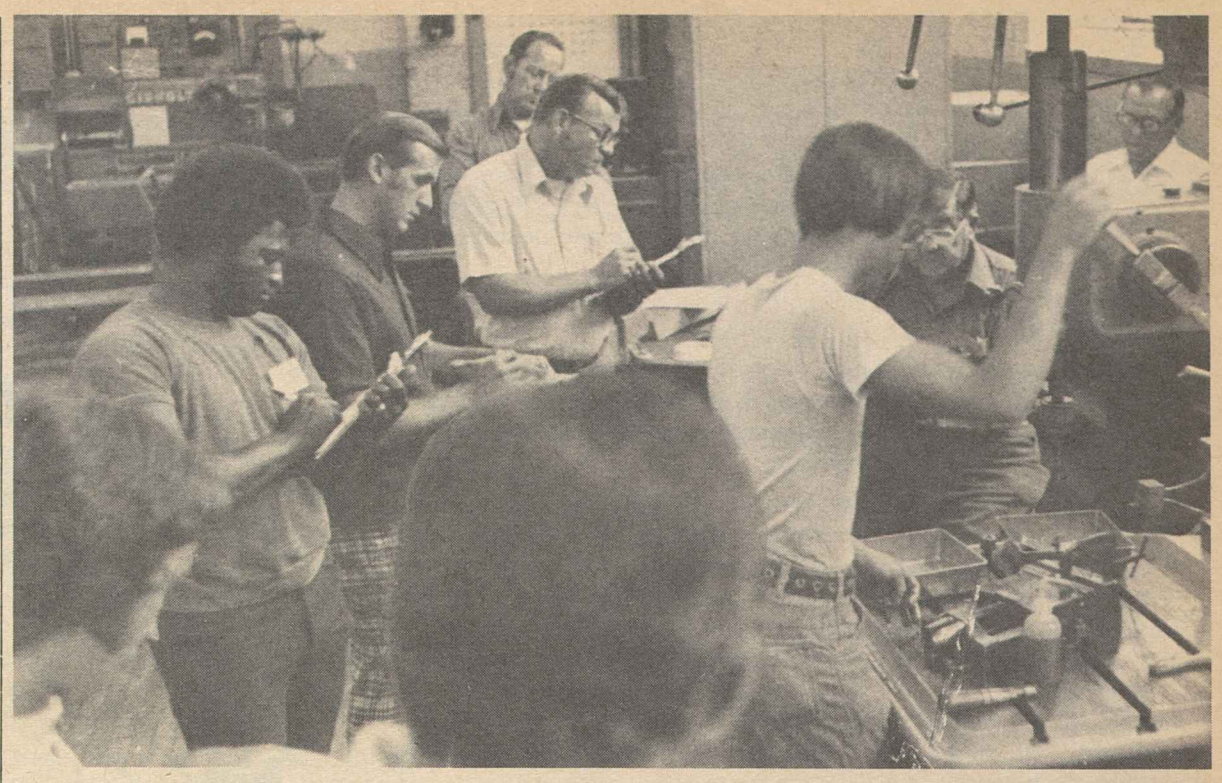
On the lower end of age scale, the jobless rate for veterans 20-24 also eased from 10.5 to 8.4 percent, but was still well above the rate for nonveterans in the same age group, which dropped from 6.6 to 6.4 percent.

However, for veterans in the 30 to 34 age group, the rate dropped from 2.3 to 1.5 percent last month, while for nonveterans it eased from 2.1 to 2 percent.

The average duration of unemployment in July was 9.6 weeks, slightly lower than in June, but two weeks below the July 1972 level.

The average workweek in July was 37.3 hours, about the same as the month before and in July 1972. In manufacturing, the workweek rose three-tenths of an hour to 40.9 hours, a return to the levels prevailing earlier in the year.

Average hourly earnings for rank-and-file nonfarm workers rose 2 cents last month to $3.89. Since July 1972, the BLS said that average weekly earnings advanced 7.2 percent. However, in the 12-month period ended in June for which the Consumer Price Index is available, prices increased 5.9 percent and weekly earnings adjusted for the price increases rose only nine-tenths of 1 percent, the BLS noted.



DRILL PRESS OPERATOR is clocked in a time study by union representatives in the AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes held at the University of Wisconsin. Seventy students from 15 unions were enrolled in the two-week program at the university's Madison campus.

Phase 4 Rules Set Stage for Higher Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

and gas or oil operations. Special regulations for petroleum and insurance firms were to be announced later.

Despite pressures for lifting of the freeze on beef prices because of the growing shortages, COL Council Chairman John T. Dunlop said the Administration is still holding firm on keeping the beef freeze until Sept. 12.

Up until Sept. 12, retailers may pass on to consumers only the price increases on raw agricultural products that are added at the farm level. After that date, all other cost increases involved in bringing the food from farm to consumer may be added to the final price of the product.

None of the new Phase 4 regulations changes the existing regulations on wage increases.

COL Council Issues Rules on Exempt Pay

The Cost of Living Council has now issued its long-delayed regulations exempting wages under $3.50 an hour from controls.

Congress wrote the $3.50 exemption figure into the Economic Stabilization Act three months ago at the urging of the trade union movement. Initially, the Cost of Living Council had exempted only wages under $1.90 an hour, and it took a labor-initiated court suit to boost the exemption to $2.75.

Last month, when the Cost of Living Council still had not acted to conform with the new law, Retail Clerks President James T. Housewright sharply protested that many employers were continuing to hold back wage increases because the regulations had not been issued.

Apart from formally promulgating the new $3.50 exemption figure, the regulations also deal with the question of permissible wage increases in units in which some of the workers were receiving less than $3.50 an hour and others were above that rate.

In general, the regulations indicate, past practices can be followed. Thus, if the past practice has been to raise everyone's wage by the same cents-per-hour figure received by the lowest-paid workers, that is the guideline that would be used. But if the past increases were on a percentage basis, the wages of the higher-paid employes could be increased by the percentage raise received by the lower-paid group.

However, the council regulations declare that the result must still be "consistent . . . with the standards and goals of the economic stabilization program."

The Cost of Living Council further instructed the tripartite committees regulating wage and salary increases for food and health industries to develop "one or more methods for reporting and evaluating wage or salary increases paid to employes who are paid straight-time hourly rates in excess of $3.50 and who are members of an appropriate employe unit in which low-wage employes are paid wage or salary increases which are exempt."

The council said its Phase 2 regulations and decisions based on the former $2.75 low-wage exemption are all "inoperative." Some of the earlier regulations were described by a union source who had tried to interpret them as "monstrosities."

The key new regulation declares that "wages or salaries paid to an employe earning a straight-time hourly rate that is equal to or less than $3.50 are exempt from the limitations imposed" by the economic stabilization program.

While wages under $3.50 are clearly exempt from controls, there is, of course, no automatic pay raise for persons earning less. It merely means that a union can negotiate or an employer can grant a raise to a low-paid worker in excess of the guidelines without having it rolled back by the Cost tof Living Council.

70 Unionists Attend Course In Engineering

Madison, Wis.—The 16th annual AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes drew 70 union representatives and staff members for two weeks of study at the University of Wisconsin.

The two specialized courses were on the Establishing of Work Standards and on Job Evaluation & Related Problems. The institutes are jointly sponsored by the federation's Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

The courses are geared for full-time union representatives, business agents and union staff members specializing in research and education. They focus on a continuing study in the complex field of industrial engineering as related to collective bargaining.

Instruction in the work standards course covered time study, standard data, predetermined motion time systems, work sampling and wage incentives.

The institute on job evaluation explored the application of systems commonly used in industry. It also covered the bargaining problems related to the use of wage curves, labor grades and rate ranges.

Guest speakers included Labor Dept. representatives and AFL-CIO Economist Rick Galleher. Fifteen international unions were represented by the 70 participants.

Chavez Rallies Protest Of Farm Strike Jailings

United Farm Workers Director Cesar Chavez called on the union's supporters to help protest the "unconstitutional injunctions" severely limiting the number of pickets and the use of bullhorns in the vineyards.

Several thousand arrests have been made within the 200 mile stretch of the San Joaquin Valley where UFW pickets are striking vineyards, orchards and melon fields. Most were charged with violations of the court orders or with illegal assembly.

"I am calling on friends across the United States to witness the outrage of jailings and hardships on our union people," Chavez said. "We will challenge the injunctions until we arouse public opinion" and make county officials "realize they made a grave and unjust error."

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO President George Meany met in Washington with Teamsters' President Frank Fitzsimmons in a continuing effort to resolve the dispute between the UFW and the Teamsters.

Meany told newsmen the discussion covered all pertinent issues that evolved after the Teamsters started signing contracts with growers who had formerly been under agreement with the UFW.

"We all felt we were making progress" in the discussions, Meany said.

In one incident reported by the UFW, Bern County deputies armed with clubs and mace charged some 200 pickets gathered at a railroad track near a Giumarra vineyard in Lamont. As the pickets knelt to pray, the deputies ordered them to disburse and then charged. More than 20 pickets were arrested and a half dozen required hospital treatment after being beaten. At least 40 more were treated for mace at the Lamont Clinic, the union said.

While this incident was taking place in California, Chavez was in Boston where the Massachusetts AFL-CIO State Council was meeting in special session. The council pledged strong support for UFW boycotts, promised financial support and condemned the Teamsters Union for raiding the farm workers.

15½-Cent Pay Hike Due in Basic Steel

Pittsburgh—Half a million basic steelworkers received a 3-cent hourly cost of living increase, plus a 12½-cent hourly general wage increase, effective Aug. 1, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel announced.

Abel said the new pay hikes bring to 75 cents an hour the total general wage increases called for under the union's 1971 contract with basic steel, and a total of 21 cents an hour in cost of living increases.

The union also announced that 36,500 USW members employed in the can industry will receive a 3-cent hourly cost of living pay increase on Aug. 15.

Kenneth Harvey Elected New AFTRA President

Atlanta—Actor Kenneth Harvey was elected president of the Television & Radio Artists by delegates to the union's 36th annual convention here.

Harvey, first vice president of AFTRA for the last three years, succeeds Bill Baldwin, who did not seek re-election after serving three one-year terms.

The convention also unanimously elected Joe Slattery as first vice president. Slattery, president of AFTRA's Chicago local, had been second vice president. The delegates made Baldwin the new second vice president by acclamation.

The other AFTRA vice presidents elected are Bill Cole, Los Angeles; George Herman, Washington, D.C.; Bill Hillman, San Francisco; Grant Horton, St. Louis; Wayne Mack, New Orleans; Brad Phillips, New York, and Rubin Weiss, Detroit.

Mel Brandt, a former AFTRA president, was elected treasurer, and Hugh Williams, recording secretary. All AFTRA officers serve one-year terms.

In a convention highlight, the union's top honor—the George Heller Memorial Gold Card Award — was presented to Claude McCue. He is executive secretary of the Los Angeles local and the AFTRA western regional director.

The delegates also adopted resolutions outlining contract goals in coming negotiations with networks and television producers. A number of AFTRA contracts expire Nov. 15.

Ecology and Jobs

THE AMERICAN LABOR movement has long-standing commitments to protecting this nation's environment and to achieving full employment for its people.

We reject the counsel of those who would sacrifice workers' jobs to clean up pollution. We equally reject the contention of polluting industries which attempt to hide behind the legitimate concerns of workers for their jobs as an alibi for doing nothing.

A clean environment and full employment are not incompatible; in fact, they can and should go hand-in-hand.

Labor's position is especially pertinent in relation to the twin problems of solid waste disposal and depletion of valuable natural resources. The answer to these companion problems lies in transforming waste into usable products.

The answer does not lie in proposals to ban disposable cans and bottles or to curtail use of certain materials. These proposals are really "non-solutions." By disrupting industry and causing heavy losses of jobs, more problems would be created than solved.

Similarly, we reject proposals that would: (1) place a hidden excise tax on products containing certain materials, or (2) expand the depletion allowance tax loophole to companies that use waste materials. The depletion allowance loophole has encouraged using up valuable natural resources and has not provided for prudent materials-use policies.

The federal government must expand its effort in developing new techniques for disposing of solid wastes, recovering valuable materials from wastes and for using wastes in new ways, such as fuels.

To do this, the Congress must greatly increase the solid waste budget of the Environmental Protection Agency that was slashed by the Administration. With increased funds the EPA could assist local governments in establishing alternate measures for disposing of solid wastes.

We urge the Congress to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to halt present freight rate practices which apply much higher rates for recyclable materials than for virgin materials.

This action alone would make recycled materials more economical.

We believe an approach based on reason, tempered by economic realities, can reach an accommodation between the nation's economic and environmental well-being. This approach necessitates a far-reaching program to make the recovery of litter and solid waste a productive and profitable endeavor.

SYSTEMS ALREADY EXIST that could lead to profitable recovery. Technology in this area, already well advanced, is moving forward rapidly, but it requires strong support from the federal government.

Resource recovery is a positive approach with a promise of expanded use of waste and a parallel reduction in use of precious natural resources.

The task of preserving the environment and vital natural resources and achieving full employment require the cooperation of all citizens.

It is a goal to which the AFL-CIO is pledged, but it is a goal that requires the full commitment of the federal government in order to be achieved.

—From a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 2, 1973.

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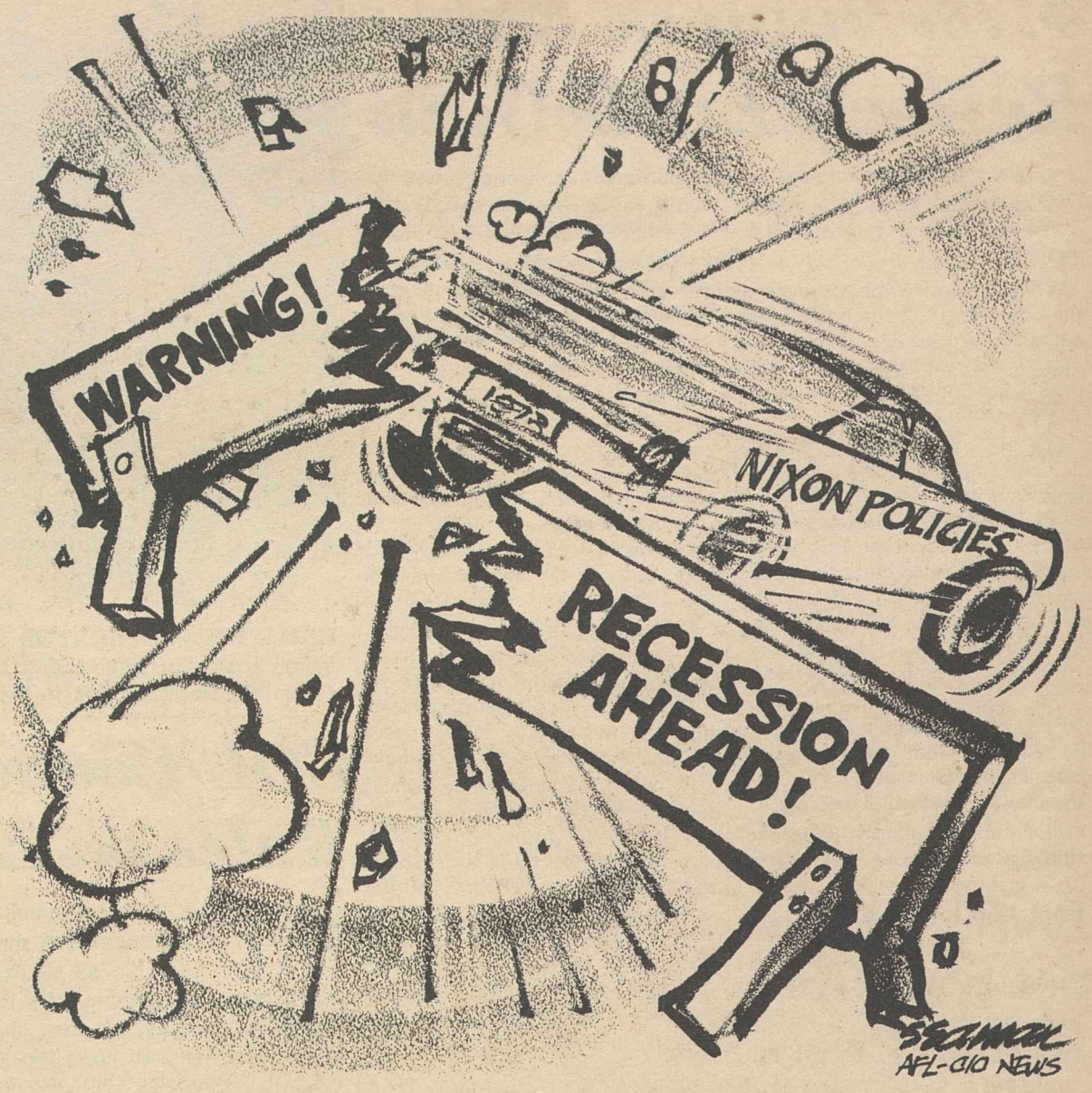


A Word Edgewise:

1972 Presidential Campaign Memorialized as Political Wake

By John P. Roche

IT HARDLY SEEMS POSSIBLE, but Theodore H. White has done it again: "The Making of the President—1972" (Atheneum) has managed to make the most dolorous presidential campaign since at least 1924 into a fascinating narrative. Admittedly, reading it was sheer agony. Art reflects life, so what Teddy White describes in 370 pages is a political wake, but one which began long before George McGovern was defeated in November.

As many of you probably recall, I labeled McGovern the "Democratic Goldwater" well before Miami Beach. Then I was condemned to watch my appalling predictions work out. It should, I suppose, have been ego-building, but it hurt too much—and now White has made me relive every damn inch of the journey to disaster.

For the benefit of the curious, White has gotten much of the Watergate material into his text—no mean editing feat—and comes to the obvious conclusion. That even if the American people had spent the summer of 1972 watching the Ervin committee, Nixon would have won. The numbers just were not there for McGovern once Wallace was out of the race. The Democratic convention clinched it: Americans (to plagiarize myself) prefer thieves to theocrats.

After watching that shambles at Miami Beach, the average American would have voted for Ghengis Khan before McGovern. This was why Watergate—to the exasperation of the Washington Post and other investigative journals—made so slight a pre-election dent. The electorate had set its priorities: first, dispose of the theocrats, the Children's Crusade, and then go after the thieves. Phase 1 was disposed of last November; Phase 2 is currently in process.

"The Making of the President—1972" is notable for the perceptiveness with which White analyzes the McGovern staff operation. Because of his own background the author has an emphatic sense of how ideologues behave, of how they almost automatically devote more time to fighting among themselves over the definition of the True Faith than battling the enemy.

I, for example, supported neither Nixon nor McGovern, but I could have backed the senator if he had not denounced me—and millions like me—as "immoral" because we had supported the war in Vietnam. One McGovern speech in which he said: "Look, we all made mistakes. I voted appropriations for Vietnam myself until 1969. But now I believe the whole enterprise was a disaster" would have made the difference.

McGovern's instincts doubtless led him in this direction, but his hot-eyed cadres would have screamed "Treason!" so he threw it away.

To put it differently, one can vote for a man who concedes that he may be honorably mistaken in his views, but not for someone who assumes the holy prerogative of denouncing his morality.

There is one gap in the book which relates to this precise point. Suddenly, at the end, White discusses the attitude of George Meany and the AFL-CIO. At the time, it was fashionable to excoriate the "labor bosses" for covertly supporting Nixon, but nothing could be further from the truth.

WHAT IN FACT OCCURRED was a completely cold-blooded decision that—to prevent another Goldwater-type disaster—the Democratic ticket had to be saved from its presidential candidate. A number of us set to work to put as much blue water as possible between McGovern and the Democratic candidates for the Senate, House, and state offices. In the shorthand of the time, we had to convert a 1964 into a 1956—when Eisenhower's victory had no spillover. It worked beautifully.

Thus there were not two, but three campaigns in process in 1972. McGovern's, Nixon's, and the "Save the Democrats" effort spearheaded by Meany.

By the nature of his reporting, White followed the two principals, but in the process virtually missed the amorphous coalition that was playing its own hand, and picking up Senate seats in such unlikely places as Maine, Colorado, and Iowa.

Well, as the infrantryman said when the doctor asked him if the bullet in his stomach hurt, "Only when I laugh, Doc." An evocative book, ideal for summer reading.

Federal Reserve Board Policy:

Burden of Economic Squeeze Falls on Consumers, Workers

The following statement, titled Peril to the American Economy, was adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Aug. 1 at Oak Brook, Ill.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S tight-money squeeze and soaring interest rates place the American economy in peril, at the very time when there is a loss of confidence, both abroad and at home, in the Administration's ability to deal with economic problems.

The Federal Reserve's measures are generating a sharp economic slowdown and pose the danger of recession, with production cutbacks and rising unemployment, while inflation continues unabated.

The 8¾ percent prime interest rate, which commercial banks charge on loans to major corporations, is already higher than the record level of the 1969-1970 money crunch. Other interest rates are at or above those peak rates, the highest in 100 years.

Indeed, the end is not in sight. The entire structure of interest rates is continuing to rise, and the President announced on July 18 that the Federal Reserve "will cooperate" in the Administration's program "by slowing down the expansion of money and credit," a clear signal that interest rates will continue to rise.

An economic squeeze is already under way—hitting residential construction first and hardest, but it will inevitably spread through the rest of the economy in the coming months, unless it is halted. Moreover, it is adding to inflationary price pressures and to the budgets of the federal, state and local governments.

During the election year of 1972, the Federal Reserve made sufficient money and credit available for rapid economic expansion, at slowly rising interest rates. But the Federal Reserve began to tighten its monetary policy in the early months of 1973. On June 29, the Federal Reserve tightened monetary policy severely and jumped the discount rate, which it charges on loans to member banks, to 7 percent—the highest discount rate on record, reached only once before, in 1920-1921.

The prime interest rate, for example, started its renewed rise on Apr. 5, 1972, when the banks raised this key price of money from 4¾ percent to 5 percent. It increased slowly but steadily, through 1972, reaching 6 percent, where it remained until February 1973. Since then it has risen spectacularly.

On July 18, 1973, the day of President Nixon's Phase 4 announcement, the banks raised the prime rate to 8½ percent. This was the tenth increase since February—a 42 percent boost in five months, while workers' wages were held down by the Adminitstration's stabilization controls. On July 30, this key interest rate was raised to 8¾ percent and there are predictions of further increases in coming weeks.

FHA and VA mortgage rates were lifted from 7 percent to 7¾ percent shortly after the Federal Reserve's action of June 29. If the home-buyer is lucky enough to obtain mortgage money for FHA or VA loans, he is confronted by the need to pay "points," in addition to the 7¾ percent rate.

Effective mortgage rates are already up to 8 to 9 percent or higher, depending on locality, and they are rising. In some areas, mortgage money has dried up. As a result of this situation, combined with high interest rates for builders' loans and the soaring prices of homes and rent for homes and apartments, residential construction is declining. Small and medium-size businesses are also being hit. Unless it is halted, this trend will wind up in a general recession, layoffs, a money crunch and widespread business failure.

Since interest rates are a major cost of doing business in all parts of the economy, these trends are adding to the sharp inflationary pressures that already exist. By increasing payments on the federal debt, they are substantially boosting the federal budget's interest costs, which shot up 148 percent in the past decade, to almost $23 billion in fiscal year 1973. They are adding further to the taxpayer's burden by increasing the interest costs of state and local government bond issues.

In fact, only banks and other money lenders will benefit. Home-buyers, consumers, workers and the average taxpayer will pay the price tag.

America needs sufficient expansion of money and credit, at reduced interest rates, to encourage balanced economic expansion and reverse the dangerous trend towards a recession and money crunch.

MAJOR LOOPHOLES of special tax privilege for corporations—such as the 7 percent tax credit and accelerated depreciation, adopted in December 1971—should be eliminated to provide additional federal revenue and curb the one-sided, temporary capital goods boom, which is distorting the economy.

We urge the Congress to direct the Federal Reserve system to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, for housing and community facilities and to curb the flow of credit for such activities as conglomerate takeovers, land speculation and foreign subsidiaries.

We also urge the Congress to require pension funds and trust accounts of banks to invest a portion of these monies in low- and moderate-income housing. Socially important investment needs protection against the fluctuations of the money markes so that, in periods of tight money, all available credit is not channeled to meet the demands of the major corporations at the expense of housing, community facilities and similar investments.

The time is long overdue for a full-dress congressional investigation and review of the Federal Reserve system and the nation's monetary policy—to bring the Federal Reserve machinery and policy objectives into harmony with the needs of the American people for a balanced economy and full employment, rather than the wishes of money lenders alone.

Severe Social Impact:

ILO Pressed on Safeguards For Employes of Multinationals

A **MAJOR ROLE** can and should be played by the International Labor Organization in shaping safeguards for workers adversely affected by country-hopping multinational corporations, the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO declared on Labor News Conference.

Bert Seidman, who is also director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, pointed to rising concern over problems created by multinational companies among trade union representatives from both the industrialized and developing nations.

He said the ILO has launched a study of the labor and social questions that stem from multinational company shifts from country to country in search of higher profits through lower labor standards, cheaper labor and looser tax laws.

Displaced production and resulting unemployment are the major concerns of the industrialized countries, Seidman said, while developing nations fear that the multinationals are not living up to their labor standards. But if the multinationals see lower labor costs someplace else, they are going to go off to still another developing country, Seidman added.

He expressed hope that the ILO will soon develop a code of conduct for multinationals.

"When the ILO is doing what it can do best, it performs a very important function," he declared, and makes a real contribution toward raising worldwide labor standards and lifting the social and economic conditions of workers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AUTOMATED PERSONAL DATA SYSTEMS is typically bureaucratic terminology for what can be more simply described as the use of computers to keep records about people. In effect, it's about the growing use of modern computers by the government, the police and credit bureaus to compile a record about the background, habits, credit records and everything else one can think of on American people, man, woman and child.

An "Advisory Committee on Automated Personal Data Systems" has just made its report to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The report confirms the inadequacy of present legislation that is supposed to protect the privacy of all Americans and warns against any system—notably the growing use of social security numbers as a lifetime identification—that may lead to creation of dossiers on every American.

The report goes a long way in confirming strong labor concern over the abuses to which the collection of information on Americans—notably in the credit field—has been subjected in recent years. There is scarcely a person who hasn't had some disagreeable experience with credit reports that were either inaccurate or downright false.

As early as 1969, the AFL-CIO strongly supported legislation designed to protect the public from inaccurate or misleading credit reports that could destroy a buyer's reputation or cost him his job. And in 1971, the AFL-CIO American Federationist published an article titled The Credit Intelligence Web that warned against the growth of "the private intelligence network" that was invading the privacy of every American.

The advisory committee, on which former Machinists' President P. L. Siemiller was a member, has made a number of recommendations, notably one that would call for enactment of a Federal Code of Fair Information practice that goes beyond the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1969.

"Such a code," the committee said, "would define minimum standards for the operation of a record-keeping system, would give individuals specific rights with regard to records maintained about them, and would require publication of information about the existence and character of all automated personal data systems."

Specifically, the committee laid down five basic principles to be included in federal legislation:

- Barring personal data record-keeping systems whose very existence is secret.
- Provisions for an individual to find out what information about him is in a record and how it is used.
- Opportunity for an individual to prevent information about him that was obtained for one purpose from being used or made available for other purposes without his consent.
- A way for an individual to correct or amend a record of identifiable information about him.
- Any organization creating, maintaining, using or disseminating records of identifiable data must assure the reliability of the data for their intended use and must take precautions to prevent misuse of the data.

The committee called for civil and criminal penalties in enforcement of its proposed legislation without going into specifics. Certainly Congress, in any future legislation, should put a great deal more teeth into enforcement of future legislation than it has in its Fair Credit Reporting Act.

The committee also was critical of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell for aggressively centralizing personal information "which can be used in conjunction with the vast government and private computer dossiers being compiled by credit bureaus, insurance companies, welfare agencies, mental health units and others. Cumulatively these files threaten an information tyranny."

SHAPING SAFEGUARDS for workers affected by country-hopping multinational companies would be consistent with the objectives of the International Labor Organization, U.S. Worker Delegate Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. Seidman, who is the AFL-CIO social security director, was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Loopholes Aid Big Firms to Escape Taxes

Tax loopholes enabled many of the nation's biggest and richest corporations to pay little or no federal income tax last year.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) made public a study of the "effective tax rate" paid by a cross-section of big corporations — all of which earned substantial profits and paid dividends to stockholders.

Of 90 large firms on which profit and tax data were available from public sources, Vanik identified 11 as having paid no federal income tax at all.

Fourteen others paid taxes amounting to less than 10 percent of profits — a substantially lower rate than most workers pay on their wages and salaries.

Giant conglomerates had some of the lowest tax burdens. International Telephone & Telegraph, with its multinational interests and foreign tax credits, paid the U.S. government only 1 percent of its $376 million net profits, Vanik reported. The previous year, he said, ITT's tax rate was less than 5 percent.

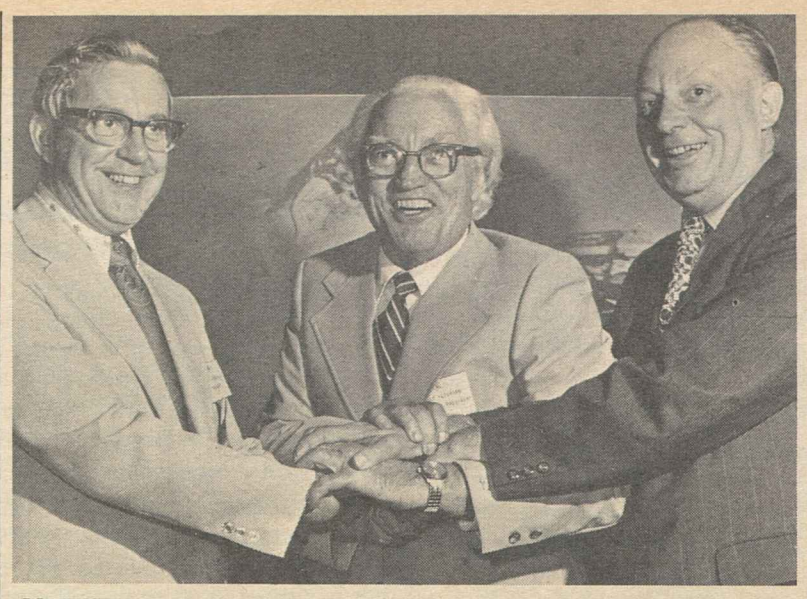
Vanik didn't accuse the companies he named of any illegal tax evasion.

His point, in fact, was just the opposite. "These corporations," he said, "have simply taken advantage —quite effectively—of the multitude of tax subsidies which have been enacted into the tax laws over the years."

This points up, he stressed, "the need for a thorough tax reform bill."

Jersey Unionist Heads Mediation Association

Santa Fe, N.M.—George Meisler, president of Retail Clerks Local 21 in Newark, N.J., was elected president of the Association of Labor Mediation Agencies at the association's annual meeting here.



NEWSPAPER GUILD officers welcome Barney Peterson to the union's leadership after his election as international chairman at Vancouver, B.C. He is flanked by President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., left, and Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker, who were re-elected without opposition. Peterson succeeds James B. Woods, who did not seek re-election after serving six years in the post.

State Dept. Defends Job Export Policies

The State Dept. is prepared to leave America's workers "to twist slowly, slowly in the wind," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged.

Biemiller used the metaphor of Watergate witness John D. Ehrlichman to characterize a State Dept. attempt to refute AFL-CIO testimony on the potential loss of U.S. jobs through export of sophisticated technology by multinational companies.

Last March, Biemiller had described to a Senate subcommittee the sale to Japan by the McDonnell-Douglas Corp. of the entire Thor-Delta rocket and missile launch system, including advanced technology developed at taxpayer expense. He cited also numerous arrangements by U.S. multinational firms to produce abroad advanced technology products formerly made in the United States.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), the subcommittee chairman, asked the State Dept. and other involved agencies to respond to Biemiller's testimony.

The State Dept. reply, which Ribicoff forwarded to Biemiller, acknowledged that "Mr. Biemiller rightly concludes that inequities have recently resulted to the U.S. labor force." But it said the only legal grounds for denial of an export license application are "foreign policy, national security and controls on scarce commodities." Furthermore, the State Dept. said it supports the view that the economic health of U.S. industry and the labor force "are best assured by the operation of a free market with a minimum of government intervention."

And while the department "shares the concerns expressed by Mr. Biemiller over unemployment of the highly skilled U.S. labor force," it said it is also concerned that "the multinational corporation is being singled out as a scapegoat," an attitude which lacks "balance."

Biemiller wrote Ribicoff that the reply by the State Dept., and related comments by the Defense Dept. and Commerce Dept., make it clear that no change is contemplated in policies that permit and encourage the loss of jobs in the United States.

He said the responses by the government agencies reinforce labor's position that there is "a critical need" for a new look at American trade policies "in light of what has been happening to this nation's industrial base."

'Responsibility to Members':

Guild Affirms Policy On Political Action

Vancouver, B.C.—The Newspaper Guild's 40th annual convention declared that political action, including endorsement of candidates, "not only is a proper function of the Guild but is required if the Guild is to fulfill its responsibility to its members."

By a rollcall vote of 274 to 102 the delegates turned down a minority political action report that would have required a referendum on whether convention delegates could endorse a candidate or authorize the union's executive board to do so.

The board's convention-authorized endorsement of Sen. George S. McGovern in last year's presidential election touched off widespread protests at the time by Guild members who said the endorsement compromised their objectivity as reporters.

But the convention declared in its political action report that "if a reporter is not compromised by the arbitrarily determined editorial positions taken by his employers, surely his integrity and objectivity are not impaired by the democratically espoused positions of his union."

In the Guild's own election, Barney Peterson, a photographer for the San Francisco Chronicle and a vice president-at-large for the past eight years, was picked to succeed James B. Woods as international chairman—or chairperson, as the title was changed by convention action. Woods, a deskman for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, stepped down after six years as chairman and 18 years on the executive board.

President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker were elected without opposition for the first time since they assumed office four years ago. But there will be a referendum to elect six of nine candidates for at-large vice presidencies and a vice president to represent eastern Canada.

Kenneth J. Brown, president of the Graphic Arts International Union, told the delegates that sweeping technological changes in the newspaper industry will ultimately force all newspaper unions to merge.

Brown said he looked forward to "a new day" in relationships between the Guild and the GAIU, which have been engaged in talks to produce a closer working relationship, particularly in organizing. Perlik is scheduled to address the GAIU convention in September.

The convention turned down proposals to increase per capita payments, but it voted to divert an additional share of current per capita payments into the general fund, reducing the defense fund's share from 30 percent to 20. The defense fund is at a record $2,250,000, while the general fund is encumbered by a $300,000 deficit.

The delegates raised the Guild's wage goal for key employes from $475 to $500 a week. And it added to the Guild's official bargaining recommendations a provision for prepaid legal services to be financed, like health insurance, from employer contributions as permitted by recent federal legislation.

The Guild's constitution was amended to prohibit resignations during a strike or lockout in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions prohibiting fines against members who resign and then cross picket lines.

A convention resolution charged that the Nixon Administration has continued "a conscious, deliberate campaign to harass, intimidate, manipulate and discredit the press and those who work for it" in the aftermath of Watergate.

It called on the Administration to "cease and desist from its efforts to restrict the free flow of information essential to a democracy and to demonstrate its respect for the First Amendment rights of press and public alike."

The delegates also supported the formation of community press councils, urged Congress to roll back staggering postal rate increases for labor and other nonprofit publications, urged ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, backed the United Farm Workers and the Clothing Workers' boycott of Farah slacks, urged legislation for portable pensions and called for adoption of National Health Security legislation.

Higher Ratio of Youths Pick Jobs Over College

The Census Bureau has cited a trend showing more young men are going to work rather than to college. A bureau report titled Characteristics of American Youth: 1972, said the proportion of young men 18 and 19 years old in the labor force rose from 70 percent in 1970 to 72 percent in 1972. During this same period, men in the age grouping serving in the military dropped from 10 percent to 8 percent.

Young men with jobs increased from 52 percent in 1970 to 55 percent in 1972.

The Census Bureau said that 31 percent of the 6.1 million men age 20 to 24 were veterans of military service. A greater proportion of veterans, 92 percent, was in the labor force in 1972 than for the total number of men, 86 percent, in the 20-to-24 age group.

However, the unemployment rate for the Vietnam era veterans averaged 9.7 percent, compared with 7.7 percent for all men 20 to 24.

The study also found that educational attainment among men and women age 25 to 29 increased between 1971 and 1972 with the proportion of persons completing at least four years of high school rising from 77 to 80 percent.

The report also noted that young people are less likely to vote in elections than older persons, and voter turnout of young Negroes is below that of young white persons.

In the November 1972 election, those reporting they had voted were 50 percent for the 18-to-24 age group; 66 percent for those over 25; 52 percent for white youths; 35 percent for black youths.

Conventions

Conventions of several AFL-CIO departments will be held in Bal Harbour, Fla., preceding the opening of the federation's 10th biennial convention, Oct. 18. The departmental conventions are:

Building & Construction Trades, Oct. 8-10.

Metal Trades, Oct. 11-12.

Maritime Trades, Oct. 15-17.

Union Label & Service Trades, Oct. 15-17.

Also meeting in Bal Harbour will be the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, Oct. 16, and the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries, Oct. 18-23.

The International Labor Press Association convention is scheduled for Miami Beach, Fla., Oct. 15-17.

The Wyoming AFL-CIO convention will be held Sept. 14-15 at Casper.

The New Hampshire AFL-CIO convention has been rescheduled for Shelburne, Oct. 26-28.

The New Mexico AFL-CIO will meet in Farmington, Nov. 2-4.

The Oklahoma AFL-CIO will convene at Oklahoma City, Nov. 14-16.

Government Raises Poverty Guideline

The poverty cutoff level, used by government agencies to determine eligibility for various programs, has been raised to reflect higher living costs.

The Labor Dept's Manpower Administration said the previous definition of income under $4,200 for a nonfarm family of four has been changed to $4,300. Higher levels are used for Hawaii, at $4,940, and Alaska, where families with incomes under $5,380 are listed as poor.

For a family of seven, in all states except Hawaii and Alaska, the new urban poverty cutoff is an income of $6,400 a year.

Hospital Workers Seek Labor Law Protection

A Senate Labor subcommittee was told that non-profit hospitals would have fewer labor disputes if their workers were covered by the National Labor Relations Act.

Service Employes Legislative Director Richard Murphy and other SEIU witnesses said the vast majority of strikes that have taken place at non-profit hospitals have been strikes for union recognition. The 1.5 million employes of nonprofit hospitals are among the largest groups excluded from federal labor law.

The union panel urged passage of a bill co-sponsored by Senators Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), citing dismissals of workers seeking union representation and a "patchwork" of state labor laws filling the vacuum caused by exclusion from the NLRA.

Murphy termed the opposition of the American Hospital Association to the bill "illogical and untenable," since the primary cause of strikes will cease when workers at nonprofit hospitals have the legal right to collective bargaining.

Also testifying on the opening day of the Senate hearings was Operating Engineers Rep. Albert L. Lake who told the subcommittee of a situation where the union has 173 authorization cards from a total of 230 employes. Yet, he testified, the hospital management "has steadfastly refused our request for recognition and our proposals to permit the employes to vote in an NLRB-type secret ballot election conducted by an impartial third party."

Opposing the bill at the Senate hearings was the National Right to Work Committee. Its executive vice president, Reed Larson, said the National Labor Relations Act is the cause of "industrial unrest" and extension of coverage to additional workers would be "a guarantee of grief for employes and employers alike."

But he said the Senate subcommittee would show "supreme statesmanship" if it outlawed the union shop.

In Convention Keynote:

Oil Union Focuses On Multinationals

Toronto, Ont.—Both U.S. and Canadian members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have achieved solid gains in bargaining with some of the world's most powerful multinational corporations, OCAW President A. F. Grospiron said.

But he warned delegates to the union's 12th biennial convention here that multinational employers pose very real problems for the trade union movement.

"A multinational firm is in the position to switch production from a struck plant in one country to an operating plant in another country," Grospiron said.

"In this manner the company is able to play off workers in different countries against one another by threats of withholding contracts or awarding them in order to take advantage of local labor costs."

Where unions are strong, he added, facilities can be shut down and production shifted to areas where unions are not yet established.

In the two nations where the OCAW operates, Grospiron stressed, the employer divide-and-conquer strategy has been thwarted.

In virtually all cases, he said in his keynote address to 1,200 delegates and guests, Canadian members have achieved "full parity" with U.S. wage rates.

And, Grospiron noted, "in some instances our Canadian members, because of the absence of government regulations, have established wage rates higher than are in effect in the United States for comparable work."

In any event, he added, "as soon as the working people in the U.S. straighten out the current political mess . . . we will eliminate any inequities which exist in the backyards of the powerful multinational corporations."

The convention, in its opening sessions, also heard from Tommy Douglas, a founder and first leader of Canada's New Democratic Party; Director W. J. Usery, Jr., of the U.S. Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service; Jean Baudry, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Michael McCloskey, executive director of the Sierra Club.

Douglas charged that the oil industry in both the United States and Canada has been using the energy crisis as an excuse to raise prices. He called for a public pool of oil producing land north of Canada's 60th Parallel.

Usery noted that in a "reverse twist" on the usual pattern, major American companies are now being acquired by investors from other nations. The rate of foreign investments in the U.S. is accelerating, he said.

Beaudry attacked what he termed "two-bit organizations" that are trying to divide the labor movement by advocating separatism for Canadian segments of international unions. Calling instead for stronger international unionism, Beaudry said labor won't be able to deal effectively with international corporations unless unions are organized on strong continental or international lines.

McCloskey deplored efforts to divide union and environmental groups. "Environmental protection cannot come at the cost of social justice or job security," he said.

CHURCH GROUP LEADERS of the Washington area and labor representatives discuss developments in the Farah boycott campaign conducted at department stores in the District and in Virginia and Maryland suburbs. Boycott activities are shifting from Hecht Co. stores—after the firm announced it would place no new orders for Farah slacks and sportswear—to Woodward & Lothrop stores. The Clothing Workers have been on strike at Farah plants for 15 months.

Detroit Study Refutes Stereotypes Of Welfare Poor, Working Poor

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Millions of Americans hold full-time, stable jobs but do not earn enough money to live on. Some must supplement their wages with welfare.

They are the working poor on welfare as contrasted to the non-working poor.

Little was known about them until a comprehensive study was recently completed by Louis A. Ferman, University of Michigan professor of social work and research director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, a joint unit of the U-M and Wayne State University. Joe A. Miller, now on the faculty of Pennsylvania State University, co-authored the research.

Under contract from the U.S. Labor Dept., Ferman and Miller sought to identify the personal qualities and circumstances distinguishing the "working poor" from the "welfare poor."

They failed to find any.

"Instead we found the worlds of low-wage workers and welfare recipients closely intertwined. Although often stereotyped as chronic freeloaders, the reality is that large numbers of persons on welfare either have jobs or seek them. The tremendous turnover on welfare rolls supports this conclusion," Ferman says.

However, the Detroit-based survey also uncovered a fact about low-income workers the investigators weren't looking for: of the more than 1,000 workers surveyed, close to 85 percent are women.

"Although the concentration of black persons in low status jobs has continually been attributed to racism," Ferman said, "our findings clearly show that in Detroit at least, the disadvantage of being black is compounded by the disadvantage of being a woman.

"The low-wage population of Detroit may or may not be comparable with low-wage earners of other cities," he cautions. "Employment is highly dependent on the volatile automobile industry, with male workers dominating the production jobs. Women are clustered in low level clerical and service employment, where layoffs and high turnover are common."

The men and women Ferman interviewed present different family and labor market problems. The men are middle-aged or older, with working wives and many older children. Their incomes are relatively high, but insufficient to support their large families. The women are young, single, with a few preschool children and very low income that is equally inadequate.

In other ways, the typical low-wage worker resembles the average welfare recipient, working or not: he or she is nonwhite, poorly educated, handicapped by rural origins and family disruption. "These combined characteristics make them most susceptible to job and wage instability," Ferman explains.

The core theory is that the welfare poor are lacking the 'X' factor. 'X' might be motivation, credentials, good working habits . . . no one is certain. If 'X' could be discovered and supplied, the poor could be rehabilitated.

Thus, we have created supportive services such as job training programs designed to remove this personal inadequacy. The public has been indignantly insistent that welfare recipients should work, but has ignored the labor market factors which make work possible."

Ferman's research overturns another popular assumption: that "good jobs" would be available for those on welfare if they were willing to work.

"In reality," he explains, "they are offered the 'dirty jobs'—manual unskilled labor and bottom-scale clerical positions, characterized by high turnover and low prestige. They are not linked to any career ladder and their salaries are seldom competitive with the income and social services from welfare."

Wage-Fringe Packages Average 7.5% for 1973

(Continued from Page 1)

cent a year in contracts negotiated during the first six months of 1973. The comparable figures were 6.4 percent for the full 1972 year, 6.9 percent for the first six months of 1972 and 8.1 percent a year for contracts negotiated during 1971.

On combined wage and fringe packages, in addition to the 7.5 percent first-year average, the study showed that increases averaged over the life of multi-year contracts came to 6.2 percent a year. Nearly 1.7 million workers were covered by these settlements.

Comparable wage-fringe packages averaged 8.5 percent in first-year gains for the 1972 full year, 8.9 percent during the first half of 1972 and 13.1 percent for 1971.

The multi-year agreements averaged over the life of the contract came to 7.4 percent a year in contracts negotiated during the whole of 1972, 7.7 percent for the first six months of 1972 and 8.8 percent a year for contracts negotiated in 1971.

The BLS survey noted a trend toward shorter term contracts. Agreements negotiated this year averaged 27 months in duration, compared with 34 months for the last time the same agreements had been negotiated.

In the manufacturing sector, first-year wage adjustments for the first six months of 1973 averaged 6.3 percent, down from the 6.6 average for 1972.

For non-manufacturing, the comparable figures were 5.6 percent in 1973 and 7.8 percent in 1972, while the construction industry segment was 5.7 percent in first-year wage gains compared with 6.9 percent in 1972.

The contract data in the BLS report included only those contracts that has been approved by the Pay Board or the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee in cases where such approval was required.

Boost of 9% Sets Southern Textile Pace

Canton, Ga. — The Textile Workers Union of America negotiated a new one-year contract at Canton Textile Mills, Inc., here providing a 9 percent wage increase and substantial improvements in hospitalization and life insurance coverage.

The union views the agreement as the forerunner of a new round of wage boosts in the southern textile industry. The Canton settlement represents the first major wage agreement in the southern mills since the Cost of Living Council temporarily rescinded 7 percent increases instituted by five unorganized firms. TWUA Local 1604, which represents 1,000 workers at Canton Mills, ratified the agreement Aug. 4.

At a recent TWUA conference in Charlotte, N.C., union representatives for 55,000 textile workers in the South drafted new contract goals for a new round of bargaining.

President Sol Stetin of the TWUA urged delegates to "press forward with the union's program to promote a new round of wage increases for southern textile workers."

Court Orders Release Of Frozen Health Funds

The Nixon Administration lost another court battle over its claimed right to impound money appropriated by Congress for government programs the President wants to abolish.

Federal District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell ordered the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to release $52 million in funds for community mental health centers that the Administration has impounded since last February.

The judge sternly dismissed government arguments that the President has "political" discretion not to spend money appropriated by Congress. He said:

"When Congress directs that money be spent, and the President as Chief Executive declines to permit the spending, the resulting conflict is not political. We are a government of law, not men, and the law must be determined and upheld."

The successful suit by the National Council of Community Mental Health Centers was the latest of a series of court decisions holding that the President cannot ignore the decisions of Congress. Other federal judges have found impoundment of housing funds to be illegal and barred the closing of Public Health Service hospitals without approval by Congress.

Alabama AFL-CIO Post Filled by Entrekin

Birmingham, Ala. — Connie L. Entrekin, former president of the Gadsden Labor Council and Steelworkers Local 4382, was elected executive vice president of the Alabama AFL-CIO.

He succeeds William E. Mintz, who resigned to become labor participation director for the Alabama division of the American Red Cross.

Textile Workers Gain Ohio Election Victory

Middlefield, O. — About 550 workers of the Geauga Industries plant here have chosen the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union of America as their bargaining agent in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

TWUA polled 327 votes to 153 for no union. Two ballots were void and two were challenged, according to Joseph P. Coponi, TWUA regional director.

First Boost Since '66:

Nixon Urged to Sign Minimum Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

It would also be "unconscionable," he said, noting the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement that "there is no valid argument to support the denial of these long overdue benefits to those at the bottom of the economic ladder."

Emphasizing the importance of involving rank-and-file members in the campaign, Biemiller declared: "A massive outpouring of mail supporting the bill can help turn the tide."

If the President signed the bill in August, the effective date of the first-step raise—to $2 an hour for most previously covered workers, to $1.80 for other non-farm workers — would be Oct. 1. If the bill were signed in September, the effective date would be Nov. 1.

A Labor Dept. study estimates that about 3.8 million low-paid workers would receive increases totaling $1.68 billion a year for the first-step. On July 1, 1974, when the second step would take effect, about 5.57 million workers would get raises at the rate of $1.7 billion a year.

In each case, the annual increase amounts to only four-tenths of 1 percent of the nation's total payroll. But it would be concentrated in the group of working poor hardest hit by soaring costs.

Before recessing until Sept. 5, Congress sent to the President a compromise highway construction bill which for the first time will allow cities to use part of their share of the highway trust fund for mass transit.

The highway trust fund is financed by federal gasoline, oil and tire taxes and has been used to build the nationwide highway network. The urban area share of the fund is $800 million a year. For the fiscal year starting next July, cities will be able to use up to $200 million to buy buses. The following year, they will be able to use their entire share of the fund for either buses or rail rapid transit.

In other developments:

● **The House passed the labor-endorsed Alaska Pipeline bill by a 356-60 vote. It rejected, 221-198, an attempt to delete a section aimed at barring further court challenges on environmental grounds. The Senate earlier passed a similar bill, making it probable that final action can be completed soon.**

● The Senate voted 84-5 to lift the ceiling on beef prices before the scheduled Sept. 12 expiration date, but the Houes Rules Committee held up the bill until after the recess—which will be only a week before controls are scheduled to come off.

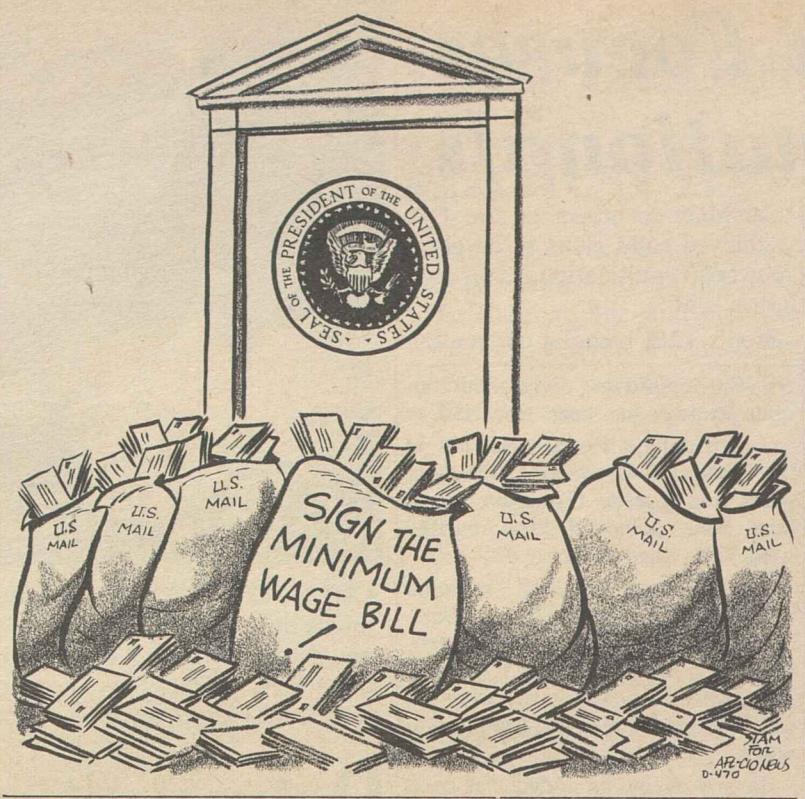
● Two Administration-opposed bills remain in House-Senate conference committees until after the recess. One would curb the President's power to impound funds voted by Congress; the other would limit the extent to which the President could commit U.S. troops without approval from Congress. In both cases, significant differences between House and Senate versions remain to be worked out.

● A House vote on overriding the veto of the emergency medical services bill—which also includes a ban on closing the eight remaining U.S. Public Health Service hospitals—was put off until September. The Senate overrode the veto, 77-16, but the problem of getting the needed two-thirds majority is more difficult in the House.

● **A labor-supported, Administration-opposed no-fault auto insurance bill was approved by the Senate Commerce Committee, with action by the full Senate expected this fall.**

● The Senate set a firm date—Sept. 11—to begin debate on pension reform legislation. Both the Senate Labor Committee and the Senate Finance Committee have approved bills and the AFL-CIO will seek amendments in line with the recent Executive Council policy statement.

The Message



Wholesale Prices Dip, But Rebound Upward

After eight sucessive months of increases in the wholesale price index—with monthly rises averaging 1.5 percent and twice hitting 2.3 percent—the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the index dropped 1.4 percent in July.

A major factor in the decline was the 4.6 percent drop in wholesale prices of farm products, processed foods and feeds last month. The BLS said this "was due primarily to lower quotations for animal feeds, soybeans and grains."

But a few days after the BLS issued the July index report, the price of a bushel of wheat topped $4 on Midwestern grain exchanges, the highest level on record.

Wheat prices rose 80 cents a bushel in one eight-day stretch early in August—each day hitting the 10-cent limit rise. The prices of other crops—corn, soybeans and oats—also climbed spectacularly in early August.

Although the July decline was the largest for any month since 1948, the overall wholesale price index was still 12.7 percent higher than in July 1972, the BLS reported.

The BLS also noted that last month's decline reflected the 60-day price freeze which began June 13, as well as the export limitations on a number of farm commodities.

Despite the decline in foods and farm commodities in July, the index for these items was 26.5 percent higher than in July 1972.

Consumer finished goods declined two-tenths of 1 percent in July, the BLS said, but prices were 11.2 percent over the year-ago month. Prices of industrial commodities rose two-tenths of 1 percent to boost the over-the-year increase to 7.5 percent.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Administration's Council of Economic Advisers, conceded that the July development resulted from "temporary influences."

The wholesale prices, he pointed out, were collected prior to July 18 when the freeze was lifted on all items but beef as the first step toward the Administration's Phase 4 economic stabilization plan.

AFL-CIO President George Meany at a press conference in Oak Brook, Ill., following the Executive Council meeting, noted that while the July decline in wholesale prices "is a little encouraging," it would not have a long-term influence.

He said that although the price freeze had some impact on the index, it also has "inequities that it causes all the way down the line." Meany cited the problems resulting from the continued freeze on beef prices.

"Frankly," he declared, "I have never really understood why beef was put off until Sept. 12."

Stein warned that prices of industrial commodities will begin to rise when the freeze on those items ends Aug. 12. "We should expect several months in which the indexes will show fairly large price increases," he said.

Among industrial commodities in July, the BLS said that a 3.7 percent drop in the prices of lumber and wood products was offset by moderate increases in a number of other materials.

Textile products and apparel had the greatest upward influence on the industrial index. The fuels index showed no change over the month, the BLS reported.

In a separate report, the Agriculture Dept. predicted that grocery prices this year will average about 20 percent above 1972. The department said that meat prices in the second half of 1973 would be well over the first six months. It also conceded that earlier hopes for a leveling off or a decline in retail food prices in the last half of the year have vanished.

Western Union Pacts Set Gains For 14,000

New three-year agreements providing basic wage and benefit improvements totaling 18.5 percent were negotiated with Western Union Telegraph Co. by the Telegraph Workers and the Communications Workers.

The settlements, which must be ratified by members of both unions, will boost wages and benefits for 14,000 Western Union employes 6.5 percent in each of the first two years. The contracts will be retroactive to July 28, the day the old two-year agreements expired.

In the third year, there will be a wage and benefits increase of 5.5 percent, plus a cost-of-living escalator that should boost total improvements well over 20 percent, the unions said.

The cost-of-living clause, effective in July 1975, provides adjustments of 1-cent an hour for each four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the national Consumer Price Index in the preceding 18 months.

The Telegraph Workers represent 11,000 employes of Western Union in just about all states, except for 3,000 additional employes represented by the CWA in New York and New Jersey.

Improvements in pensions, vacations, holidays, job classification rates, mileage and sick leave are also provided in the agreements.

Employe contributions to the pension program will be phased out for workers with 15 years of service, and early retirement will be allowed after age 55 at a reduced pension.

Both men and women will be permitted to retire at age 55 after 10 years service, with full pension paid at age 65. The current pension provision permits women to retire at age 55, but men cannot qualify for pension benefits until age 60.

An additional week of vacation will provide three weeks a year for five years of service, four weeks after 15 years, five weeks after 20 years and six weeks after 25 years.

The annual holiday schedule is increased from 10 to 11 days and the mileage allowance was raised from 10 cents to 12 cents a mile.

The agreement also calls for equalizing pay of women building attendants to rates currently paid men for similar work.

President D. J. Beckstead of the Telegraph Workers said that under existing government guidelines, "we feel that we've negotiated the best possible contract."

He noted that the UTW contract also provides increased protection for its members against the contracting out of maintenance work.

Anti-Striker Section Deleted in Food Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

gible for food stamps. But if they and their families meet the same test of need that is applied to all other applicants for food stamps, they will not be discriminated against.

In a related area, AFL-CIO President George Meany called on central bodies in 23 states and the District of Columbia "to fight any and all efforts" to deny welfare benefits to the families of strikers who meet the test of need.

These are the states that grant public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program where a family's need stems from the unemployment of a father.

Under new regulations of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare—nullifying a court decision to the contrary—these states may if they wish disqualify families where the unemployment results from a strike.

Meany warned that "anti-labor groups, led by the Chamber of Commerce," will try to get states to discriminate against the families of strikers.

To treat needy children in a family where the father is on strike differently from other needy children "would make a mockery of free collective bargaining," Meany said.

Terming it "imperative" to beat back such efforts, Meany added:

"The costs of welfare are paid out of workers' taxes, and certainly the very families who pay for these benefits for others should not be denied them when they themselves are in need."

8-11-73

Meany Urges President To Speed African Relief

Large-scale American aid should be sent immediately to "millions of people starving, thirsting and dying" in the drought-stricken nations of Middle Africa, AFL-CIO President George Meany urged in a letter to President Nixon.

Meany said that "such a program, undertaken in time to prevent further massive suffering, would reinforce the confidence of free peoples everywhere in the American people and nation."

Food, transport, water are all urgently needed now, Meany wrote. In addition, he said, the United States should assist with engineering planning aimed at preventing future disasters.

His letter to the President concluded:

"On behalf of the AFL-CIO, as a result of a unanimous vote of the Executive Council, I earnestly plead that you take prompt, effective steps to demonstrate once again the humanitarian spirit of the American people whenever other peoples are in desperate need."

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New Price, Interest Hikes Kick Off Nixon's Phase 4

Corporate Earnings Skyrocket

A survey by Business Week magazine found that after-tax profits of major corporations in the second quarter of 1973 averaged more than 30 percent above the level of the same period a year earlier.

Mirroring the results of other recent surveys, the study looked at 880 of the nation's largest companies and found that the profits boom not only continued through the second three months of the year, but "picked up some steam." The first-quarter profits gain was 29 percent higher than a year earlier, the government has reported.

Net second-quarter earnings at better than a $70 billion seasonally adjusted annual rate are indicated by the Business Week survey, the magazine reported. This compares with a $53.4 billion rate for the second quarter of 1972.

The 880 companies in the survey took in 36 industrial categories, ranging from aerospace to utilities.

Only two of the 36 industrial groupings reported lower earnings in the second quarter. They were railroads, which were hit by increased costs and flood damage, and the nonbank financial category, hurt by the profits squeeze on Wall Street which held down profits for the whole group.

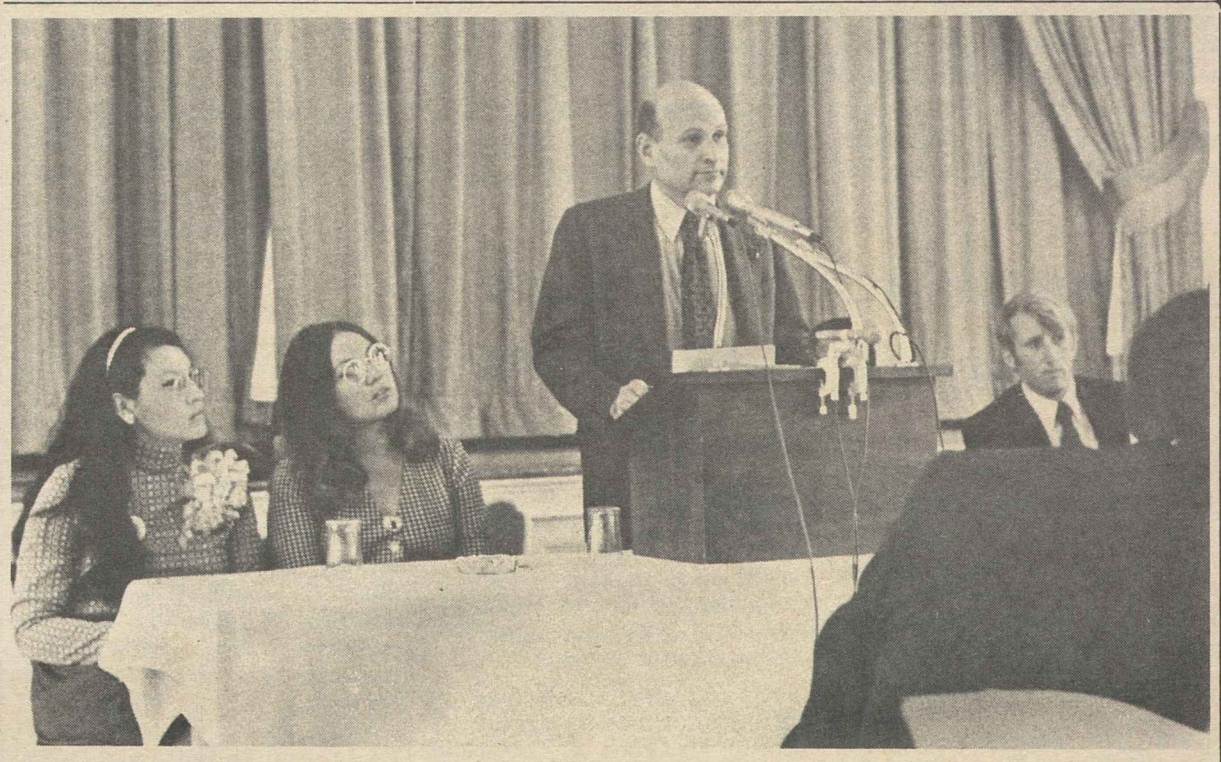
Second-quarter standouts and the percent change in profits over the like period of 1972 were paper, up 69 percent; building materials, up 66 percent; metals and mining, up 56 percent; oil, up 52 percent, and steel, up 49 percent.

Among the paper companies, Westvaco led with profits up 161 percent. Crown Zellerbach's net earnings were up 129 percent and Hammermill zoomed 113 percent. In the building materials category, Boise Cascade boosted its second-quarter earnings 195 percent over the similar period in 1972, and Weyerhaeuser increased its profits by 179 percent.

All the major oil companies pushed their profit rate up, with Standard of Ohio showing a gain of 110 percent, Gulf 82 percent and Exxon and Shell each 54 percent.

Retailers, particularly the big food chains, posted impressive earnings rises in the second quarter, the survey noted.

Some companies, especially in the metals industry, made spectacular turnarounds from 1972. Reynolds Metals, which reported sharply lower earnings in the second quarter of 1972, showed second-quarter profits this year up by a stunning 750 percent.



A SAVINGS PLAN for employes of the Farah Manufacturing Co. was manipulated into an interest-free loan to the company, Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman charged at a news conference. Seated are two Farah strikers, Lupe Diaz of San Antonio and Margarita Talavera of El Paso, and at right, Harry Huge, an attorney in the lawsuit against the company.

Court Backs Tax Exempt Union Status

The National Right to Work Committee was again rebuffed in a court challenge to the tax-exempt status of union dues receipts.

A unanimous three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said a group of aerospace workers in California had no grounds for demanding that the Internal Revenue Service revoke the tax-exempt status of the Machinists and the Auto Workers because part of the unions' funds were used for political activities.

The suit was initially financed by the National Right to Work Legal

(Continued on Page 2)

No Interest Paid:

Farah Strikers Sue Over 'Savings' Plan

By David L. Perlman

Farah strikers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers charged in federal court that a company-sponsored savings plan was a subterfuge to gull workers into making interest-free loans to their employer.

The civil suit accused the Farah Manufacturing Co., the nation's largest maker of men's slacks, of violating a string of federal laws. It demanded an accounting of Farah's handling of workers' funds, and asked multi-million dollar compensatory and punitive damages in a class action on behalf of all Farah employes.

Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, with two Farah strikers at his side, told a Washington news conference that for more than 10 years a majority of Farah employes have unknowingly been lending the company $5 a week or more through the savings plan device that was touted as another example of the benevolence of company president Willie Farah.

In fact, the suit filed in the U.S. District Court at San Antonio, Tex., alleges, it was the workers who were being benevolent.

Once they signed up for the savings plan — in many cases, the workers say, under strong pressure from management — they could get their money back only at the end of the year unless they could convince the company to make an exception because of emergency needs.

The savings plan didn't pay interest—a fact that the lawsuit contends was not disclosed to the workers when they signed up.

In what the union contends is a violation of federal law, the "savings" taken from the workers' pay was then commingled with the corporation's other funds and de-

(Continued on Page 3)

Squeeze on Consumers Continues

By James M. Shevis

Amid a great deal of uncertainty over what to expect from it, the Nixon Administration embarked on Phase 4 of its wage and price controls program designed to check a growing inflation spiral that imperils the economy.

Caught in a squeeze that promises to hurt most those at the bottom of the heap, consumers found perfectly clear only one aspect of the complicated new program: Prices are going up and up, and the outlook is for more of the same.

Even before Phase 4 officially began at midnight Aug. 12, danger signs emerged:

- Dramatic rises in the prime lending rate by the nation's biggest banks, followed by an increase in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate, signaled rises to come in the economy's entire interest rate structure.

The prime rate—the rate commercial banks charge their best customers, usually the corporate giants—now stands at a record 9.25 percent. The rate is three-quarters of 1 percent higher than that which prevailed just prior to the 1969-70 recession.

The discount rate—the interest charged by the Federal Reserve Board on short-term loans to member banks—moved to 7.5 percent from 7 percent on the very opening day of Phase 4. The discount rate

(Continued on Page 8)

Nation's Crisis Stressed in Call To Convention

Only "an open and candid Administration, worthy of public trust," can restore the public's shaken faith in the institutions of government, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's top officers presented a grave analysis of the problems facing America and America's workers as they sent out the official call to the AFL-CIO's 10th Constitutional Convention.

The biennial convention, labor's top policy-making body, will open Oct. 18 in the Americana Hotel at Bal Harbour, Fla., the same site as the 1971 meeting.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland described the state of the nation confronting the delegates in these terms:

(Continued on Page 8)

Damage Claims Hit J.P. Stevens For 'Bugging' of Organizing Drive

Columbia, S.C.—J. P. Stevens & Co., the nation's most notorious violator of federal labor law in its long campaign to keep its chain of textile mills unorganized, has been sued in federal court here for damages resulting from a three-month electronic "bugging" of a union organizing campaign.

The civil suit was brought by the Textile Workers Union of America, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and 19 individuals listed as targets of the electronic surveillance of a Wallace, S.C., motel room in late 1972 and early 1973.

Actual and punitive damages totaling $64 million are asked from the Stevens firm, four of its employees, the Wallace Motel and two motel employees.

TWUA President Sol Stetin termed the lawsuit "one more battleground in our effort to win justice for the men and women who work at Stevens."

He said the union will "use every legal device available" to "hasten the day" when the company will accept collective bargaining and "devote its time and energy to producing textiles, paying decent wages and providing decent working conditions."

IUD President I. W. Abel in a companion statement affirmed the department's determination to stop the company from "flouting the law and the rights of its employes."

The telephone company and the FBI discovered an electronic bug attached to the telephone of an IUD organizer, Al Motley, in Room 24 of the Wallace Motel.

Motley's room, the suit noted, was used as a meeting place by

(Continued on Page 3)

ANNUAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE of the Black Trade Unionists Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council focused on community leadership, political action and organizing. Here, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis addresses a session. Seated by the podium, from left, are AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph, Civil Rights Director Don Slaiman and Fred Hoehler, executive director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. More than 130 participants in the three-day conference at Tarryown, N.Y., represented 31 local and 21 international unions.

Oil Workers Approve 70c Per Capita Rise

Toronto, Ont.—A two-step per capita increase totaling 70 cents and the re-election of principal officers marked the closing sessions of the 12th biennial convention of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The increase will raise the per capita to the international from $4.10 per month to $4.80, with the 70-cent increase coming in two 35-cent steps, one this October and the second on Oct. 1, 1974.

A. F. Grospiron was re-elected by acclamation to his fifth two-year term as president of the 180,000-member union. Also re-elected were Sec.-Treas. B. J. Schafer and Vice Presidents Anthony Sabatine and Elwood D. Swisher.

Newly elected to the union's executive board were Billie Jones, Jr., of Texas, Percy Ashcraft of West Virginia and David Young of Michigan. Re-elected to the board were George Hopkins of California, Rex Donohue of Utah, Floyd Massey of Kansas, Al Perry of Minnesota, Angelo Augustino of New York and Andrew D. Tuttle of Canada.

Neil Reimer of Edmonton, Alta., was re-elected Canadian national director by the Canadian members.

Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers, told the 1,200 delegates and guests about his union's "life-and-death struggle" with the Teamsters, which recently took away from the Farm Workers 285 contracts with lettuce and grape growers.

Chavez predicted that the UFW would ultimately triumph in the dispute and declared: "Our people are stronger now than they were in the beginning of the grape strike in 1965." Chavez continued, "We are no longer afraid."

A collection at the convention netted $1,500 for the Farm Workers. "This is the kind of lettuce we don't boycott," Chavez said in accepting the money.

W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, told the convention that effective bargaining and mediation in the oil industry was increasingly important in a time of national concern over energy sources. The increased automation in refineries has removed management's sense of urgency in bargaining, giving the mediator an even tougher role in the industry, Usery said.

Usery compared the OCAW accomplishments earlier this year in bargaining for safety and health clauses with previous breakthroughs in collective bargaining. He cited the 1949 Supreme Court decision allowing the Steelworkers to negotiate on pensions and the inclusion of supplemental unemployment benefits in the 1955 Auto Workers' contract as similar milestones.

Other speakers included Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), Jean Beaudry, executive vice president, Canadian Labor Congress, and Michael McCloskey, executive director of the Sierra Club.

Boyer Appointed Penn State Trustee

Harrisburg, Pa. — Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO, has been named by Gov. Milton J. Shapp to a three-year term on the Pennsylvania State University board of trustees.

Boyer, who will succeed a businessman on the university board, has been president of the State AFL-CIO since 1962, co-president before then, and president of the Pennsylvania CIO Council prior to the merger of the labor federations.

He has served over the years on numerous state, regional and federal commissions and advisory bodies and is a former chairman of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. Boyer has been an active union member since 1925 and an international representative of the Steelworkers since 1941.

Musicians to Get Record Payments

New York — Musicians' President Hal C. Davis announced that $7.2 million will be distributed among more than 36,000 AFM members by the Phonograph Record Manufacturers' Special Payments Fund.

Under the union's agreement with recording companies, each firm makes payments to the fund based on its annual sales. All AFM members who have made recordings since 1969 will receive proportionate payments.

Arbitration Turned Down By Square D

Lincoln, Neb.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reported the Square D Co. has turned aside an offer to arbitrate the issues involved in the union's long strike at the firm's plant here, and has broken off talks.

The company's action came during a two-day meeting called by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to try to resume bargaining between the firm and IBEW Local 1536 negotiators. The meeting finally was adjourned because "it was evident there was no good-faith bargaining" by the company, IBEW International Rep. Keith W. McAliley said.

"After deliberation, the company rejected this equitable offer, leaving no doubt in anyone's mind that the Square D Co. was afraid of a neutral party's decision," McAliley said. The union had proposed that all strike issues, including wages, be presented to arbitration for a final and binding decision.

The IBEW struck the Lincoln plant Jan. 25, nearly eight months ago, when the firm revived the discredited tactics of "Boulwarism" at the bargaining table, refusing to budge from its initial offer. Since then, on July 22, 500 Machinists also have gone on strike against the company at its Peru, Ind., plant, where similar bargaining tactics by the company have prevailed.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last May adopted a resolution urging all union members to join in the union's boycott of Square D products, which include switch gear, switch boards, circuit breakers and other electrical equipment.

McAliley said the boycott will continue until the union achieves satisfaction at Lincoln and in all agreements with Square D.

At Lincoln, the average hourly wage was $3.07 at the time of the strike. The rate is well under the $3.50 level below which the federal government exempts workers from its wage regulations.

CLC Union Label Show Slated for Edmonton

Ottawa — The Canadian Labor Congress is taking its Union-Industries show to the West this year after finding success with two previous exhibitions in Ontario.

Edmonton, Alberta, will be the site of the five-day 1973 show, which opens Oct. 5.

To Strengthen Union:

Rail Carmen Vote Boost in Revenue

Kansas City, Mo.—The Railway Carmen, moving to strengthen their union, voted to increase per capita dues to the grand lodge from $2.50 to $4.50 a month, starting Jan. 1.

The $2 boost—the first dues increase since 1963—carried by a large margin of the more than 700 delegates who attended the brotherhood's 25th international convention here. The hike applies to working members only, not to retirees.

Delegates also approved higher strike benefits and streamlined the union's constitution and bylaws.

Another major action was adoption of a measure giving greater autonomy to the brotherhood's Canadian membership, represented at the convention by some 100 delegates. The measure establishes a Canadian Administrative Committee "responsible for the development of the economic and social welfare of the Canadian membership and organizing the unorganized."

The convention action also provides for two-day quadrennial meetings in Canada starting in 1975 to deal with all resolutions involving national wage movements and "all matters pertaining to Canadian affairs."

All incumbent officers were re-elected, except for three who retired. Re-elected to new terms starting Jan. 1, were President Anthony L. Krause, Assistant President O. W. Jacobson and vice presidents Irvin L. Barney, H. J. Kintzele, Jr., Lewis Wood, John DiGregorio, C. R. Martin, J. J. Noonan, M. A. Contabile, W. O. Hearn, Paul Raymond and George Sartorio.

Sec.-Treas. Orville P. Channell, Jr., who took office last year upon the retirement of Leroy Taylor, was elected to a full five-year term.

Three new officers were elected. Charles Hauck will succeed retiring Carmen's Journal editor-manager Alex Gawron. W. G. Fairchild was chosen to replace retiring Vice President Harvey W. Higgs, and Sam Bongiovanni was named to succeed retiring vice president Clair Toone.

Delegates voted to set minimum strike benefits of $25 a week for single persons and $37.50 a week for heads of families, giving authority to the brotherhood's officers to increase the levels if finances permit. The benefits would be in addition to rail unemployment insurance benefits received during strikes.

W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, addressing the convention, upheld the right to strike as "a freedom cherished by all of us in America." He expressed confidence, however, that many strikes could be averted by new mediation techniques.

Usery voiced concern over the inability of the Penn Central Railroad to reorganize itself into a solvent company and warned that "if the bankrupt Northeast railroads are not saved, many of our smaller towns and communities could wither and die."

Other speakers included David Stowe, member of the National Mediation Board; James E. Yost, president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.; Richard Vanderberg, executive secretary, Canadian Railway Labor Association; Vice President Frank Gladney of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Ruben Levin, editor of the railroad union newspaper, Labor.

Court Upholds Tax Exempt Union Status

(Continued from Page 1)

Defense Foundation—ironically, a group that solicits funds from employers with the assurance that the contributions "are tax-deductible as charitable gifts."

A federal district judge last March dismissed the challenge to the tax-exempt status of the unions, citing both Supreme Court decisions and congressional actions as evidence that it is both constitutional and public policy that unions be treated differently than profit-making groups for tax purposes.

The appellate court agreed, noting that "there is no constitutional prohibition against permitting labor organizations to express political ideas" and the tax-exempt status does not in the case of unions represent a government "subsidy."

FEDERAL MEDIATION DIRECTOR W. J. Usery, Jr., right, told Railway Carmen at their 25th convention the right to strike is a vital mainstay of American democracy. Carmen's President Anthony L. Krause hands Usery a convention kit following the latter's speech at the Kansas City, Mo., meeting.

Chavez Decries Violence:

Farm Union Mourns Slain Strike Leader

Burlingame, Calif.—The United Farm Workers called for a rededication to non-violence and a renewed determination to see the union survive in the wake of the brutal death of a young strike leader.

Nagi Daifullah, a 24-year-old Arab immigrant from Yemen, died in Bakersfield, Calif., Aug. 15 following emergency surgery on a fractured skull he suffered during his arrest by Kern County sheriff's deputies near Lamont.

"What happened to our brother Nagi is what always happens when those in power turn to hate and violence," UFW Director Cesar Chavez said.

It was the first death in a spreading web of violence that has marked the Farm Workers' efforts to prevent their contracts with California growers from being taken over by the Teamsters.

A few hours after Daifullah died, six shots were fired at Chavez's oldest son, Fernando, 24, an aide to a state assemblyman who was serving as a legislative observer. A 29-year-old strikebreaker on the George Lucas Ranch near Earlimart was arrested following the shooting.

Cesar Chavez said the deputy sheriff involved in the arrest of Daifullah was also "a victim of the climate of violence and anti-unionism created by growers and their allies who want to destroy our union after all these years of work and sacrifice."

He said UFW members would start a three-day fast Aug. 20 to honor Daifullah. "Nagi was not content to be a slave in a free country," Chavez said of the young immigrant who became an active UFW picket leader after "he came to this country seeking opportunity and fell into the trap of poverty and powerlessness that has enslaved too many migrant farm workers in our country."

The sheriff's office said Daifullah "fell" and struck his head on the pavement after the deputy hit him on the shoulder with his flashlight. But eyewitnesses recounted a brutal beating after Daifullah protested the excessive force used on another striker being arrested inside a restaurant.

The first blow on the head from the flashlight lifted Daifullah off the ground, witnesses said, and he was dragged "at least 90 feet." He died following surgery early the next day.

"Farm workers everywhere are angry and worried that we can't win without violence," Chavez said, but "we have proven before" that non-violence can win through "persistence, hard work, faith and the willingness to sacrifice."

At the time of Daifullah's death, Chavez was in Fresno to greet some 400 UFW supporters who were freed after a two-week stay in jail. The 400, who were finally released without bond, included about 60 nuns and priests from across the country who are supporting the Farm Workers' efforts.

Meanwhile, discussions seeking to resolve the dispute with the Teamsters were suspended in the light of contradictory events. These included a report that, while representatives of the AFL-CIO and the Farm Workers were meeting with Teamster representatives, local Teamsters had signed contracts with 29 growers, although national Teamster officials had pledged that no new contracts would be signed during the negotiations.

The local Teamster signings were later repudiated by Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons, who said they were a direct violation of his instructions.

Early Aluminum Talks Seek Stockpiling Curb

Two unions representing the nation's aluminum workers have agreed with the industry's biggest companies on an early negotiations procedure aimed at averting stockpiling and minimizing the possibility of a strike next spring.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel said the "landmark understanding" with the three companies is intended to end "the feast and famine cycle that has plagued past negotiating periods." Stockpiling by customers as a hedge against a strike has in the past resulted in both production cutbacks and heavy layoffs after past negotiations, Abel said.

Identical agreements were reached with the Aluminum Company of America, Kaiser Aluminum and Reynolds Metals, all of whose contracts with the Steelworkers expire May 31, 1974.

The Aluminum Workers, which represent workers at other plants of the same companies, have reached similar agreements with ALCOA and Reynolds and are in the process of an accord with Kaiser. President Henry S. Olsen of the Aluminum Workers termed the agreements "a very important first step" towards the goal of negotiating without a crisis atmosphere that would hurt both the industry and its workers.

The basic agreement by the two unions and the three companies provides that negotiations on a new contract will begin not later than Dec. 31, 1973, with the object of reaching a settlement before Feb. 1, 1974. If no agreement is reached by then, the issues will be referred to the president of the union and the chief executive officers of the companies.

They are mandated to "make every effort to resolve the remaining disputed issues or to agree on a procedure for doing so which is acceptable to the parties and which is designed to encourage a good-faith effort to avoid any interruption of work."

The negotiating pact does not affect the normal contract ratification procedures when an agreement is reached.

The aluminum procedure is not identical to the Steelworkers agreement with the major steel producers under which certain minimum contract improvements were agreed to in advance and arbitration provided on any issues still unresolved after further direct negotiations.

Abel expressed confidence, however, that the 1974 contracts can be achieved without a strike or lockout "because of the recognition by both sides of the mutual benefits that can flow from an early settlement."

AIFLD GRADUATES Sebastiao Gomes de Melo (left) and Gaston Boasman present a plaque commemorating their class to Angelo Verdu, deputy executive director of AIFLD. Gomes and Boasman were among 40 trade unionists completing a seven-week AIFLD training program.

Farah Strikers Sue Over 'Savings' Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

posited in the company's name in a bank account used to meet the firm's operating expenses. Willie Farah also is a director of the bank, which was named as a co-defendant in the suit.

The suit contends there was no disclosure to the workers that their savings were not held in any special trust fund, that if the company went bankrupt the workers would be no better off than other creditors with claims on the company, and that the savings plan was in fact conceived to obtain "financing which, in the open market, would cost defendant company many hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest and other charges."

Nor was that the only means Farah had of using worker funds for company business, Sheinkman said.

The suit alleges also that the company had a "medical deduction plan" that workers were encouraged to use to pay medical and dental bills not covered by their Farah health insurance.

The company would deduct up to $25 a week to pay the bills of the workers. And as spelled out in the suit, that money also would be put into the company's general account. Eventually it would be paid to the doctor or dentist to whom it was owed, but normally only after Farah had made use of the money for a period of time.

One Farah striker, Margarita Talavera of El Paso, described her own experience at the news conference.

To have a wisdom tooth removed, she went to a dentist recommended by the company. She said he never told her the amount of the bill but merely gave her a form to sign authorizing Farah to deduct $6.45 a week from her pay until the bill was paid. It turned out that the deductions went on for five weeks.

In both its savings and medical payments plan, the suit against Farah contends, the company and the bank violated two federal security acts and the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed Farah's manipulation of employe funds and its continued opposition to collective bargaining "the kind of employer tactics that must not be tolerated in the last half of the

In a letter to Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, Meany pledged the AFL-CIO's continued "unstinting support" for the boycott of Farah products.

Sheinkman said the Clothing Workers, in addition to seeking justice for the Farah workers, will urge a congressional investigation of the extent to which the misuse of worker funds by their employers is a national problem and the need for remedial legislation.

Farah management scheduled a rebuttal news conference, and most of the reporters who attended the union conference came to hear the company's reply.

They heard instead a general attack on the union coupled with a eulogy of Willie Farah as a "leading devotee" of the Buy American principle. The labor relations attorney for the company who conducted the conference, John Tate, said a shortage of cotton rather than the effect of the strike and labor-backed boycott was responsible for fewer slacks being produced. And he didn't know, he said, whether Farah has shifted a larger share of its production to private labels so that consumers supporting the boycott would not be able to identify the manufacturer.

As for the supposed rebuttal of the union charges, Tate said he didn't know just how the savings plan worked but he described the lawsuit as a "smokescreen" and its accusations as "minutiae," involving the question of "whether some technicalities have been followed."

Under repeated questioning, he conceded that the savings plan didn't pay any interest to the workers.

The company didn't claim it was a "benefit" in the legal sense he said, but rather a "service" to the workers.

Asked what "service" is involved in taking and making use of workers' money without compensating them, Tate argued that many of the Farah employes "don't feel at home in a bank" and therefore wouldn't put their money into an interest-drawing savings account anyway.

AIFLD Class Vows to Spur Union Growth

A determination to see the political and social climate of their nations change so they can practice what they've learned about building unions was expressed by the graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's 1973 training program.

Graduation ceremonies were held in AFL-CIO headquarters for the 40 Latin American and Caribbean trade unionists who attended a seven-week summer course at Front Royal, Va.

The 1973 summer class—the 49th class to graduate from the AIFLD training program—was divided into two sections, with the Caribbean unionists studying administration and finance and the 20 students from Brazil studying labor relations in developing countries.

Manoel Ricoy Diez of Brazil, one of two who spoke on behalf of the graduates, told the commencement audience that, "of what we heard, saw and learned, not all of it can be applied in our unions because we have different political, economic and social conditions and limitations due to our present political regime."

Diez pledged that the Brazilian graduates would do all they could to benefit their membership, "until the day when the political regime will see fit to abolish the existing limitations."

The other graduate speaker, Gaston Boasman of Aruba, said the AIFLD could look back over its 11 years "with great satisfaction," but warned the graduates that their diploma was "only a minor step forward" in the hard job of building Caribbean unions.

Clyde M. Webber, president of the Government Employes, told the graduates that some of the topics they had been studying, "good office management, personnel practices, budgeting and accounting may seem less glamorous than many of the unions' other concerns, but a union with weak finance or administrative policies cannot hope to efficiently utilize its potential on behalf of its members."

Thomas R. Donahue, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, urged the graduates to keep a broad perspective of trade union goals.

He told the graduates that the 50,000 local unions in 116 internationals affiliated with the AFL-CIO were just as different as they seemed to the students in the short time they had to study U.S. unions.

Donahue told the students that despite the diversity, "be assured there is a healthy U.S. trade union movement with a common social philosophy and a common social goal which is to achieve for the workers in our society a social power at least equal to that of the government and the corporations."

Court Action Brought On Stevens 'Bugging'

(Continued from Page 1)

union officials and members. A TWUA organizer had room 23, next door.

The next unit, Room 22, was billed to the J.P. Stevens Co., it was discovered.

The lawsuit declares that "on information and belief, this room was used by agents of defendant J.P. Stevens & Co. to receive and overhear the oral and telephonic communications occurring in Room 24, as intercepted and transmitted by the electronic listening device."

The complaint said the Stevens room was also used as a base for "visual observations" of the union officials and others. It asserts that the electronic listening device "was capable of intercepting and transmitting all oral communications of both parties to all telephone calls, incoming or outgoing, on the telephone in Room 24."

Both federal and state laws were violated by the bugging operations, the charging parties said in asking damages and an injunction barring any further violation of law.

The Housing Crisis

A **STATE OF EMERGENCY** exists in the current housing market. Millions of working Americans have been priced out of the private market and excluded from government housing assistance by deliberate Administration policies. The Administration has also turned its back on the poor and the elderly whose only hope for decent housing lies in federal action.

The median cost of a new home rose to $32,800 in April—22 percent higher than a year ago. Only 10 percent of the new single-family homes are selling for $20,000 or less—a 50 percent reduction in one year.

While costs are going up the supply of new housing is diminishing. Housing starts declined 15 percent since January, and a further drop is forecast because of rising interest rates and tight money.

Instead of direct actions to ease the housing shortage and encourage new construction, the Administration clamped a moratorium on the construction of all federally-subsidized housing, including new public housing units.

A Federal District Court directed the government to lift the moratorium, but the Administration has vowed to fight the order. If the moratorium is permitted to continue through this fiscal year, more than a half-million families will be denied the new public housing promised them by the national housing goals.

The Administration has not sought authority to build an adequate number of new units or to repair and modernize existing units. It has failed to request adequate operating funds for local housing authorities who have been financially battered by the inflation the Administration also has failed to control.

Ignoring approved applicaions for an estimated 300,000 public housing units, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development proposes to limit new commitments to less than 300,000 units—less than 10 percent of the demonstrated need.

The Administration proposes shifting the burden for rising maintenance, repair and modernization costs of existing units to the low-income tenants, who are already hard-pressed to make ends meet. By refusing to request sufficient funds to do the job, the Administration wants to make low-income tenants pay for the budgetary decisions made by the Office of Management & Budget.

Because of the housing emergency, we urge the Administration to take the following immediate actions:

1. Comply with the spirit of the Federal District Court order and lift the moratorium.

2. Reinstate suspended housing subsidy programs for low- and moderate-income families.

3. Seek adequate funds to build urgently-needed new public housing units and to operate existing projects.

4. Return to the congressionally-enacted national housing goal of 2.6 million units a year, adequately distributed throughout the various income levels.

5. Ease the present tight-money situation and allocate credit so that homebuyers will not have to compete with corporations and land speculators for loans.

—From a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 2, 1973.

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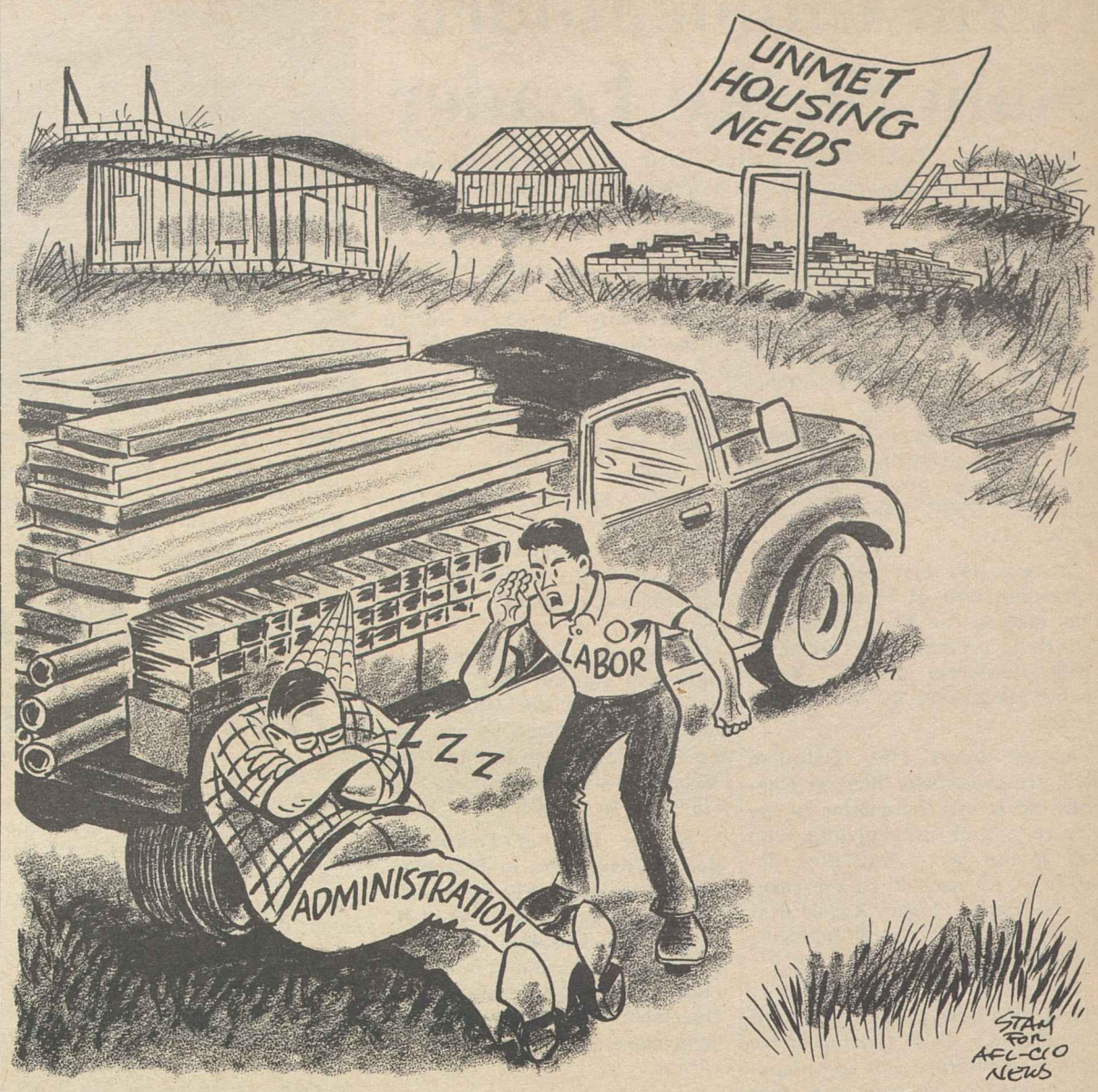
'Wake Up!'



A Word Edgewise:

Mobile Home Haulers Pose One More Highway Hazard

By John P. Roche

THE OTHER DAY I was peacefully driving home on the two-lane street that turns out to our house. Suddenly in front of me, and rapidly approaching, was a monstrosity: a car hauling a mobile home. He had decided to take his half of the road in the middle—riding dead center over the double line on the asphalt—and there was a strong cross-wind. The net result was that he appeared to be taking evasive action from submarines.

Fortunately for me, there was a sidewalk which I promptly climbed and he blissfully swished by. He didn't even look apologetic.

For a long time this problem has been bugging me. On numerous occasions I have been driving along the Massachusetts Turnpike at about 65 m.p.h. (it's not that I am a model law-abiding citizen; I just don't trust Detroit all that much). Naturally enough, as the slow car on the road, I amble in the right-lane and everybody passes me including characters hauling huge mobile homes at speeds I estimate at close to 80. In length—car and mobile home—they approximate commercial tractor-trailers.

But they do not have the safety equipment of the commercial vehicles, nor are the drivers trained to handle the bulk. Just take the matter of crosswinds (and we have many of them up in New England): most mobile homes have a high wheel base which makes them vulnerable. Yet drivers seem unconscious of the hulk swaying dangerously behind them. A couple of years ago I saw three overturned at a particularly dangerous spot on the big interstate highway to Maine—although warning signs and wind socks had been put up by the authorities.

Then there are the U-Haul trailers. One of the funniest things I have ever seen in this context was a Volkswagen "bug" with its front wheels literally a foot off the ground. The weight of the stuff in the U-Haul trailer had simply operated in terms of the laws of physics and pushed down the rear of the car (where the engine is located). Since there was no compensating weight in the front, up she went.

I HAVE BEEN WATCHING THIS for years and speculating on the number of mobile homes and U-Haul units that capsize annually, but my adventure the other day stimulated action. I dropped by my friendly neighborhood police station and inquired about licensing requirements for owners of mobile homes, renters of U-Haul trailers, and, for good measure, "Rent a Truck" operators. (I drove a 6-by-6 for a while during the war, an experience that cured me of any illusions I might have had that all you had to do was turn on the engine and take off.)

The appalling fact is that, at least in Massachusetts, I could go down, buy a mobile home the size of a commercial truck and drive off with my regular auto license. No special training—say on how to back up (which is quite a stunt)—no nothing. The same is true of U-Haul operators, though, thank God, the Commonwealth in its wisdom will not permit anyone to rent a truck without a truckdriver's license.

An informant at the Registry of Motor Vehicles was puzzled when I called to inquire if other states handled the matter the same way. "Goodness," she said, "nobody's ever asked that question before."

Well, maybe I am alone in my sense of grievance, though the warm response to my column on the scarcity of cotton clothes leads me to hope that elsewhere in the land there are a few citizens who share my odd-ball concerns. Understand: I have nothing against mobile homes, but it is scandalous for them to be driven by operators without special training.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

How to Buy:

Freezer Not Always Answer To Food Prices, Shortages

By Sidney Margolius

EXAGGERATED THREATS of food shortages, issued mostly by food companies and growers for self-serving reasons, have scared some families into rushing to stores to buy up freezers—any freezer in sight, some stores have reported.

If you don't own a freezer, should you get one to protect your family from possible shortages?

First of all, there have been no real shortages. There is, of course, a relative scarcity of beef in relation to potential demand and a seasonal scarcity of pork.

But some of the threatened shortages, as of eggs and broilers, have not materialized at all. For example, production in the Delmarva area which supplies broilers for much of the eastern seaboard, has been running about 5 percent above last year, the New York State Extension Marketing Service reported.

But the broiler industry took advantage of the scare stories, including the dramatic TV pictures of baby chicks being smothered, to raise prices by 50 percent over a year ago.

Similarly, bacon jumped 10 to 25 cents a pound in various stores the week after the price freeze on pork was ended, despite the fact that some of the large chains reported they had big inventories. Nor is there any real scarcity of protein foods since there are always alternatives.

The real shortage is of money to pay the high prices demanded for red meat. Meanwhile, some packers are hoarding beef pending the removal, Sept. 12, of the price freeze on beef.

As far as buying a freezer is concerned, a frequent experience is that a separate freezer, even in times of high prices, is more likely to be a convenience than a cost-cutter. A freezer could be a money-saver for a large family if the family really works at the economy possibilities.

For example, suppose you buy a 16 to 17 cubic-foot freezer with a capacity of 600 pounds of food, for $300—a typical price currently. Here, then, are the approximate annual costs of owning and using this freezer:

	Lbs. Stored a Year 600	1,200
Depreciation (15-year expectancy)	$23.20	$23.20
Repairs, at 3% of cost	9.00	9.00
Power, at 2½¢ per k.w.h.	20.00	21.25
Packaging, at 3% per lb.	18.00	36.00
Annual cost	$70.20	$89.45
Cost per lb.	11.7¢	7.5¢

These figures show that if you use a freezer only occasionally or below its capacity, costs of owning and operating cancel the potential savings. For example, sometimes you can save about 8 cents a pound on pork by buying in bulk for freezing. You can pyramid this saving by buying in late fall and spring, when meat is seasonally abundant. But if you turn over the contents of a 600-pound freezer only once a year, typical operating costs of about 12 cents a pound may well cancel the savings.

A family that can turn over the contents twice a year or more may be able to save money. The trick is to buy seasonal specials in bulk, keep using the contents and replace with new specials.

The estimated power cost of 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour is fairly typical but will vary in different areas. Some families have reported power costs closer to $36 a year.

You may be able to cut ownership costs by buying a second-hand freezer from a family in your neighborhood.

More than one family owns a freezer that now reposes little used in the basement or garage. Many of the freezer-food plans that persuaded people to buy freezers have long since gone bankrupt or had their promises of savings stilled by the authorities.

If a freezer really can save you money, a large one pyramids the savings at little extra cost. A 13-foot freezer may cost $18 per cubic foot; a 17-cubic foot freezer, $16-17 per cubic foot. A 17-foot model stores 30 percent more food than a 13, but uses possibly 5 percent more power.

If your present refrigerator is satisfactory but you can use a little more freezer capacity, compact models of 5 to 6 cubic-foot capacity are available around $150 and even less at sales.

Can you save by buying a whole side of meat? Sometimes families have been disappointed by seemingly-cheap offers which were really only "bait" to lure them into more expensive purchases. But even when such offers are made honestly, you need to evaluate how much meat you actually get at what price, compared to supermarket prices, and whether you want those cuts.

The U.S. Agriculture Dept. estimates that a side of beef may have a "hanging weight" of 300 pounds. The excess fat and bone that must be discarded can be 20 to 30 percent or even more, leaving perhaps 225 pounds of usable meat.

Those 225 pounds will be a mixture of low-cost and high-cost cuts. Some of these you might not ordinarily buy. You might get about 72 pounds of roasts, of which 44 pounds would be chuck, 18 pounds rib and nearly 10 pounds rump; also 72 pounds of ground beef and 73 pounds of stew meat; and about 73 pounds of steaks, of which 33 would be round steaks and 40, loin.

So you really need to compare the cost of 225 pounds of beef of the type you usually buy at a store against the total cost of a 300-pound side. Then, you also have to add on the packaging and operating cost per pound previously discussed.

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Vetoed by Nixon:

House Action Pressed to Save PHS Hospitals, Health Services

THE FATE OF two urgently needed lifesaving programs approved by Congress will hang in the balance when the House votes early in September on overriding President Nixon's veto of the Emergency Medical Services bill, two labor officials said in a network radio interview.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and O. William Moody, administrator of the federation's Maritime Trades Dept., warned that unless the "ill-considered" veto is rejected, Public Health Service hospitals in eight major port cities will be shut down.

Seidman noted, too, that the legislation would permit development of the kind of air, water and land transportation needed to get victims of accidents and other medical emergencies to special centers equipped and staffed for emergency treatment "in the first few critical minutes."

Moody and Seidman appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Moody, a vice president of the Seafarers, scored the Administration's contention that "more modern, better equipped and more conveniently located" community hospitals would fill the void created by closing the Public Health Service hospitals.

Seidman, who was a member of the government-appointed committee to assess the PHS situation and evaluate alternatives, said that group could find no existing alternative, and that developing one would double or triple the present federal expenditures for the PHS facilities.

He cited the recent testimony of Dr. Vernon Wilson, President Nixon's former director of the U.S. Health Services and Mental Health Administration, that "closing these hospitals would be administratively unfeasible and programmatically irresponsible, and appear to have been designed by people not in the health care field and not health professionals."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE IS RARELY a period when some group or other with an axe to grind is not whaling away at the trade union movement. Today is no exception. Organized labor is battling on both the judicial and legislative fronts to protect itself.

Currently open shop groups have a number of suits in the courts aimed at unions. Two such groups, the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Foundation and the National Right to Work Committee, are having their problems.

The open shoppers, first, are defendants in a suit filed by 10 unions charging that the two organizations are violating provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act by failing to file financial reports of employer contributions and use of funds.

Stephen I. Schlossberg, general counsel for the Auto Workers, contends the so-called right-to-work groups serve as "conduits" for employers in illegally using tax-exempt donations to finance suits by workers and members against unions. He estimates that the Right to Work Foundation alone raised about $2 million last year to pay for a campaign of legal harassments.

The open shoppers received a major setback recently when their suit on union political and ideological expenditures was turned down by the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver.

The decision involved the first in a series of seven lawsuits against the UAW financed by the two open shop groups. A dozen other unions have faced similar litigation.

The suit sought an injunction and damages against UAW Local 1093 representing workers at McDonnell-Douglas Corp. in Tulsa, Okla. Twenty workers charged that the UAW wrongfully spent, for political and ideological purposes, agency shop fees which the workers were required to pay under the collective bargaining agreement.

In its decision, the Appeals Court said that the union provided adequate safeguards in its constitution and administrative procedures. The court rejected outright the plaintiffs' "speculative, conclusionary and argumentative statements" condemning UAW procedures.

THE SO-CALLED National Right to Work Legal Defense Fund did win the first round in one union shop court move against the Television & Radio Artists, but it is on appeal.

The open shop group has been circulating among newsmen a reprint of an article by AFTRA member Nat Hentoff in the American Civil Liberties Union's publication, Civil Liberties.

To set the record straight, AFTRA National Sec. Bud Wolff reports that, "Mr. Hentoff is as anxious as I am to clarify for all who may have seen the article that he has been a member of AFTRA for many years and some years ago helped to organize a (radio) station."

Wolff said the article dealt with positions taken by the civil liberties group.

ON THE LEGISLATIVE FRONT, a vast array of bills designed to weaken labor have been thrown into the hopper by members of Congress. The same is true in state legislatures.

The effort to deny food stamps to needy families of strikers—eventually defeated—has been the most direct anti-labor move in this Congress. Fortunately for the nation's workers the effort was defeated. However, the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare is attempting through a department ruling to permit states to deny welfare benefits to eligible families of strikers.

As long as there is a labor movement, somebody is going to take pot shots at it. And for just as long will the labor movement act vigilantly to protect its rights.

HOUSE REJECTION of President Nixon's "ill-considered" veto of the Emergency Medical Services bill would save two urgently-needed lifesaving programs approved by Congress, said AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, second from right, and O. William Moody, administrator of the Maritime Trades Dept., second from left. They were questioned on Labor News Conference by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

House Rollcall on Minimum Wage Bill

The House on Aug. 3 voted 253-152 for final passage of a minimum wage bill providing step-ups to $2.20 an hour and extending coverage to nearly 7 million additional workers.

On labor's scoreboard, right votes (R) for passage were cast by 198 Democrats and 55 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 27 Democrats and 125 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts. AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) PR

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) PR
2. Mills (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) A
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) R
18. Mathias (R) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) A
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) A
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) R
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) PR
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Gunter (D) R
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) A
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) PW
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) PR
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) PR

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) PW
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) A
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Vacancy
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) PR
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) PW
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) A
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) R
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) A

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) A
2. Cleveland (R) PR

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Roncallo (R) R
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) PW
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) A
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Hastings (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) PW
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Saylor (R) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) A
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) PW
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

By 2 Union Presidents:

Merger Goal Hailed At ITU Convention

San Diego—Delegates to the 115th convention of the Typographical Union heard a strong endorsement for the principle of merger with the Printing Pressmen by the presidents of both unions.

President Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen urged prompt action to bring about a merger. The problems the printing trades face from rapidly changing technology "will be overpowering unless we address them with a united front," Rohan said.

He told the ITU delegates that, through merger, "we can assist each other in meeting the sometimes cruel results of technology. We can balance any resultant unemployment. We can mount powerful organizational programs, and we can present a solid front that will deter industry attacks."

In response, ITU President John J. Pilch thanked Rohan for "telling it like it is and must be."

The ITU and the Printing Pressmen have already held preliminary merger talks and are scheduled to resume merger exploration next month at Colorado Springs, where the ITU has its headquarters.

A merger of the Printing Pressmen with the Stereotypers has already been approved by the membership of both unions and is scheduled to take effect in October.

Other mergers have already reduced the number of unions in the printing trades. The most recent, last year, saw the establishment of the Graphic Arts union through merger of the Bookbinders with the Lithographers & Photoengravers—itself a product of a 1964 merger.

In a report to the ITU convention on its opening day, Pilch expressed hope that all economic controls can quickly be eliminated "so we can return to realistic bargaining."

He said union negotiators are "still horse-collared" by government and employers joining in an effort to hold wages to "a paltry 5.5 percent" and meager fringe benefits. Despite this, he reported, the average ITU wage increased 7 percent between December 1971 and December 1972.

Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California State AFL-CIO denounced the Nixon Administration policies and called for the election of liberal candidates in 1974 and 1976.

"Political conservatism has nothing to offer the working people of this nation, nothing to offer the nation itself," Henning said.

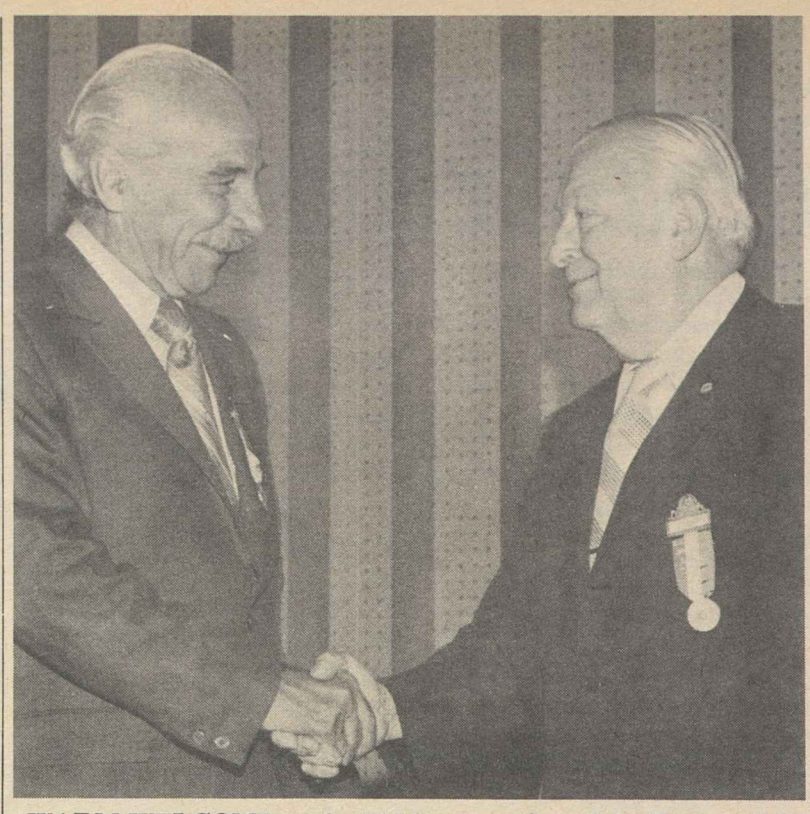
Two of the actions taken by the convention are subject to ratification by the general membership.

One resolution would provide for a progressive decrease in ITU dues. The other proposes an increase of at least 30 percent in future ITU pensions and a 25 percent increase in the pensions for retirees.

The convention also voted strong support for the United Farm Workers and called on the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington, which employs 1,100 ITU members, to adopt a 35-hour week instead of the present 40-hour workweek.

Next year's convention will be held in St. Louis, and delegates voted to hold the 1975 convention in Hawaii and the 1976 convention in Chicago.

This is the first time the union has met in San Diego and the secretary-treasurer of the area's central labor council, R. R. Richardson, noted that ITU Local 221 is the oldest union in San Diego County, helped form the central labor body and furnished its first president.



WARM WELCOME to the 115th convention of the Typographical Union is extended to President Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen, left, by ITU President John J. Pilch. The two unions are exploring a possible merger.

URW Strike Scores Gains At Armstrong

Akron, O. — Some 4,000 Rubber workers at four Armstrong Rubber Co. plants voted overwhelmingly to ratify a new three-year contract that includes improvements in pensions, wages, supplementary unemployment benefits and other provisions.

Agreement was reached after a 23-day strike that began July 12 at Armstrong locations in Des Moines, Iowa; West Haven, Conn.; Hanford, Calif., and Natchez, Miss.

It was the third strike this year in the union's current bargaining round with the rubber industry. Previously struck were Firestone and Goodrich.

The Armstrong settlement boosts wages 80.8 cents over the life of the contract. It raises pension benefits from $7.75 per month per year of service to $10 beginning this year, and starting next year allows a worker to retire at 55 years of age and 30 years of service with an unreduced pension plus a supplement.

Life insurance was raised from $8,500 to $9,500 for workers with less than five years of service and from $9,000 to $10,000 for workers with five or more years of service. In-hospital medical benefits went from $7 to $10 a day.

The new contract also raises disability pensions to $20 per month per year of service, and provides that this level may be cut only $3.50 when a pensioner qualifies for social security benefits.

Faculty Accord Reached At N.Y. City University

New York—Union negotiators for 16,000 faculty and staff members of City University of New York reached agreement on a three-year contract providing across-the-board increases totaling $2,200 and retaining annual increments averaging 4.7 percent.

The agreement, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1972, must be ratified by members of the Professional Staff Congress of CUNY, Local 2234 of the American Federation of Teachers. But the union said the referendum will not be conducted until September when most members return from annual leave.

The city's Board of Higher Education has approved the agreement.

In addition to the economic gains, the local noted that the agreement has provisions aimed at improving the quality of education at the 19-campus university. This includes recommended class size limits of 15 students in remedial courses and 25 in freshman English courses, in addition to recommended workload limits for both classroom and non-classroom staffs.

For incumbent staff members, the contract would provide across-the-board increases of $600 the first year, $750 in the second year, and $850 in 1974-75.

Minimum salaries will be raised from $12,700 to $13,450 in the last year. The maximum salaries will rise from $31,275 to $33,475.

Other terms of the contract would provide:

- Authorization for promoting 1,800 faculty members during the next two years.
- Maternity or "parental" leave for both female and male members without pay for up to a half-year.
- Full explanations by college presidents, when requested, for overruling faculty recommendations to reappoint or to promote staff members.
- Eligibility of instructors for "contractual tenure" after five years of service. They are currently excluded from the program.

The negotiations moved slowly for 13 months until the local membership voted 3,904 to 1,023 to authorize a strike Oct. 1 unless an agreement was reached.

3-Year Pact Resolves Pottery Workers' Strike

East Liverpool, O.—The Pottery & Allied Workers ended their 10-week strike against American Standard after agreeing to a new three-year contract affecting 1,700 employes.

The settlement is the result of multiple bargaining covering American Standard's seven vitreous china plants across the country. The contract, which provides wage boosts totaling 91 cents, improved pensions and other fringe benefit improvements, is retroactive to June 1, the start of the walkout.

Union President Lester H. Null, Sr., noted that local issues were settled by early July, but national issues — primarily retirement — involving all plants in the chain proved to be the stickler.

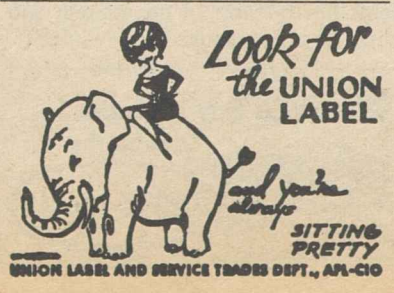
In the first year of the contract, workers will receive a wage boost of 29 cents an hour, plus 8 cents under a cost of living clause and 2 cents as an inequity increase. In the second year, they will receive an increase of 22 cents an hour and 8 cents in cost of living pay. The third year calls for 24 cents in wages and 8 cents in cost of living pay. The third year calls for 24 cents in wages and 8 cents as a cost of living adjustment. Average hourly earnings under the old contract were $4.81. The company agreed to pay time and one-half for work performed on Saturday and double time on Sunday as well as double time for all holidays worked plus holiday pay.

Minimum monthly pension benefits were raised from $6 per year of service to $6.50, $7 and $7.50 in each of the three years of the contract. The retirement plan has no ceiling on monthly payments, and continues the formula of the past under which retirees are paid 1 percent of their wages multiplied by the number of years of service.

Normal retirement age on an unreduced pension was lowered from 65 to 62. Workers with 30 years of service may now retire at age 60 on an unreduced pension and receive an additional $80 a month until reaching the social security age of 62.

Life insurance coverage was increased from 40 percent to 50 percent of base pay, with a $4,000 minimum instead of $2,000. The contract also includes a number of benefit improvements in the hospitalization and welfare plans. The vacation schedule was improved. And the company agreed to establish a group insurance plan covering retirees until they reach age 65.

Plants involved are located at San Pablo and Torrance, Calif.; New Orleans; Kokomo, Ind.; Tiffin, O.; Trenton, N.J., and Plainfield, Conn.



Senate Rollcall Vote On Minimum Wage

The Senate on Aug. 2 voted 62-28 for final passage of the minimum wage bill, which would both raise the wage floor and expand coverage to millions of additional workers.

The AFL-CIO supported the position of the 45 Democrats and 17 Republicans who voted for passage. Voting against labor's position were 8 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 45

Bayh (Ind.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hathaway (Maine)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bible (Nev.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Biden (Del.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Moss (Utah)
Burdick (N.D.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Johnston (La.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Clark (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Hart (Mich.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hartke (Ind.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 17

Aiken (Vt.)	Domenici (N.M.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Young (N.D.)
Cook (Ky.)	Mathias (Md.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 8

Allen (Ala.)	Ervin (N.C.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)	

Republicans 20

Bartlett (Okla.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Roth (Del.)
Beall (Md.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott (Va.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cotton (N.H.)	Helms (N.C.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Tower (Tex.)
Dole (Kan.)	McClure (Ida.)	

Paired For: Stevens (R-Alaska).
Paired Against: Goldwater (R-Ariz.).
Announced For: Gravel (D-Alaska), Percy (R-Ill.).
Absent and not announced: Abourezk (D-S.D.), Bennett (R-Utah), Muskie (D-Maine), Packwood (R-Ore.), Scott (R-Pa.), Stennis (D-Miss.).

Consumer Squeeze Continues:

New Price, Interest Boosts Inaugurate Nixon's Phase 4

(Continued from Page 1)

was 5.5 percent when Nixon took office in 1969, but fell to 4.5 percent by the end of 1971 before starting to rise again.

Interest rates are exempt from the Phase 4 program, and Administration policies indicate they will continue to climb. In his July 18 announcement of Phase 4, the President said the FRB "will cooperate" in the Administration's program "by slowing down the expansion of money and credit."

What these rises in the cost of money will mean to the nation's workers was spelled out in a statement adopted Aug. 1 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council:

"Since interest rates are a major cost of doing business in all parts of the economy, these trends are adding to the sharp inflationary pressures that already exist. . . . Only banks and other money lenders will benefit. Home-buyers, consumers, workers and the average taxpayer will pay the price tag."

● Wheat prices topped $5 a bushel in both the cash and futures market in Minneapolis, only eight days after exceeding $4 a bushel for the first time in history. The latest jump is expected to raise the price of bread by 3 to 5 cents.

The sharp climb in wheat prices pulled the price of other grains along with it. Consequently, this points to further increases in the prices of red meat, poultry and dairy products in coming months.

● Food prices, which have been steadily increasing since July 18 when the Administration removed its latest freeze on such prices, continued to rise. Only beef prices among food items remain frozen. They will stay at the levels established by the President on Mar. 29 until Sept. 12, despite pressures to remove the ceilings.

Some beef shortages at supermarkets around the country have developed as farmers withheld their cattle from the market and consumers began to stock up. Beef black markets began to show up as well.

In New York City, the Dept. of Consumer Affairs announced the largest increase in the cost of food in one week since it began its watchdog role over grocery store prices early this spring. Prices jumped 4.5 percent, the department said.

In his July 18 announcement on Phase 4, Nixon said there was no way to prevent a "substantial" rise of food prices. Administration spokesmen have echoed his remark ever since.

"We are going to be continuously confronted with choices between higher prices and shortages" during Phase 4, warned chairman Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Stein referred to all prices.

Cost of Living Council Director John Dunlop, meanwhile, released figures showing food prices accounted for 60 percent of all rises in the consumer price index for the first six months of the year. Food prices rose 21.5 percent while the overall index increased 8 percent, he said.

● A revised forecast on this year's grain production will mean further increases in already rising food prices. The Dept. of Agriculture now estimates that the 1973 wheat harvest will come to 1.7 billion bushels, 32 million bushels below its forecast of July 10. It also revised its corn harvest estimate at 5.6 billion bushels, a drop of 220 million bushels. The new forecast puts the soybean crop at 1.53 billion bushels, or 49 million bushels below the earlier estimate.

● Price hikes in nonfood sectors of the economy began to appear the first day of Phase 4. Public utilities, the lumber and plywood industries and certain other sectors are exempt from the Phase 4 rules.

Consequently, American Telephone & Telegraph, for example, announced Bell System companies in six states were immediately implementing telephone rate increases already approved by state authorities but held up by the federal government's 60-day price freeze.

Under Phase 4, firms with fewer than 60 employes are permitted to raise their prices without notifying the COLC, and many have begun to do so. The big increases, however, will not be seen for another month.

The controls program requires companies with annual sales of $100 million or more first to notify the COLC of any proposed price hike, then wait 30 days before putting the increase into effect. The auto and steel makers were among the first to ask for increases—rises that will be felt throughout the economy.

Meat Cutters, Swift Reach 3-Year Pact

Chicago — The Meat Cutters have reached agreement with Swift & Co. on a new three-year labor contract covering about 7,000 workers at 45 company facilities. The contract becomes effective on Sept. 1.

In a joint announcement, Jesse Prosten, Meat Cutters vice president in charge of the packinghouse division, and Robert Palenchar of Swift said details of the pact would not be released pending ratification by union members. A referendum is scheduled for completion by Aug. 27.

Prosten said union negotiators considered the agreement a good one and were recommending approval to the membership.

The joint announcement indicated that in addition to increased wages, the agreement includes a cost of living clause, an additional paid holiday, higher pensions, improved hospitalization and life insurance plans, and provisions for the company to assist in the payment of prescription drug, eye and dental care costs.

Swift is the first of the Big 3 meatpackers to settle with the union. Talks with Wilson & Co. are under way and are set to begin with Armour & Co. next week. The two firms employ 21,000 and, like Swift, have current contracts that expire on Aug. 31.

Meanwhile, in Dakota City, Neb., some 2,000 Meat Cutters remained locked out by Iowa Beef Packers, Inc. The company closed the plant July 12 in a dispute mainly over wages. No talks have been scheduled.

8-18-73

Convention Call Attacks Administration Failures

(Continued from Page 1)

"Public confidence has been severely shaken by 26 months of inequitable economic phases and freezes, the revelations of Watergate and the Administration's wholesale abandonment of social programs designed to improve the lives of millions of Americans.

"The various economic stabilization programs adopted by the Administration have failed miserably and they will continue to fail unless and until all segments of the economy are treated equally.

"By the time of this convention, the wages of workers will have been under strict controls for 26 months. In that period, interest rates and food prices at the farm level have never been controlled; profits and dividends have never been directly controlled. The effect of these policies is an imbalance that demands the most sacrifice from workers and those who have the least, while condoning inflationary pressures caused by bankers and corporations.

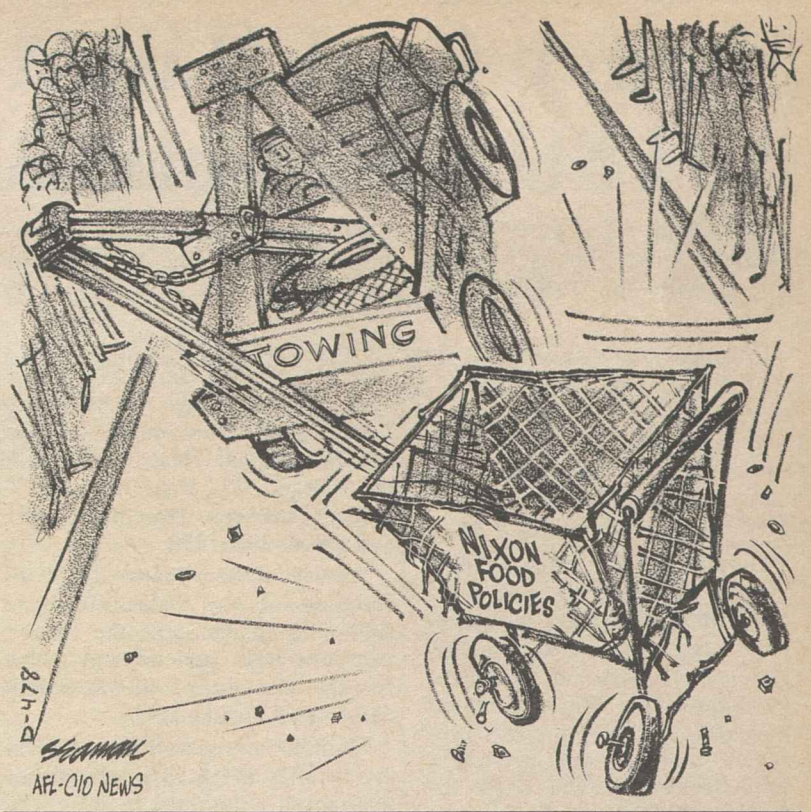
"Also by the time the convention meets, the Watergate hearings will have moved into new areas, including scandalous and corrupt financial practices in the presidential campaign and a systematic plan by the government to spy on individuals and groups it deemed unfriendly.

"Just as the labor movement is committed to fighting inequitable economic policies, it is equally committed to preserving and protecting the social programs the Administration seeks to destroy. To do this, we will need the continued support of liberal senators and congressmen of both parties who believe as we do in a government of compassion.

"This convention of the AFL-CIO can not resolve these problems; indeed, the single ingredient necessary to restoring public confidence in the institutions of free, democratic government is an open and candid Administration worthy of public trust. But this convention can, must and, we are confident, will draw attention to these problems while maintaining the labor movement's conviction that resolution of all of America's problems lies in faith in her people and their common sense."

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the
UNION LABELS
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Breakdown



Labor Studies Center Offers Degree Program

Starting next January, persons in full-time union staff positions will be able to earn college credits and even a college degree through a cooperative program of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and Antioch College.

The start of the Labor Studies Center college credit program corresponds with the scheduled opening of the center's new residential campus. But degree candidates will spend relatively little time there—only about two weeks a year.

Under the experimental "university without walls" concept, they will continue their full-time work in the labor movement while following an individually-designed learning program which makes use of educational resources in their home communities and independent research often tied to their work experience.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed the new college credit program "one further step in advancing the concept of lifelong learning," and Education Director Walter G. Davis said the advanced program will clearly benefit the trade union movement as well as the individuals earning degrees.

The degree program is limited to 50 students, and Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the Labor Studies Center, said the high interest already shown in the program points to a full enrollment with the possibility of a waiting list.

The center will carry on its full program of labor studies institutes, all of which are described in a catalogue available from the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, 1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Many of the institutes, in fact, will be attended both by degree and non-degree students sponsored by their international unions.

Those seeking a degree will have their work experience and educational preparation reviewed and an individual plan drawn up that will credit past experience and applicable courses towards the requirements for a degree. The pace of progress in completing the degree will be up to the individual.

Hoehler noted that some students in similar programs have been able to complete the equivalent of a year's academic work in each calendar year while employed full time.

Exact costs still have to be determined. But the tentative estimate is a $200 fee for the initial assessment and preparation of a degree plan, half of which would be refunded if after the assessment the applicant decides not to set up a degree plan.

For each required academic year, the tentative fee has been set at $1,000—up to half of which can be used for approved instruction and educational services elsewhere.

A team of advisers will periodicallly review the progress of the degree plan and each student must demonstrate competence in basic areas of labor studies before qualifying for the Bachelor of Arts degree that Antioch will confer.

Nursing Home Standards Hit As Inadequate

Strong opposition to proposals of the Nixon Administration that would lower standards of nursing homes under the Medicare and Medicaid programs has been expressed by the AFL-CIO.

In letters to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged that the proposals would "'worsen" rather than improve nursing home conditions. He urged revision of the proposed standards to assure "that nursing homes will more and more become places of hope and healing instead of despair and death."

Kirkland took exception to new regulations that would require a doctor to visit patients only once a year instead of the current monthly visit; failure to strengthen rehabilitation services; cutting back on dental care; continuation of the current standard of skilled nursing services for only five days a week instead of the full seven days, and failure to assure that drug prescriptions are refilled when they run out.

"The AFL-CIO has long fought to improve the inadequate working conditions that exist for many nursing home workers, but we are equally concerned about the welfare of patients in these homes, for good working conditions and good patient care are inseparable," Kirkland said. "Such improvements are essential if older people who enter skilled nursing homes and their families are to be assured that the care in such facilities is of the high quality they need and deserve."

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Labor Posts Mixed Gains In '73 State Legislatures

U.S. Salary Study Finds 5.4% Gain

By John R. Oravec

Salary increases for white-collar workers in private industry averaged 5.4 percent during the year ended last March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS survey data are the basis for keeping salaries of federal employes on a par with those in the private sector and could bring a comparable boost in federal white collar pay as soon as Oct. 1, unless President Nixon seeks a reduction or a delay.

Nixon postponed scheduled salary increases for the more than 1 million federal workers in each of the past two years.

In the 12 months covered by the BLS survey, average salaries for clerical workers rose 5.5 percent, while those in professional, administrative and technical occupations went up 5.4 percent.

During the same period, the BLS noted that the Consumer Price Index advanced 4.7 percent.

The 5.4 perecent increase in salaries was the lowest recorded in five years, the BLS reported. White collar pay gains in the private sector were 6.6 percent in the 1970-71 period and 5.9 percent in the 1971-72 period.

For professional employes, the most recent pay gains ranged from a low of 3.7 percent for chemists to a high of 7.5 percent for directors of personnel.

In the clerical grouping, increases ranged from 4 percent for typists to 8.2 percent for keypunch supervisors.

Average salaries in March for eight levels of engineers, the largest professional group surveyed, ranged from $934 a month for college graduates in trainee positions to $2,458 for those responsible for highly complex programs.

Salaries for chemists ranged from $836 to $2,675 a month. For medium level engineers and chemists, the largest group in each profession and representing fully experienced workers, monthly salaries averaged $1,419 for engineers and $1,345 for chemists.

Salaries of accountants and auditors ranged from $785 a month to $1,533, depending on experience and responsibility. For chief accountants the monthly salary range was from $1,352 to $2,228.

Among 12 clerical work levels in the BLS survey, average monthly salaries ranged from $404 for lower level file clerks to $651 for top level accounting clerks.

Average salaries in only two of the 12 clerical levels were above $600 a month. Seven were between

(Continued on Page 2)

TWO SLAIN MEMBERS of the Farm Workers are eulogized by Alan Kistler, assistant organizing director of the AFL-CIO, at a memorial service in Washington. The services for Juan de la Cruz and Nagi Daifullah drew numerous representatives from organized labor and social action groups supporting the UFW struggle to renew grape contracts in California. **(Story, Page 8.)**

36% Increase:

Corporate Profits Top $72 Billion

Corporate profits—unchecked by the Nixon Administration's economic controls program—boomed to a record $72.6 billion, after taxes, in the second quarter of 1973, the Commerce Dept. reported.

In a preliminary estimate, the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis showed after-tax profits rose 36 percent above the comparable period of 1972. The sharp gain had been signaled earlier this month by the findings of several non-government surveys which showed corporations rolling up record profit levels.

Meanwhile, major banks across the country continued to roll up their prime interest rate—the rate they charge their best customers for short-term loans. The latest increase put the rate at 9.5 percent, the highest level ever. It was the fourth rise in the prime rate in the past four weeks, and there were indications of more to come.

The Commerce Dept. profit report found second quarter after-tax earnings up $5.7 billion from the first quarter total of $66.9 billion. A year earlier, the June quarter ended with a total of $53.4 billion.

Before taking out taxes, profits in the second quarter of this year amounted to a record $130.1 billion—$10.5 billion more than was posted in the first quarter and $35.3 billion over the second quarter of 1972.

This came on the heels of first-quarter gains of $13.5 billion before taxes and $6.6 billion after taxes.

Two-fifths of the second-quarter profits increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing industries, the Commerce Dept. noted. Profit gains were also recorded for non-durable goods manufacturers and financial institutions, especially Federal Reserve banks and commercial banks.

Corporate dividend payments

(Continued on Page 3)

Price Climb Slows —But Only Briefly

Consumer prices from June to July slowed to their smallest gain of the year—two-tenths of 1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. But the report was not all that heartening to workers who found their real take-home pay still below the level of a year ago.

The slowdown in price increases was largely due to the price freeze in effect at the time of the BLS sampling. The freeze has now expired for all but a few consumer items, such as beef and gasoline. And prices during Phase 4 of the Nixon Administration's economic controls program continue to rise.

"In the early weeks of the new system there has been a substantial surge of prices, especially of food," said Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Even with the freeze in effect, prices inexplicably rose. Stein noted the boost in food prices for the month—five-tenths of 1 percent seasonally adjusted—"has not been fully explained." BLS offered the following:

"The June-to-July change in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Progress Significant In Social Insurance

By James M. Shevis

Organized labor scored modest but significant gains in many of the 49 state legislatures that met this year, particularly in the area of workmen's compensation where more than 200 amendments to state laws were approved.

But in some states, union programs had tough sledding in hostile legislatures.

In Connecticut, for example, the State AFL-CIO was up against a legislature and executive branch completely dominated by conservative Republicans. "We soon realized that we had no hope of getting any of our proposals adopted into law," Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober said. "Quite to the contrary, it was very apparent that our role was to be a defensive one."

On the other hand, Minnesota AFL-CIO President David K. Roe thought the 1973 legislative session was "possibly the most productive session for working people that this state has ever seen." And there were major legislative gains for labor in such states as Maine, Colorado, Kansas and Florida.

The output of laws this year was unusually large and diverse. Because of a trend toward annual rather than biennial sessions, every state but Kentucky convened its legislature in 1973. Some are still in session—notably California and Wisconsin—although most have ended their affairs for the year.

Every legislature considered bills of importance to labor. They ranged from child labor laws to state regulation of employment agency fees. Almost no subject escaped legislative debate.

Primarily, the focus again was

(Continued on Page 7)

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO officials will appear on one television and three radio broadcasts over the Labor Day weekend.

President Meany will appear on ABC television's "Issues and Answers" at 1:30 p.m. (EDT) Sunday, Sept. 2.

Meany and Vice Presidents Paul Hall and I. W. Abel will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3. The networks and time set for the broacasts are:

Hall, Mutual, 3:35 p.m. (EDT)

Abel, CBS, 7:35 p.m. (EDT)

Meany, NBC, 9:45 p.m. (EDT)

Local stations may air these broadcasts at different hours and should be checked for exact broadcast times.

Court Rules Pocket Veto Was Invalid

President Nixon's pocket veto of a family medicine bill during a congressional Christmas recess in 1970 was ruled invalid by a federal district judge.

The legislation would authorize $225 million for hospitals and medical schools to train doctors and paramedical personnel in family medicine.

Judge Joseph C. Waddy of the U.S. District Court in Washington said in a 29-page opinion that the pocket veto was invalid because Congress had not adjourned, but was only in a short recess.

Waddy concluded that the Family Practice of Medicine Act "became law without signature of the President." The Administration is expected to appeal the judge's decision.

Waddy ruled that Nixon's action was not covered by Article I, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution. That clause states that a bill becomes law if the President does not return it to Congress within 10 days after it is presented "unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become law."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a cosponsor of the legislation, was the plaintiff in the suit and argued the case before Waddy.

The bill, approved by the Senate by a vote of 64 to 1 and by the House 346 to 2, was presented to the President on Dec. 14, 1970. On Dec. 22, Congress went into a five-day recess.

Two days later, Nixon issued a statement invoking the pocket veto clause.

In effect, Waddy's ruling requires the General Services Administration to publish the Family Practice of Medicine Act as law.

The judge gave the Executive Branch until Sept. 19 to comply with the order, during which time the Administration is expected to appeal.

If the ruling is upheld, it could prevent Nixon from using the pocket veto while Congress is on a holiday recess.

Congress delayed sending to the

(Continued on Page 8)

LATHERS' CONVENTION is addressed by President Kenneth M. Edwards, who termed Nixon Administration economic policies a complete failure and the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee a "terrible burden." At Edwards' right is Sec.-Treas. Michael J. Brennan. Both were elected to their first full three-year terms by the convention.

Top Officers Re-Elected:

Lathers Approve Per Capita Boost

Lake Buena Vista, Fla.—The 300 delegates to the Lathers' 28th convention approved a 75-cent increase in per capita payments and re-elected the union's top officers, President Kenneth M. Edwards and Sec.-Treas. Michael J. Brennan.

It is the first full term for both Edwards and Brennan, who were elected by the executive board during the past two years. Edwards was re-elected by a vote of 220-80 over Lloyd T. Johnston of Fort Worth, Tex. Brennan was unopposed.

Delegates voted to raise monthly per capita dues from $4.40 to $5.15. The Lathers' last per capita increase was in 1970.

In his report to the convention, Edwards stressed plans to beef up the union's activities in promotion of both its craft and apprenticeship programs. He noted that the last year has seen the appointment of two full-time field representatives to work with local jurisdictions on apprenticeship programs.

Addressing the delegates, Edwards charged that the entire economic policy of the government in the last two years had been a failure. He said the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee could be summed up in two words: "terribly burdensome."

"I certainly hope that these controls will soon end and that the inequities and unfairness imposed on the construction industry as a whole will be eliminated," he declared.

Edwards reported to the convention on the sale of the Lathers' Building in the Takoma Park, Md., suburb of Washington, D.C., and plans for moving into the AFL-CIO headquarters. He said the sale of the building and the move to new quarters would result in a savings of $25,000 per year for the union. It will also enable the union to move its apprenticeship office from its Annapolis, Md., location.

In his financial report to the convention, Brennan noted an overall increase of $172,000 in the net worth of the union for the one-year period ending December 1972. The convention voted varying salary increases for the union's officers and staff members.

In other election results, Robert A. Georgine was re-elected as executive vice president. Georgine is also secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Re-elected as vice presidents were H. J. Sheerin of Massachusetts, A. H. Burton of British Columbia and J. W. Sweeney, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Newly elected vice presidents are Clark E. Alderman of Florida, Kenneth Maso of New Jersey and Paul Welch of Colorado.

The delegates voted down a proposal to change from a three-year convention to a four-year schedule. The next Lathers convention will coincide with bicentennial celebrations in 1976.

Unanimous endorsement of the proposed National Health Security Act was voted in a convention resolution which stressed that tremendous increases in cost in health care have not meant superior care for Americans.

Among speakers at the convention were Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan and Astronaut Alan Shepard.

Price Rise Pushes Up Retired Couple Budgets

A Bureau of Labor Statistics report on hypothetical budgets for a retired couple shows over-the-year increases of "about 3 to 4 percent" at the lower and intermediate levels last year.

The average budget for a retired couple living in a city ranged from $3,442 a year at the lowest level, to $4,967 at an intermediate level and to $7,689 at the highest level, BLS reported.

The government based its mythical budgets on the cost of living in the fall (October) of 1972.

If brought up to date to include the rise in the cost of living between last October and July, the budget levels would be substantially higher. The lower level would rise to $3,607, the intermediate level would climb to $5,205, and the highest level would reach $8,058. The higher figures reflect a 4.8 percent increase in the consumer price index since last October.

BLS based its computations on budgets for a man over 65 and his wife. Under the formula, the couple is assumed to be self-supporting and living in their own home, in reasonably good health, and able to take care of themselves.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the 3-million member National Council of Senior Citizens, called the government's budgets "irrelevant" in the face of skyrocketing living costs.

"It is a sad commentary on the concern felt for the needs and problems of the elderly that the average social security benefit for a couple, even with last year's 20 percent social security increase, came to a meager $3,252," Cruikshank said. "This is below the Labor Dept.'s lowest retired couple's budget and 66 percent of the department's intermediate budget for a retired couple."

Most retired couples live on fixed incomes, a large number of them receiving only social security benefits, he said, adding:

"What these figures mean is that millions of older Americans are being forced deeper and deeper into poverty and despair with no relief in sight until next July when they are scheduled to receive a 5.9 percent social security increase enacted by Congress last month."

Food and shelter were the biggest items in all three BLS budgets. Food costs represented 30 percent of the lower budget, 29 percent of the intermediate and 24 percent of the higher budget. Since the computation, food prices have risen about 20 percent.

Housing accounted for 40 percent of the highest budget, compared to 37 percent each in the other two.

The budgets were prepared for 44 areas of the nation. Anchorage, Alaska, had the highest cost of living for the lower and intermediate budgets, at $4,953 and $6,730, respectively. Boston was tops for the higher budget, at $10,493.

Baton Rouge, La., had the lowest cost of living of any of the metropolitan areas in the survey, with budgets of $3,272 at the lower, $4,567 at the intermediate and $6,979 at the higher level.

Food costs were highest in Honolulu and New York while housing costs ran highest in Boston.

The budgets pertain only to urban couples. There are no budgets available for rural families.

BLS Lists Three Budgets For Couples Over 65

Here is a summary of budget estimates for a retired urban couple at three levels of living in the fall of 1972. The figures are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	Lower budget	Intermediate budget	Higher budget
Food	$ 989	$1,328	$1,671
Housing	1,209	1,745	2,730
Transportation	230	448	811
Clothing	172	289	445
Personal care	101	148	217
Medical care	432	434	437
Other family consumption	161	269	531
Other items	148	298	584
Personal income taxes		8	263
TOTAL BUDGET	**$3,442**	**$4,967**	**$7,689**

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has seven institutes scheduled for September and October. They are:

Labor Law, Sept. 10-14.

Negotiated Fringe Benefits, Sept. 17-21.

Arbitration, Sept. 24-28.

Occupational Safety & Health, Oct. 1-5.

Staff Development Program, Oct. 9-26.

Manpower Issues, Oct. 29-Nov. 2.

Labor Law (at the University of California), Oct. 29-Nov. 2.

White Collar Salaries Rise 5.4% in Year

(Continued from Page 1)

$450 and $600, and three were below $450 a month.

The BLS noted that while the survey is designed to compare salaries in the federal government and private industry, it also is used as a benchmark by business, unions, and state and local governments.

Under the 1970 law to keep federal pay in line with that of the private sector, Nixon must do one of two things by Aug. 31: either give the federal white collar workers the full 5.4 percent raise effective Oct. 1, or send Congress an alternative plan reducing the increase, delaying its effective date, or both. No congressional action is required if Nixon agrees to go along with the full 5.4 percent raise.

BLS said the annual survey is related to metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan counties of the country, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. The survey was made among businesses with 250 or more workers in manufacturing and retail trade and 100 or more employes in transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services, wholesale trade, engineering and architectural services, commercially operated research, development and testing laboratories, and finance, insurance and real estate.

AFL-CIO Staffer Harry Barber Dies

Orlando, Fla.—Harry T. Barber, an AFL-CIO field representative assigned to the Region VI cooperative organizing campaign headquarters here, died Aug. 18.

Barber, 56, held key offices with Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1267 in Miami before he joined the federation's organizing staff in 1967.

Boilermakers Stress Unity as Key to Goals

Denver—A call for "total unity, total cooperation and recognition of our brotherhood's needs" to put the union on a sound basis keynoted the five-day Boilermakers convention here.

President Harold J. Buoy called upon the 800 delegates to help galvanize the union into a stronger, more effective organization.

Officers of the brotherhood presented reports noting that rising costs had put a crimp in the union's financial operations. A boost in the per capita payment from $3.50 to $4 a month was approved by the delegates. The increase takes effect Oct. 1. Local dues also were raised 50 cents a month.

Starting Jan. 1, 1975, the per capita will be raised annually by the same percentage increase as occurs in average hourly earnings in manufacturing, with a maximum annual hike of 25 cents a month.

In his keynote address, Buoy noted the lopsidedness of the Nixon Administration's economic controls program. Under the current Phase 4 plan, he said, "everything has been turned loose to run wild except wages."

Buoy, who was named to head the union in September 1970, was unanimously elected to a full four-year term. Sec.-Treas. Charles F. Moran, who was named to his post last April, also was elected unanimously to a four-year term.

Vice presidents H. E. Osbourn and A. J. Eberhary announced their retirement at the convention. Delegates reduced the number of vice presidents from 11 to 10, and chose the following:

John Swanson, James F. Precht, Bill Williams, Charles W. Jones, Ernest A. Awe, B. F. Falls, William A. Manning, Thomas H. Cooper, John D. Carroll and Donald G. Whan.

Among its many resolutions, the convention called for railroad retirement improvements, including retirement at full pension after 30 years of service; a shorter workweek without reduction in pay, and other gains for rail workers.

Speakers at the session included Vice President Spiro Agnew, Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan, Assistant Labor Secretary John Stender, President James Yost of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept., President Paul Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Executive Secretary Peter McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., and President Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The delegates selected Vancouver, B.C., as the site of the 1977 convention.

Failing Grade on Funds:

Nixon School Policy Ripped by Teachers

The Nixon Administration's failing grades in school finance formed a recurring undercurrent during the opening days of the annual American Federation of Teachers convention in Washington.

Welcoming delegates under a huge banner reading, "Elect a "Veto-Proof Congress in '74," Teachers President David Selden scored the "attack on teachers and schools" issuing from the White House, and pledged a strong political-action campaign in the next years "to once more put our nation on the high road of social progress."

The more than 2,000 delegates attending the largest convention in the AFT's 57-year history have before them several resolutions on political activity. A fall drive to seek $5 COPE contributions from each member was to be inaugurated during convention week.

Delegates voted to underscore their opposition to Nixon's economic policies by picketing the White House Aug. 23, immediately following a mass demonstration at a downtown Washington department store in support of the year-long Farah pants boycott.

The fiscal crisis faced by the nation's schools also was an undercurrent in Selden's announcement that the long-awaited merger talks between the AFT and the unaffiliated National Education Association would begin early next month.

The historic talks were initiated by last year's AFT convention, which passed a resolution calling for national negotiations on merger with the NEA. After a year, the NEA's convention in June voted to agree to sit down and talk.

A united teacher organization, with a potential membership of 3 million, Selden told a press briefing, could provide the legislative power needed to increase federal and state appropriations to public education.

Although "hopeful" about the talks, Selden emphasized that he would not give up affiliation with the AFL-CIO as a price for merger, one of the bargaining demands, thus far, of the NEA. The AFL-CIO, he told delegates in his opening "state of the union" address, is "the only nationwide organization which has consistently supported virtually everything that teachers want and children need."

Selden also announced that the AFT's fall organizing campaign was in swing and would proceed "with all possible speed," declaring, "Organizing and unity go hand in hand." He predicted that Puerto Rico's 25,000 teachers would win AFT collective-bargaining rights this year, and said that other key AFT organizing drives would be in St. Louis and Oklahoma City.

The union's membership, Selden reported, is at a record 374,000—an increase of more than 100,000 over last year. The AFT-NEA merger in New York State and representation-election victories in several areas helped boost the number to its record high.

Meat Cutters Reach Accord With Wilson

Chicago—Another Big 3 meatpacker, Wilson & Co., has reached agreement with the Meat Cutters on a new three-year contract. Swift settled last week. Only Armour & Co. now has not agreed to terms.

The Wilson pact, details of which will not be released until the union's membership has ratified it, is effective Sept. 1, and covers 7,000 employes at 20 facilities.

A joint union-company announcement indicated that provisions of the new contract include wage increases, a cost of living clause and improved benefits.

UN Report Spotlights Multinationals' Power

United Nations, N.Y.—The United Nations is launching a year-long probe of multinational corporations with a view toward developing a plan to monitor and possibly control their operations.

The look into functions of the giant corporations was announced after the UN released a 195-page report which spotlighted the threat the giant corporations may have for the economy, trade, employment and political policies of individual countries.

The study, to get under way early in September, will be conducted by a panel of leaders in various areas of society. It is expected to include several leaders of labor, and labor representatives also are expected to submit views to the panel.

The report noted that the multinationals pose a danger to any nation's independence because of their sheer size, spread of operations and the concentration of economic wealth. It pointed out that each of the four largest multinationals has an annual sales volume that exceeds $10 billion, and more than 200 of them surpass the $1 billion level.

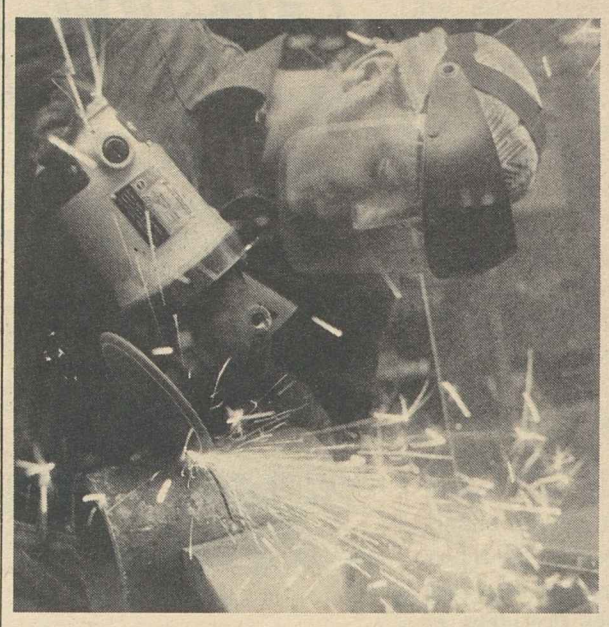
"There is no doubt that multinational corporations could precipitate a currency crisis if they were to move only a small proportion of their assets from one nation to another," the report warned.

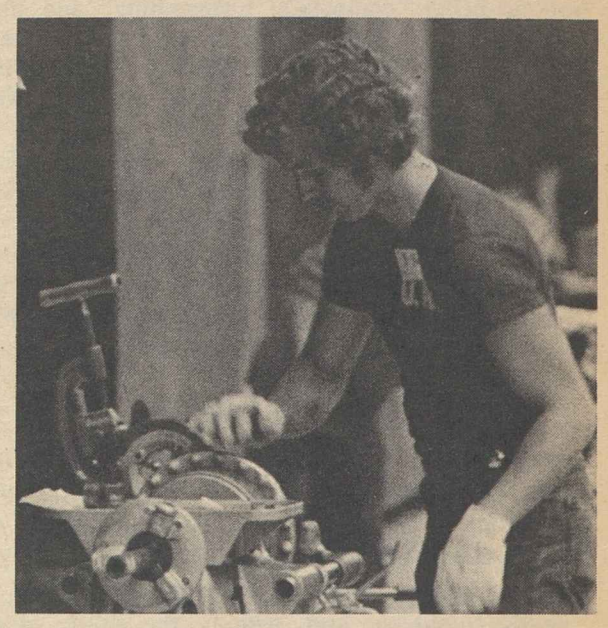
It noted that while multinationals can be "key instruments" for improving the economy of a nation they also can function as "dangerous agents for imperialism."

The report saw the giant corporations as having the capability of disrupting a country's employment, trade and monetary policies. Anxieties over this have grown, it pointed out, "as episodes of disguised or overpolitical interference (by multinationals) have come to light."

The report proposed that a permanent UN body keep a continuing review of multinationals, becoming a sort of "data center" where countries could obtain information on the corporations.

In other areas, the report suggested a worldwide tax policy for multinationals—a policy it said would especially benefit developing nations; a corps of UN-trained experts to advise on multinationals; and adoption of a "code of conduct" for the corporations.





FIRST PRIZE WINNERS in the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters final apprenticeship contest at Purdue University display their awards with union President Martin J. Ward. From left are Glen J. Wolter, sprinkler fitter; Clancy P. Kelly, Jr., plumber; Ward, and Reid B. Beck, steamfitter-pipe fitter. Below, apprentices ply their skills in craftsmanship for contest judges.

Pipe Trades Training Program Keyed to Top-Skilled Instructors

Lafayette, Ind.—Greater emphasis on practical training in the pipe trades stressing the development of highly qualified instructors was announced by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters here.

President Martin J. Ward said that the union's training program is among the best in the trade union movement. But he pledged stepped-up efforts to produce improved instructional materials.

Ward made the announcement at the 20th instructor training program and apprentice contest finals at the Purdue University campus. The program is conducted by the union, the university and trade and industry representatives.

A record 115 instructors were certified by the university upon completion of five years' summer work.

As 1,154 instructors went through their 40-hour week of intensive teaching by 155 experts, another group of 135 apprentices — winners of state and Canadian provincial contests—competed for the top prizes in the plumber, steamfitter-pipe fitter and sprinkle fitter finals.

Ward said that this international apprenticeship contest would be discontinued after this year, having achieved the goal set for it at the beginning—the stimulation of interest which has resulted in almost every local of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters having an outstanding training program.

Ending the apprentice contest does not mean that the union will put less emphasis on training, but rather, Ward explained, "we intend to emphasize more, through the development of better instructional material." He added that there was a possibility the Purdue course may be extended to two weeks each summer to broaden the content of training.

Ward said that in improving training for apprentices and journeymen, attention also would be paid to the motivation factor as well as special problem areas.

"We are determined that we not only develop the best craftsmen but that we also get these best craftsmen to do the best work," Ward said. "We feel very strongly that we owe this to construction purchasers and consumers in general."

The union's instructors trained at Purdue return to their own communities throughout the United States and Canada to teach in more than 520 local programs, 226 of which are in joint labor-management committee schools and the others in affiliation with local boards of education.

More than 35,000 pipe trades apprentices now are in training under 3,500 instructors.

Four top prizes were awarded to winners in each division in the final apprenticeship contest. The prizes are $1,500 for first place, $1,000 second, $750 third, and $500 fourth. Numerous special awards also were presented.

The winners in the plumber division were Clancy P. Kelly, Jr., Local 130, Chicago; Ruben Mytty, Local 15, Minneapolis; William Zemmin, Local 98, Detroit, and William W. Bochert, Local 35, St. Louis.

Steamfitter-pipe fitter winners were Reid B. Beck, Local 420, Philadelphia; Richard Bernard, Local 636, Detroit; Charles B. Boughner, Local 533, Kansas City, and Aurelo P. Rosano, Local 741, Tucson, Ariz.

Sprinkler fitter winners were Glen J. Wolter, Local 669, Washington, D.C.; Johnnie R. Randolph, Local 669; Gary O. Evans, Local 170, Vancouver, B.C., and Daniel W. Messmer, Local 268, St. Louis.

Joseph P. Corcoran, director of the union's training department, who is in charge of the Purdue program, and his assistant, Norman Piron, were given plaques by Ward for outstanding service.

Corporations Roll Up 36% Profit Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

rose to an adjusted annual rate of $27.3 billion, up $400 million over the first quarter and $1.4 billion over the second quarter of 1972. Retained earnings came to $45.2 billion, an increase of $5.2 billion over the first quarter.

Corporate capital consumption allowance, mainly depreciation, rose $1.3 billion to $70.6 billion. Corporate cash flow—capital consumption allowances plus retained earnings—increased to $115.8 billion, up $6.5 billion from the first-quarter rate.

Inventory profits—book profits adjusted for increases or declines in the replacement cost of goods—were estimated at $21.1 billion for the second quarter, up $5.7 billion over the previous quarter. The advance reflects the rapid rise in wholesale prices during the three-month period, the Commerce Dept. said.

The Watergate Issue

FOR THE FIFTH TIME, the President has addressed himself to Watergate. Again, he has disappointed our hopes for the full truth. The key issue remains ignored.

The key issue is not the conflict between the rights of the President and the rights of Congress—the so-called separation of powers. The key issue is the rights of the people. None of the considerations raised by the President is more important than the right of the people to know what's being done by their government and to be secure in their person and their home against lawless abuses of the trust they place in the chief executive.

The President asks the American people to trust him. But he refuses to trust them by making available the surreptitious White House tapes. Instead he raises doubts as to the ability of the people to make the proper interpretation of the tapes.

Trust is a two-way street, and confidence in the government can only be restored when the public knows the whole truth has been told.

It appeared several months ago that President Nixon understood this. On Mar. 15, the President immodestly praised his Administration as being "completely forthcoming" and pledged: "We will cooperate; we will cooperate fully with the Senate." On May 22, he said: "The truth about Watergate should be brought out—in an orderly way, recognizing that the safeguards of judicial procedure are designed to find the truth, not to hide the truth. . . . Accordingly," he promised, "executive privilege will not be invoked as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct or discussions of possible criminal conduct. . . ."

Yet nothing in the President's latest television performance indicated that he intends to proceed in the spirit of these earlier statements. Instead, he declined to answer the detailed charges against him and persists in denying access to his tapes or presidential papers.

Regardless of the President's personal guilt or innocence of knowledge or participation in the acts known to have taken place, they were at least the acts of his agents performed behind the cloak of his authority. He is clearly guilty of having undermined public confidence in the integrity of the Presidency—a fact dramatically underscored in the polls. Only the truth can restore public confidence and, with it, the ability of the President to discharge with full effectiveness the duties of his office.

Since we cannot get the truth from the President—for whatever reason—we must look to the Senate hearings for the full story of this ugly attempt to debase the democratic process. These hearings must scrupulously observe the rights of all parties, avoiding even a hint of reversion to earlier days of legislative witch-hunting.

They must take care, too, to leave intact the proper powers of the Presidency and not unduly damage that institution of the people. We do not seek to cripple or paralyze the Presidency. Workers have too often benefited in the past—though, alas, not the recent past—from compassionate and strong presidential leadership.

But we reject the notion that the Presidency as an institution can be protected by the diversion of public attention from the debasement of that office. If the truth makes men free, it can scarcely demean the Presidency.

George Meany

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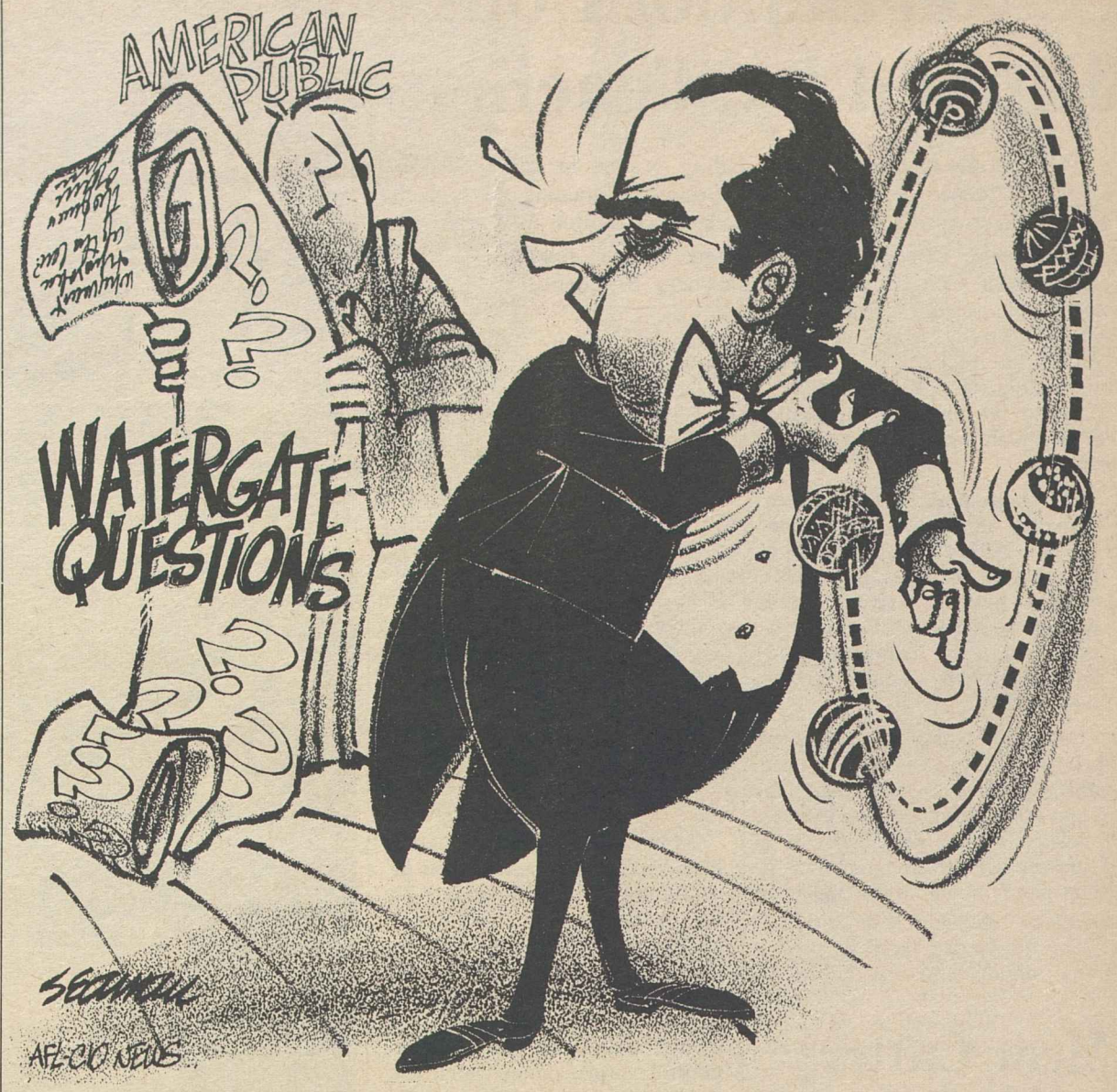


Social Stagnation:

Black Progress of the 1960s Blunted by Nixon Job Policies

By Bayard Rustin

THE CONTROVERSY over how little or how much progress blacks have made has been obscured by absurdities. President Nixon, for example, has announced the resolution of the urban crisis, and presumably the racial crisis as well. This is, of course, ridiculous, and demonstrates that the President's efforts to cover up his domestic failures are equally as feeble as his Administration's attempts to conceal its complicity in the Watergate scandals.

There are some liberals, however, who rival the President for inaccuracy by proclaiming that the civil rights laws and social programs of the 1960s were meaningless, and that blacks are as bad or worse off today as ever.

Reality lies somewhere between the President's assurances that all is well, and the pessimism and negativism of liberals. The social, economic and political progress of blacks during the 1960s was substantial and incontestable: furthermore much of that progress has persisted in the face of Nixon's abysmal, incoherent policies.

A recent study by Richard Scammon and Ben Wattenberg, published in Commentary magazine, documents many of these gains. This article has provoked considerable criticism from black leaders largely because of the authors' assertion that the rate of progress has been sufficient to elevate the majority of blacks into the middle class.

The argument over whether most blacks have entered the middle class is largely irrelevant, although I feel it would be more accurate to say that most blacks are now part of what we generally consider the working class. I also think Scammon and Wattenberg neglected two important points: the revolution of aspirations in the black community and the fact that for those blacks who were bypassed by the progress so many others enjoyed, poverty and the cruelty of ghetto life have become both materially and psychologically more intolerable.

Nevertheless I consider the Scammon-Wattenberg article of considerable importance, particularly as it points out the importance of acknowledging the racial advancements of the '60s and understanding how this progress came about. Their point is simple, and has incalculable implications for the civil rights movement. They believe that by insisting that the policies of liberalism have failed—that the housing programs, education programs, manpower efforts and expansionary economic policies have been unable to help those they were intended to help—liberals risk total public repudiation. To quote the authors, it is as if liberals were saying: "We have failed; let us continue."

A recent census report reinforces the conclusion of Scammon and Wattenberg that black progress is largely the result of liberal programs. Taken together, the Scammon-Wattenberg article and census studies reveal a pattern of steady advancement during the period between 1961 and 1969—when Presidents Kennedy and Johnson were in office—and social stagnation in the years since the election of Richard Nixon.

Between 1959 and 1969 there was a substantial decrease in the racial earnings gap. Where black median income was 51 percent of white income at the beginning of this decade, it stood at 61 per cent by the decade's conclusion. Since 1969, however, the earnings gap has actually increased to the point where the median black family income is only 59 per cent of that of whites.

One might put forward numerous reasons for the blunting of black gains: The answer, however, follows directly from the job policies of the Nixon Administration. There is a historical correlation between black advancement and periods of high employment. The years after World War II were one such period; the 1960s was another. An unemployment figure of 12.4 percent in 1961 was cut in half by 1969; today black joblessness hovers around 10 percent.

Liberals have made mistakes; their rhetoric often outstrips their record. But the liberal program, from Roosevelt on down to Johnson, has brought a massive change in the condition of working people—black and white. By reminding us of this, Scammon and Wattenberg have made an important contribution to the future of social struggle.

(John Roche, whose column normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

How to Buy:

Threat of Shortages Amounts To 'Blackmail' of Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

ONCE AGAIN the public has come under the gun of open threats of shortage and withheld supplies unless they and their political leaders consent to big price increases.

The most notorious instance of blackmail by shortage is, of course, the withheld supplies of beef and the huge price runup on pork, broilers, and eggs. For the first time since the days of the Pilgrims, broilers have been selling for more than turkeys. Turkey obviously has become much the better buy. You also get more meat per pound; 10 percent more in the case of small turkeys, 14 percent more from big birds.

The worst job the press has done has been in accepting at face value the claims of shortage and feed prices too high to warrant production of eggs and broilers even though their prices have more than doubled since a year ago.

The fact is, it takes only 2.5 pounds of feed to make a pound of chicken. My calculations indicate that the cost of feed needed to make a pound of chicken has gone up about 7.5 cents. Yet, the retail price of broilers has jumped 48 cents a pound—from a typical 36 cents a year ago to 84 cents as this is written.

On eggs, too, both farmers and speculators are reaping increased profits out of the big jump in price because of a claimed shortage. The New York State Agriculture & Markets Dept. reports that in 1972, farmers had to pay the equivalent of 13.3 dozen eggs at last year's average prices to buy 100 pounds of feed. But at recent prices it took only 10 dozen eggs. Thus, the price of eggs went up much more than the highly-publicized increase in the cost of feed.

The third threat has come from banks and other mortgage lenders. Even though several states have succumbed to the threat of no mortgages, and so raised permitted rates to 8 percent, the lenders now say they won't make mortgages available unless they are allowed to charge even more.

Some families are going to be in economic bondage most of their lives because of these high rates. A family that takes out a $30,000, 30-year mortgage at 8 percent will have to repay a total of $79,272. That's $49,272 just in interest, in addition to the original $30,000.

Another gun pointed at the public is the shortage of petroleum products. Besides the shortage of gasoline, we are now being warned that fuel oil may be scarce this winter.

Here are pointers on steps you may need to take in September to protect your family from these inroads on living standards:

CAR CLEARANCES: There is no auto shortage, nor shortage of profits as the auto industry celebrates its highest volume and biggest earnings. Yet manufacturers have announced plans to seek increases of $35 to $100 on 1974 models and meanwhile will try to think up a shortage.

September clearances of 1973 models offer some chance of savings. Compact and intermediate models have enjoyed the greatest sales boom this year. So be warned that more of the big gas-eaters may be promoted at discounts this month. It may be no bargain to get a car that gives you only eight to ten miles per gallon even at a reduced price.

You can figure that on compact cars dealers usually have a margin of $350 between wholesale and list prices with which to wheel and deal. Thus, compacts with a list price of $2,500, not including transportation, sales tax, preparation and optional equipment, cost the dealer about $2,150. He usually also has a margin of 14 to 20 percent on optional equipment.

On intermediate-size cars, with list prices of $2,700 to $3,000 the dealer will have a margin of $500. Thus, you should be able to get a discount from list of up to $200 on a compact model and up to $350 on an intermediate, plus some discounts on optional equipment.

OIL BURNERS: It would be useful to fill up your oil tank before cool weather arrives, and adjust your burner for maximum efficiency. The average home wastes considerable fuel through inefficient operation of the heating plant.

Skipping the needed annual cleaning wastes fuel. The value of the cleaning is not only to keep the heating plant components operating efficiently but to reduce oil consumption. The carbon on the heating tubes of hot-water boilers and on warm-air furnaces acts as insulation. Instead of being absorbed by the metal, the heat goes up the flue.

But even when you do have your heater cleaned, the serviceman may not take the time to make the final careful adjustments. He should analyze the carbon dioxide content of the flue gas, the draft intensity over the fire and in the smoke pipe, and the stack temperature. The higher the carbon dioxide, the more complete the combustion. The clue to thorough adjustment is whether the servicemen used filter paper and instruments to analyze the flue gases and measure the temperature of stack gases. (Efficient operation also will reduce carbon monoxide inside your house and air pollution in your neighborhood.)

One clue to efficient operation which you can verify yourself, is the color of the flame. It should be orange-yellow, bushy, and even in shape; should never look or sound like a blow-torch or show more than a slight tinge of smoke at the tips, or produce visible chimney smoke.

Stockholders Want Settlement:

Boycott of Farah Products Takes Toll in Sales, Profits

THE INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT of Farah products is taking a heavy toll through cancellation of orders, lagging sales and sharply reduced profits, Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman reported on Labor News Conference.

"Farah is hurting, and hurting badly," he declared, noting that sales of this largest U.S. producer of men's pants have fallen 20 percent in the last year. He said that Farah stock is selling at virtually a bottom level and stockholders are stepping up their demand that the company settle the dispute with the ACWA.

Sheinkman expressed doubt that Farah will shift its operations overseas to exploit the loopholes of outdated U.S. trade and tax laws as so many multinational companies have, pointing out that Farah has long stood fast on its "Buy American" philosophy. He added that imports are meeting growing consumer resistance in the United States, as consumers see more and more jobs lost to overseas production and realize that the next job lost may be their own.

Sheinkman also renewed the charge that Farah Manufacturing Co. is using employes' savings, without their permission, to finance company operations.

He said that cash deducted from workers' pay for savings is not held in a separate trust account, but is commingled with the company's general funds and used for company business. He said the so-called savings plan pays no interest to the worker-depositors. Employes trying to make withdrawals from their accounts are given a hard time by their supervisors and often denied their money until the end of Farah's fiscal year, he added.

As a result, Farah gets no-cost operating funds at the expense of its employes, Sheinkman said, stressing the special advantage of such manipulation to the company in light of what's happening to money today—interest charges and so on.

Reporters questioning Sheinkman were Lloyd Schwartz of the Fairchild publications and Donald Finley of United Press International.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

DEVALUATION OF THE DOLLAR may sound like a complicated economic maneuver chiefly of interest to American tourists who find that their dollars don't buy as much French champagne as they used to. But, it is having another unexpected result of high importance to American workers.

The multinationals are coming to America, not exactly reversing the flow of American corporations abroad, but beginning a movement of foreign multinationals to the United States. With cheap dollars and billions of them, foreign corporations are beginning to look to the United States for profitable investments of their own.

"Japanese Plan Textile Mill" in San Bernardino, Calif., says one headline. "Canada Development Company Bids for Texas Gulf Stock," says another. "British Company Buys Gimbels" is a third.

The list is long and growing longer. The well-known restaurant chain Stouffers has been bought by a Swiss company for $100 million. Unilever, a Netherlands-based operation, pays that Good Humor man whose tinkling bell can be heard by American youngsters from a mile away. Britain's Lloyd's bank has bought out the First Western Bank & Trust Co. for $115 million.

There are, of course, a whole lot of advantages that come from foreign investment in the United States. They produce jobs instead of taking them away as is the case when American corporations run abroad. They help reduce the unfavorable balance of payments that has been haunting the United States for the past few years. They pay taxes into the U.S. Treasury, instead of ducking them as American multinationals do.

Nevertheless, they raise certain problems, too.

W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who is a former international representative of the Machinists, is one of the few American officials who has been taking note of what has been going on. In recent speeches, he has been listing the number of foreign corporations—some 906—that have either been buying a share in American corporations or acquiring them outright or even constructing and operating new plants in the United States.

"Foreign investment in the United States is growing at a record rate," Usery told the recent convention of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in Toronto, Ont.

USERY HAD NO COMPLAINT about this investment in our country, but he had his own special question, a question that is of vital concern to American workers, too.

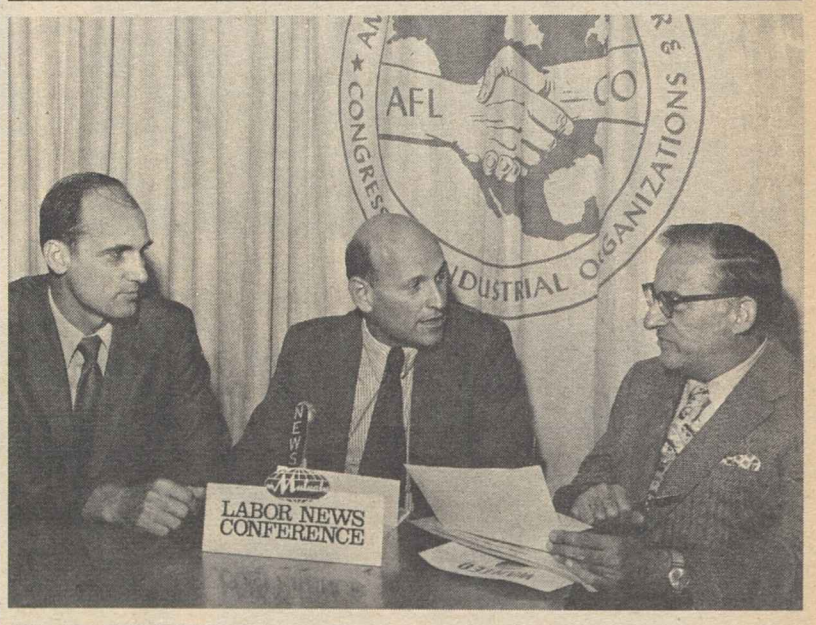
"What does this mean to us—people who are activists in the field of collective bargaining?" he asked.

"Will these companies bring with them the industrial relations standards of their own lands? If not, will their American managements be influenced by the industrial relations policies of the home country?"

His answers were not always encouraging. He noted that a large German chemical company reports that its wage costs in South Carolina are 15 percent lower than in Germany. And he noted, too, that the plant was not organized.

Usery made no predictions of catastrophic changes in labor relations with these newcomers to the American workplace, but he suggested that the changing situation meant "that we must work to gain a far wider knowledge of labor-management relations as practiced throughout the world."

There is no need for undue alarm. American workers and especially American unions can be expected to hold their own under the new conditions posed by the influx of foreign capital into the United States, but the Usery warning is still well worth heeding.



NOW STRETCHING to Europe and Asia as well as across the United States, the Farah boycott is taking a heavy toll in sagging sales and shrinking profits, Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Lloyd Schwartz of the Fairchild publications. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Children test pure drinking water piped to Honduran village by CARE.

CARE Does It with Labor's Aid

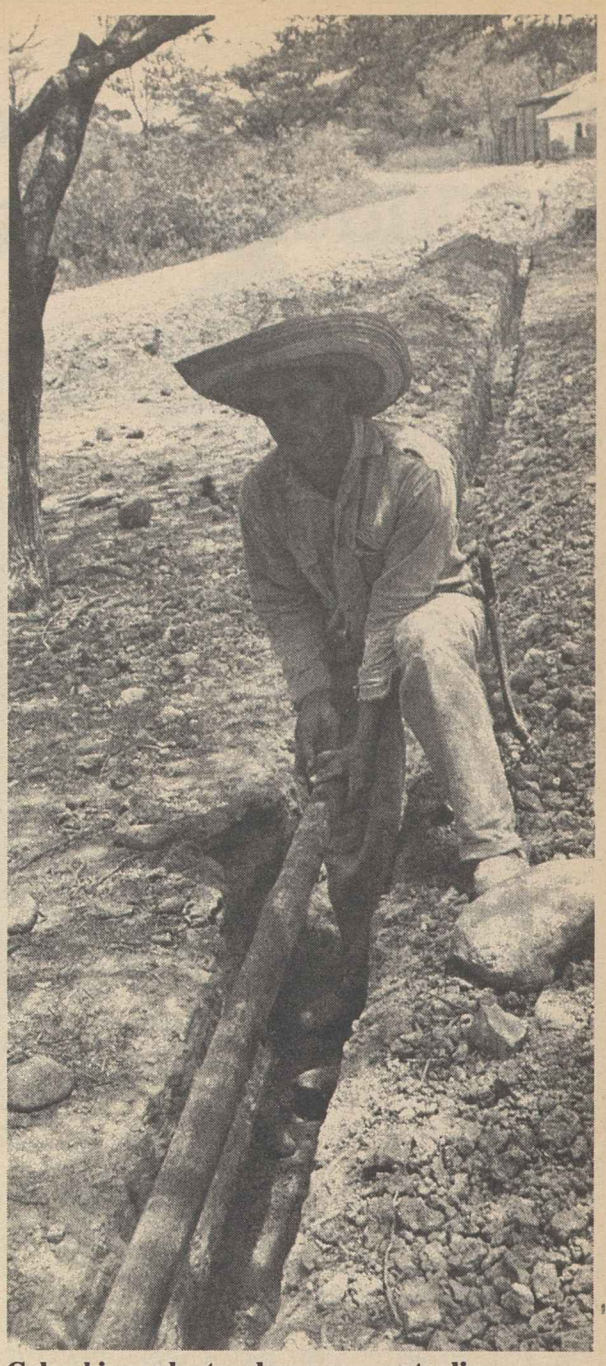
Organized labor has been a close working partner of CARE ever since the volunteer relief agency went into operation 27 years ago.

Unions of the AFL and the CIO were early supporters of CARE programs through direct contributions and by urging their members to participate in CARE campaigns. After merger, the federation continued an active role in the CARE operations.

CARE's worldwide activities focus largely on the daily battle against hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance. Typical of these operations are:

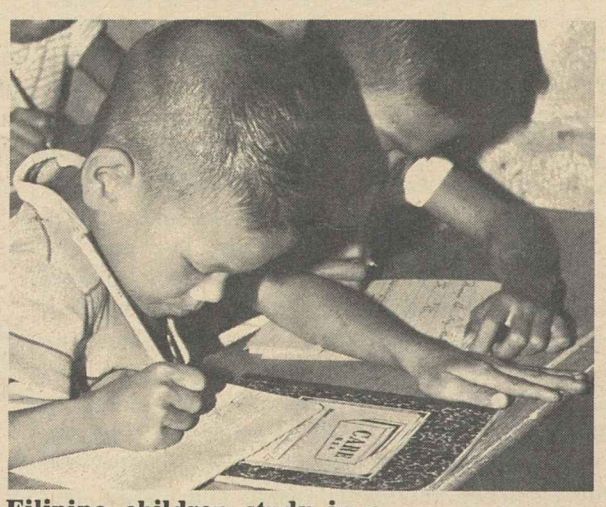
- Feeding thousands of hungry Vietnamese at a refugee center.
- Laying a pipeline to carry pure water to a village in Ecuador.
- Building a six-room community school in Guatemala.
- Helping villagers construct homes in Bangladesh.
- Providing training courses for auxiliary nurses in the Honduras.
- Dispatching medical teams to hospitals in Afghanistan.

In addition to the routine day-to-day programs, CARE provides emergency relief to victims of disasters—much like it did in the aftermath of the Nicaraguan earthquake. As in many other CARE appeals for assistance, AFL-CIO affiliates responded generously with support and contributions to aid the Nicaraguan victims.



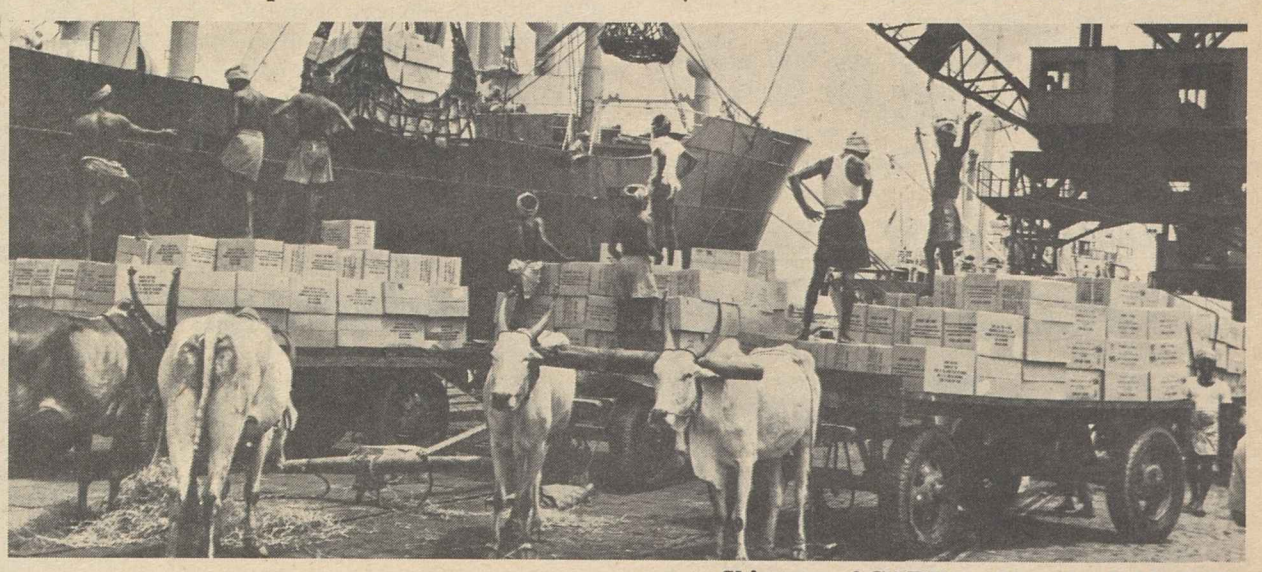
Colombian volunteer lays a new water line.

Road is cut through jungle in Liberia with CARE equipment.

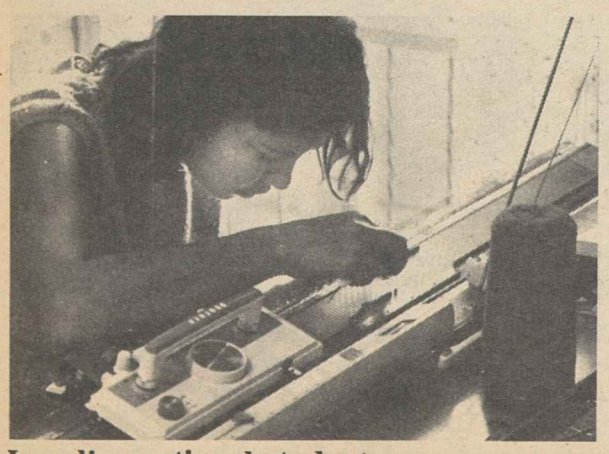


Filipino children study in a school that CARE helped build.

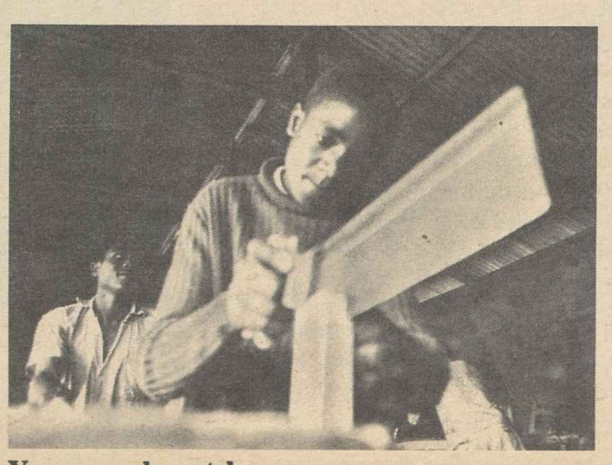
Results of CARE high-protein food are measured in India.



Shipment of CARE food is unloaded in India.



Israeli vocational student learns knitting machine skills.



Young workers take training in Kenya.

A preschool youngster waits for a second helping of food in Haiti.

Mixed Gains Won in State Legislatures

Modest but Significant Progress Cited in Social Insurance Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

on social insurance, minimum wage laws, bargaining for public employes, consumer protection and attempts to restrict labor.

James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said a review of state legislative action on workmen's compensation reflects "significant improvements this year. But minimum standards are still needed."

O'Brien said the gains were due, first, to the efforts of AFL-CIO affiliates and, second, to pressure resulting from recommendations of last year's report of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, which found the states lagging far behind proposed federal standards. Bills to establish mandatory workmen's compensation standards are now before Congress.

Maximum benefits for disability were raised in at least 28 states—21 by statute and seven as a result of automatic adjustments based on increases in the state's average weekly wage.

Among other state legislative highlights this year:

● Fourteen states so far this year have boosted unemployment insurance benefits. They are Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, Alaska, Delaware, Indiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Tennessee. Five states also expanded their coverage —Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota.

Only South Carolina, however, raised its benefits level to anywhere near the level recommended by the AFL-CIO: two-thirds of an individual's average weekly wage with a ceiling no lower than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. South Carolina's new maximum is two-thirds of the state average only.

● Action to raise state minimum wage levels was moderate. Most states awaited the outcome of the fight in Congress to raise the federal minimum of $1.60 before acting. Earlier this month, Congress approved an increase in the minimum wage to $2.20 an hour in a series of steps, but the Nixon Administration has raised the threat of a presidential veto.

Even so, as of Aug. 1, seven states had raised their minimum or expanded coverage—Arkansas, Maine, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada and North Carolina.

● No-fault automobile insurance was considered in every legislature that met this year except in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Florida and Michigan which already had such laws on their books.

Amid intensive lobbying, some version of a no-fault measure was enacted in New York, Utah, Kansas, Nevada, Colorado and Hawaii.

● Eight more states—Connecticut, Minnesota, Wyoming, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont and Washington—ratified the equal rights for women amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Eight more are needed for the required number of 38 for adoption.

● More states moved toward passage of laws protecting the rights of public employes. Under 1970 amendments to the Employment Security Act, states were required to grant mandatory unemployment insurance coverage to their state university and state hospital employes. In carrying out the law, many also extended coverage this year to state workers in general.

Seven states passed laws requiring unemployment insurance coverage of all state employes. Three states additionally required that local government employes be covered.

Following are thumbnail summaries of 1973 legislative action on issues of importance to labor in a cross-section of states:

ALABAMA — Only two weeks remain in the session, but the State AFL-CIO has high hopes for passage of a bill raising both unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits. Already approved by the House, the measure is pending in the Senate. It would raise benefits levels from $60 to $68 immediately, and to $75 on July 1, 1974. The increases would be the largest adopted in one session of the legislature since passage of the original law.

ALASKA — Workmen's compensation coverage was extended to firemen in certain situations where they would not otherwise be covered.

ARIZONA—The legislature extended workmen's compensation to all agricultural workers; formerly, only agricultural workers employed in the use of specified machinery were covered.

ARKANSAS — A two-step increase in maximum weekly benefits will raise workmen's compensation payments to $66.50 on July 1, 1974. Coverage also was extended to city and county employes.

Unemployment insurance was extended to cover all state employes, and the state minimum wage was raised from $1.20 an hour to $1.40, effective last July 1.

COLORADO—A comprehensive workmen's compensation act was passed increasing maximum weekly benefits for total disability and death from $64.75 to $84; as of July 1, 1974, the level will be computed at the rate of 66⅔ of the state's average weekly wage at that time.

Several measures harmful to labor were killed, including a "right-to-work" farm labor proposal.

CONNECTICUT — A hostile legislature prevented labor from passage of a collective bargaining bill for state employes. Despite united labor opposition, too, the state took over enforcement of occupational safety and health measures.

The legislature also passed laws making it more difficult for unemployed workers to qualify for benefits.

DELAWARE—The State AFL-CIO was successful in its efforts to secure Delaware's compliance with the federal food stamp program. It also supported a bill increasing maximum unemployment compensation from $65 to $85 a week, effective Sept. 2. And it helped gain passage of a code governing electrical contractors that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had been pressing for over the past few years.

FLORIDA — Workmen's compensation coverage was extended to include all employes except casual labor. The former statute required coverage only when three or more persons were employed. Also, the maximum weekly benefit for all disabilities and death was jumped from $66 to $80.

Labor succeeded in getting through the legislature a bill requiring employment of no less than one apprentice to every five journeymen on all state, county or municipal jobs in excess of $25,000. It was also successful in defeating a "right-to-work" measure.

IDAHO—Unemployment insurance benefits were raised from 55 to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage.

ILLINOIS — The legislature passed a bill raising workmen's compensation benefits 14 percent, from $78 to $88.90 a week for a family with two children under 18.

INDIANA—Legislators enacted a bargaining law for teachers, the first covering any group of public employes. The measure requires local school boards to bargain with teacher organizations.

IOWA — Workmen's compensation was extended to full-time farm workers with maximum benefit levels increased to 66⅔ percent of the state's average weekly wage effective July 1 and progressively thereafter on a scale reaching 184 percent on July 1, 1981.

KANSAS — Labor helped beat down a measure that would have raised the state income tax by about $15 per $1,000 of income. It also supported Gov. Docking in passing a bill disallowing the federal income tax as a deduction by corporations and financial institutions.

Labor-supported bills enacted included a child labor act limiting working hours for those under 16 years of age, a consumer protection bill and a measure establishing a small claims court for recovery of money or personal property under $300.

LOUISIANA — Major worker legislation passed this year was a bill raising the maximum weekly compensation from $49 to $65 a week for all disabilities and death.

MAINE — The workmen's compensation law was amended to increase the maximum benefit from two-thirds to 100 percent of the state's average weekly wage, or from $84 to $125. The state minimum wage was raised from $1.80 to $1.90 an hour starting Oct. 15. Future increases in the minimum wage will be tied to increases in the federal minimum.

Labor defeated an attempt to pass a state occupational safety and health law that would have resulted in state, rather than federal, enforcement. It also helped defeat a bill to prohibit disposable beverage containers.

MINNESOTA — A public employes labor relations act authorizes an agency shop and permits such workers to strike under certain conditions.

Workmen's compensation was changed to allow an increase in the weekly benefit maximum from $73 to $100.

The legislature also enacted the state's first statutory minimum wage —$1.80, effective Jan. 1.

MISSOURI — The major legislative action in Missouri was against a two-way attempt to impose a "right-to-work" law on labor—one by statute and the other through a constitutional amendment. Both failed. Labor also helped get through a consumer protection bill and a measure tightening the procedures for cancellation of automobile liability insurance.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM is kicked off by the United Transportation Union as Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), right, draws the first six winners at the Pennsylvania UTU annual meeting in Harrisburg. UTU President Al H. Chesser holds the bowl. The union will award 50 scholarships annually to young UTU members or the kin of members.

MONTANA — The legislature passed a bargaining law covering state and local government employes, and authorized an agency shop. In addition, it extended workmen's compensation coverage to agriculture workers by eliminating an employer's option to elect to provide such coverage.

Among the many other changes in workmen's compensation law was one increasing compensation for temporary total disability to two-thirds of the worker's wages at the time of injury, subject to a weekly maximum of $110.

NEBRASKA — The legislature raised the maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefit by $8 to $68 a week, and eliminated pregnancy as a condition of ineligibility for benefits. It also passed a law raising the state minimum wage from $1 to $1.60 in three steps between last July 1 and next July 1.

NEVADA — The legislature increased benefits for temporary and permanent total disability from 65 to 66⅔ percent of the state's average monthly wage. The minimum wage was raised from $1.60 to $1.80 on July 1, and is slated to go to $2 next July 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Maximum weekly workmen's compensation benefits were increased from $92 to $115 and unemployment compensation benefits from $75 to $80.

NEW MEXICO — A labor-supported bill makes workmen's compensation compulsory for private employers with four or more employes. It also raised the maximum benefits from $57 to $65 a week on July 1, and to $75 on July 1, 1974.

NEW YORK — In a special session held in late July, the legislature eliminated pensions from collective bargaining by government worker unions, and set up a scaled-down pension benefit system for civil service workers entering government employ. The State AFL-CIO opposed both actions.

The legislature also hiked the ceiling on mortgage interest rates from 7.5 percent to 8 percent at once and, after public hearings, to a possible 8.5 percent. It again declined to consider increased maximum benefits under workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance or sickness disability laws, even though they were requested by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

NORTH CAROLINA — The state minimum wage was increased from $1.60 to $1.80 an hour as of Sept. 2, and maximum weekly benefits under workmen's compensation from $56 to $80.

NORTH DAKOTA—Maximum weekly benefits for temporary or permanent total disability were raised from 55 to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage.

OREGON—Oregon replaced its weak public employe bargaining law with a new measure that requires state and local governments to bargain with all public employes. It also authorizes limited strikes except by police, fire fighters and guards at correctional and mental institutions under certain conditions.

The legislature also provided unemployment compensation coverage for employes of all political subdivisions. And, as of this October, it set the maximum unemployment insurance benefit at 50 percent of the state's average weekly wage; the percentage goes to 55 percent in October 1974.

SOUTH DAKOTA — The legislature changed weekly benefits for all types of disability to flexible maximums ranging from 56 percent of the state's average weekly wage to 66⅔ percent between July 1 of this year and July 1, 1975.

The minimum wage was increased from $1 to $1.60 as of last July 1.

TEXAS — One of labor's biggest battles was in preventing a resolution to write the "right-to-work" law into the Texas constitution. The battle will continue in January when a special session meets to write a new constitution.

Comprehensive changes in the workmen's compensation laws raise weekly benefits from $49 to $63, effective Aug. 27. Next year the figure will jump to $70, and in each succeeding year it will increase $7 for every $10 that the average weekly wage increases.

WASHINGTON — Labor found itself in a major battle with the small loan lobby which managed to secure passage of a bill through both houses that would have raised interest rate ceilings on loans from $1,000 to $5,000. Gov. Daniel J. Evans, however, vetoed the measure.

A major accomplishment of this year's legislature was the substantial increase in workmen's compensation pensions for those injured before July 1, 1971.

WEST VIRGINIA—Maximum weekly benefits for all types of disability went from 55 to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage. Unemployment benefits went up from 50 to 55 percent of the state average weekly wage.

Memorial Services Held:

2nd Farm Striker Dies After Shooting

Arvin, Calif.—Striking Farm Workers interrupted their picketing of Delano area growers to attend a memorial service here for the second of their members to die violently in the union's struggle for survival.

"We can't have any more of our people killed," UFW Director Cesar Chavez said following the funeral of Juan de la Cruz, 60. De la Cruz was shot to death Aug. 16 while on a picket line near Arvin. His wife escaped injury when she ducked after strikebreakers started shooting at the picket line.

AFL-CIO President George Meany wired Chavez:

"All of us in the AFL-CIO share your sorrow and anger at the murder of Juan de la Cruz. He was devoted to his fellow workers and lost his life serving their just cause.

"His sacrifice and those of other Farm Workers killed, beaten, jailed or intimidated will not be in vain. The union they so nobly served will endure as a living monument to their memory."

Earlier, on Aug. 17, close to 10,000 farm workers attended funeral services in Delano for the first UFW member to die since the struggling union began its efforts to stop its contracts with California growers from being taken over by the Teamsters.

Nagi Daifullah, a 24-year-old Arab immigrant from Yemen, died of a fractured skull during his arrest by Kern County sheriff's deputies near Lamont.

Thousands of UFW members have been arrested in recent weeks while picketing growers who signed agreements with the Teamsters rather than renew their contracts with the Farm Workers. Chavez has charged law enforcement officials with laxity in protecting UFW pickets.

"The sheriff won't disarm the scabs or the growers," he said. "Deputies always follow our picket lines, and stay where we picket. But every time there's been firing it's happened after deputies suddenly disappeared. It's a set-up."

Meanwhile, at a Washington, D.C., news conference, Chavez said Teamsters President Frank E. Fitzsimmons "opened the door to negotiations" by invalidating contracts with 30 growers signed by local Teamster representatives since Aug. 9.

Fitzsimmons sent letters to the growers informing them:

"This letter will serve as notice to you that no person has had or had been authorized to enter into any such agreement with you on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of any of its affiliates and we, therefore, disclaim and repudiate such purported agreement as being unauthorized.

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its affiliates have no interest in organizing your employes in the vineyards in and around Delano."

The announcement followed a meeting between Fitzsimmons and Meany seeking ways to resolve the dispute. The AFL-CIO has pledged $1.6 million to the striking Farm Workers since April.

Chavez said at the news conference in Washington the letter from Fitzsimmons was "important from our point of view."

"It ought now to be clear to the growers that the only way they can stop the strike is to bargain in good faith" with the UFW, Chavez said.

He said the UFW still has "a lot of problems" with the Teamsters, but Fitzsimmons' invalidation of the contracts "is a first step towards solving" the dispute and paves the way for resumption of discussions with the Teamsters that were suspended Aug. 9 when reports were received that local Teamster representatives had signed contracts with a number of Delano area growers.

The UFW director said the Farm Workers are "considering ending the picketing" unless the union's members can get assurances of protection from the federal government. He said the Justice Dept. has failed to respond to his request for 100 FBI agents to protect the rights of striking Farm Workers in California, a request he made following Daifullah's death.

The UFW has contracts with grape growers still outstanding in Coachella, the Arvin-Lamont area, in the Porterville area north of Delano and with the Gallo wine company, Chavez said.

Meanwhile, he indicated the union would step up its appeals for trade union and public support by sending teams of UFW members across the country.

8-25-73

Nixon's Veto During Recess Ruled Invalid

(Continued from Page 1)

President the minimum wage legislation it passed earlier this month to avoid a pocket veto during its summer recess.

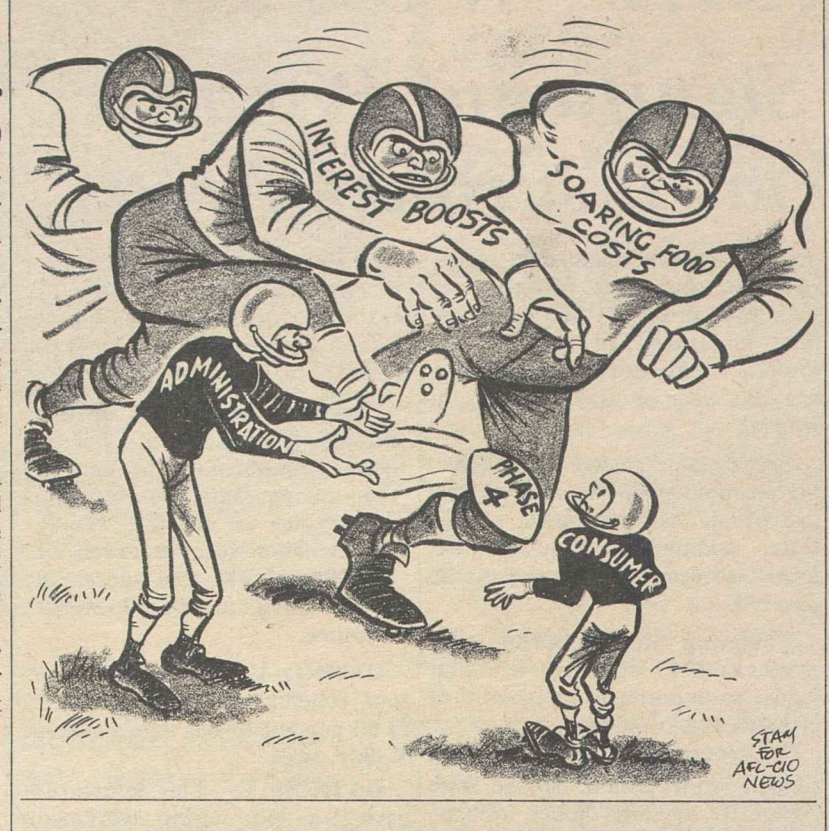
In arguing the case for the family medicine bill, Kennedy said that Nixon's pocket veto was improper. Had Nixon vetoed the measure outright, Kennedy said that Congress would have had an opportunity to override the President's action.

Waddy agreed with Kennedy that as a senator he had been deprived of his right to vote to override a presidential veto.

Waddy also rejected the argument of Administration attorneys contesting Kennedy's right to pursue the case in the courts. They contended that the senator had no legal basis for bringing the suit.

Because of the pocket veto, Congress appropriated only a token $100,000 for the family medicine program. After Waddy issued his ruling, Kennedy's office said the senator would seek to get the full $225 million included in the next Senate appropriations bill.

'It's Your Ball!'



Price Climb Slows —But Only Briefly

(Continued from Page 1)

index may include some price changes that took place before the price freeze went into effect, since some prices are collected at intervals of three months or longer. In addition, some prices collected in June may have been below the permissible ceiling."

Food prices, which account for 22.5 percent of the CPI, are sampled in the first part of the month, other prices throughout the month. For the July report, food prices were sampled on July 3, 5 and 11, BLS said. The Administration's freeze on food prices was lifted July 18 and from other sectors of the economy on Aug. 12.

At the same time it noted a continuation of rising prices, BLS issued a separate report showing real spendable average weekly earnings still below the level of a year ago. In terms of 1967 dollars, average July take-home pay for a worker with three dependents came to $96.17 a week, compared to $96.39 in July 1972.

Two-tenths of 1 percent increase in the July CPI was the same for actual price increases and when adjusted for seasonal variations. It compares with an increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in the previous month and an average monthly rise of six-tenths of 1 percent since the first of the year.

The July increase raised the overall index to 132.7, based on a 1967 average of 100. Thus, a market basket of retail goods and services that cost $10 in 1967 last month cost $13.27.

BLS attributed the rise in the index to higher prices for food, rent and charges for other household services. Seasonally adjusted, food bought in grocery stores rose five-tenths of 1 percent, slightly more than is usual for July.

Prices for fresh vegetables went up instead of down while fresh fruits, cereal and bakery products and poultry cost more than usual for this time of year. Prices of beef, veal, pork and eggs were not as high as expected while dairy product prices were unchanged on the average, BLS noted. The cost of food eaten away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—was up eight-tenths of 1 percent.

The index for nonfood commodities showed a seasonally adjusted rise of one-tenth of 1 percent. Summer clearance sales on clothing helped slow the rise, BLS said.

Textiles, home furnishings, tires and new cars were somewhat lower in price, but the decline in new car prices was much smaller than usual for July, BLS noted.

The cost of services went up two-tenths of 1 percent. Mortgage rates rose sharply. Rents and charges for home repairs and hotel rooms also advanced. Medical care services increased two-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest monthly rise this year.

Usery Expands Mediation for Public Sector

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service will expand its services in public sector bargaining, Director W. J. Usery, Jr., declared.

Usery cited the continued rapid growth of union organization among federal, state and local governmental employes, and saw the need for increased third-party assistance in getting initial contracts and mediating disputes.

In the federal sector, Usery noted that more than one-third of the certified bargaining units still do not have initial contracts.

"We intend to look into these situations, particularly the nearly 300 units with 150 employes or more," Usery said. The government's policy, he stressed, "is to support and encourage collective bargaining in federal employment."

In the state, county and local government area, Usery said, the federal agency will:

- Help government agencies set up mediation procedures and assist in training of staff.
- Actively participate in trying to resolve state and local government disputes in jurisdictions in which adequate mediation service is not available.
- Assist in mediating public employe disputes where state or local mediation agencies exist when requested by the parties involved, by the mayor or comparable chief executive, or by the local or state mediation service.

The new FMCS public sector program will be headed by Jerome H. Ross, a deputy assistant director of the agency, and will provide technical assistance to public employers and unions newly entered into bargaining relationships.

Musicians' Pact Boosts Recording Pay, Benefits

New York—Recording musicians ratified a 27-month agreement the American Federation of Musicians negotiated with the record industry that provides a substantial wage increase and protection against reduced employment opportunities, AFM President Hal C. Davis announced.

The agreement, retroactive to Aug. 1, was approved 907 to 156 in a secret ballot poll of AFM members who earned at least $1,000 from recording work during the last calendar year.

The contract covers both symphonic and non-symphonic musicians, clarifies language on special payments and industry contributions to the Music Performance Trust Funds.

For non-symphonic musicians the wage scale for a three-hour recording session is raised $5 to $95 and to $100 on Sept. 15, 1974. For a 1½-hour session, the rate was increased $3 to $63 now and to $66 next year. The special Canadian rate was raised from $75 to $79 now and to $83 in September 1974.

For symphonic musicians, the wage rate for a three-hour session was raised $6 to $101 and will go up to $106 on Sept. 15, 1974. The contract also provides for the first time a four-hour session which will pay AFM members $134.67 this year and $141.33 starting Sept. 15, 1974.

The four-hour sessions should give employers greater flexibility in programming recording periods and will give more symphony groups in the United States and Canada the opportunity to record, the AFM said.

Other contract improvements provide for increased employer contributions to local health and welfare programs, cartage, rest periods and premium rates.

Wage rates for arrangers, orchestrators and copyists were raised 5 percent this year and will go up another 5 percent in September 1974.

Earlier, AFM members involved in the production of broadcast commercials approved a new two-year contract providing wage scale increases of 9.1 to 10 percent.

The agreement is with the joint policy committee of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

It governs the production of television and radio jingles and spots through Apr. 30, 1975. The new scales, which apply to instrumentalists, music preparation and sideline musicians, range from $96 for a session employing a single musician to $48 each for five or more players.

Other contract features include:

- A 10 percent increase in foreign use rates, from $25 to $27.50 in either English-speaking or non-English-speaking countries, and from $40 to $44 for worldwide use.
- A 10 percent increase in fees for use in cities of less than one million population.
- An increase in health and welfare contributions from $1 to $2 per session.

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Recession Peril Stressed As Interest Rates Rocket

Meany Hits Perversion Of Liberty

Preservation of the democratic system—with its guarantees of basic freedoms and individual rights—is of vital importance to the nation's workers and their unions, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in a Labor Day message.

Meany said workers have faith in the system of government that Americans have established, fought for and nourished. "We intend to help preserve, protect and defend that system and the rights and liberties of all citizens," he stressed.

"Without freedom there can be no free trade union movement. And since unions are the indispensable instrument for free workers to improve their standard of living, democracy is clearly the worker's staff of life."

The first American unions were formed by workers who exercised their right of free speech and assembly, he noted. And today, the American labor movement continues to exercise those rights—"daily, diligently and with determination."

"Because workers know what it is like to have their rights trampled on and because they have seen what happens to workers and their unions in countries that have no freedom, they are justifiably concerned when these rights are endangered.

"Recent events have strengthened our resolve to protect these rights," he stressed.

Americans must know that the government respects their individual rights, Meany said, "for a government that doesn't trust its citizens can not expect the citizenry to trust it."

"We reject the contention that it is 'necessary' for the government to encroach on the rights of individuals for whatever reason," he said, noting that today "necessity" has become synonymous with "national security."

And the phrase "law and order," which Meany said has been used and abused in recent years, "means that everyone—rich man, poor man, president and plumber—obeys the law."

"Organized labor does not just brood about invasions of individual liberty. We attempt, with all the vigor at our command, to blunt the efforts of any who would pervert freedom, deny liberty, intrude upon privacy, undermine democracy."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said the nation must reform its election campaign fi-

(Continued on Page 12)

Rail Strike Pits Canada Parliament

Ottawa — Canada's 100,000 railroad employes are facing a familiar situation—the enforced return to work of strikers—and as a new twist, a law is expected that will order unions not on strike to refrain from striking.

Parliament was recalled by the Trudeau Government to enact legislation to end the strike of the 55,000 non-operating union members which has completely closed the nation's rail systems.

Still in the wings are 20,000 shopcraft unionists, at the present time conducting a vote seeking strike authority, and 15,000 members of the United Transportation Union also on the brink of strike. Smaller bargaining units are also at several stages of negotiation. If indications given by the government are confirmed, the non-strikers will be ordered not to carry out their strike actions, which would have been normal and legal under existing laws.

Intensive political maneuvering is involved in the rail strike issue, with the possibility of the defeat of the Trudeau Government hanging in the balance.

In the House of Commons, governed by a minority Liberal Party Government, the labor-oriented New Democratic Party holds the balance of power with its 31 seats out of 265. In the recent sitting of Parliament, the NDP supported the Government and kept it in power. But it warned that that support may be withdrawn if effec-

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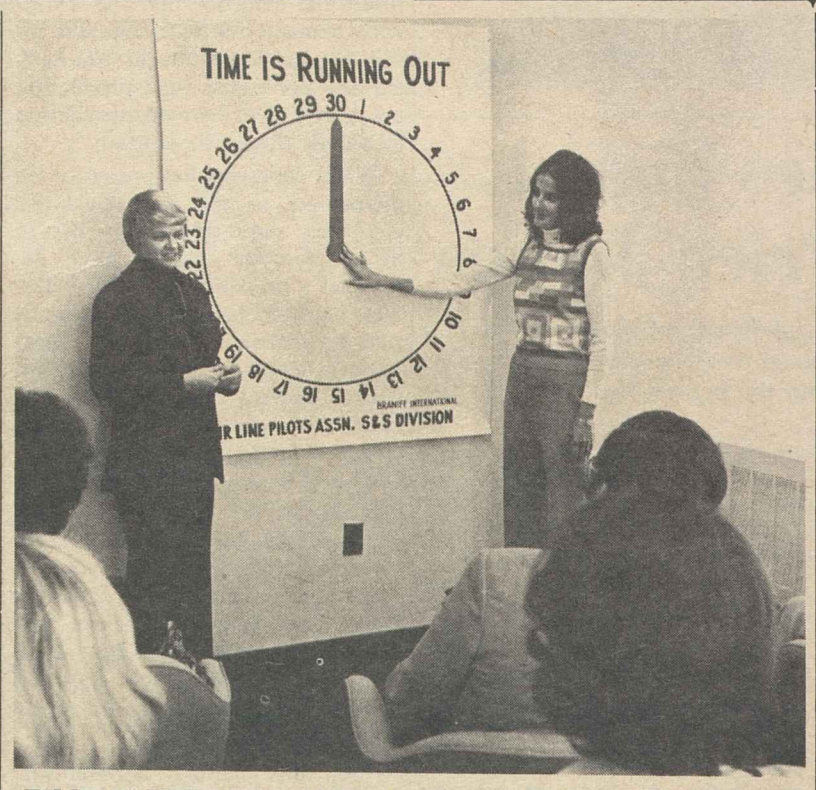

TIME IS RUNNING OUT, the Steward & Stewardess division of the Air Line Pilots reminds Braniff International. A play on the carrier's "On Time" advertising theme, the ALPA clock notes the 30-day cooling off period to resolve the stewardesses' nine-month contract dispute with Braniff is ticking away and will expire Sept. 23. Pam Riddle, right, ALPA master chairman for Braniff, is shown with Judy Reese of ALPA's negotiating committee discussing the issues.

Goldfinger Condemns 'Fed' Role

By James M. Shevis

The steady climb in interest rates "is adding sharply to inflationary pressures and will drive the economy headlong into a recession unless something is done to correct the situation," Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has warned.

Goldfinger sounded the alarm as the Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's third largest commercial bank, led other major banks in raising their prime lending rate another quarter of 1 percent to 9.75 percent. And bankers and economists were predicting the rate would go still higher over the next few months. The prime rate is the rate banks charge their biggest, most credit-worthy corporate customers.

Goldfinger noted the latest rise was the 15th increase in major banks' basic lending rate since January when it stood at 6 percent.

"This comes to a 62.5 percent increase in this key price in the last seven months," he pointed out, adding:

"What's happening is the price of money is being effectively controlled by a combination of the Federal Reserve Board and major big-city banks. This whole key part of the economy is monopolistically controlled by a few powerful bankers and Arthur Burns."

Burns is chairman of the Federal Reserve Board—commonly referred to as "the Fed"—which has recently moved to tighten the nation's money supply. The Fed's most recent step was a jump in its discount rate from 7 to 7.5 percent.

At its highest level in history, the discount rate is the rate the

(Continued on Page 12)

NLRB Readies Action:

J. P. Stevens Faces 2 Contempt Counts

New York—The National Labor Relations Board has notified the Textile Workers Union of America that it is taking new civil contempt action in two federal courts against J. P. Stevens & Co.

The big government contractor has a long record of labor law violations and has ignored a number of court orders to bargain with the union.

TWUA President Sol Stetin said the NLRB will file one action with the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans over the failure of Stevens to comply with an order to bargain with the TWUA at a plant in Statesboro, N.C.

The second action is being filed in the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York involving the firm's failure to comply with an earlier court order to purge itself of contempt.

Stetin said that these new contempt actions, coupled with the union's $64 million damage suit against Stevens for bugging telephones of TWUA organizers in Wallace, S.C., means "the noose is steadily tightening around this ruthless violator of the law."

The 5th Circuit Court case stems from a bargaining order the same court issued Mar. 22, 1971, after upholding NLRB findings that numerous unfair labor practices at the Statesboro plant destroyed the union's majority.

The company's appeal from the circuit court decision was turned down by the Supreme Court on Oct. 12, 1971.

Again on Dec. 2, 1971, the 5th Circuit Court found Stevens guilty of refusing to bargain with the

(Continued on Page 12)

Wage Bill Sent to Nixon, Signing Deadline Sept. 7

The labor-backed bill to raise the federal minimum wage from $1.60 an hour to $2.20 an hour in a series of steps was sent to the White House Aug. 27 and President Nixon has until Sept. 7 to sign it, veto it or allow it to become law without his signature.

Senate leaders deliberately waited until the end of the month to transmit the bill to the White House to avoid a pocket veto while Congress is in summer recess. If the President vetoes the bill, Congress will have a chance to override the veto after it returns on Sept. 5.

The AFL-CIO has called on its affiliated unions and their members to write or wire the President urging him to sign the bill. The legislation marks the first improvement in the Fair Labor Standards Act since 1966.

The bill would extend minimum wage coverage to nearly 7 million additional workers, including domestic and public employes. It also would phase out many existing overtime exemptions.

Labor Suits Win Refund Of Credit Card Interest

Birmingham, Ala.—Six large Alabama banks have agreed to refund more than $4.5 million in interest rate overcharges to credit card users to culminate a two-year legal battle by the State AFL-CIO.

Refunds are expected to be sent within the next month to more than 150,000 holders of Bank-Americard and Master Charge credit cards covering a two-year period.

State AFL-CIO President Barney Weeks called the settlement a "big break" for workers who must rely heavily on credit. Notices of the settlement have been received by the credit card users.

The Alabama Labor Council initiated the legal action in August 1971 on the ground that the interest rates charged by the banks violated the state's usury laws.

Although the maximum legal interest rate in the state was only 8 percent, the credit card users were being charged 18 percent a year.

Shortly after the state federation filed the suits, the Alabama legislature hurriedly enacted a law over

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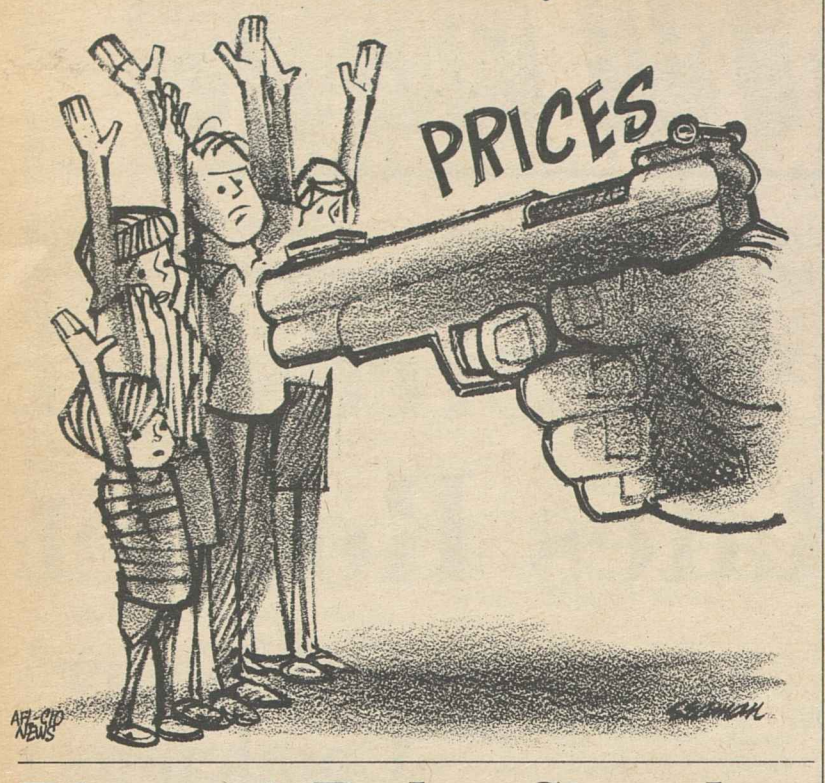
'...For an Average Family of Four...'



Phase 4 Rules Signal New Food Price Jumps

New Phase 4 food industry regulations, scheduled to go into effect Sept. 12, generally are expected to mean even higher prices for consumers already strapped with the highest living costs in the nation's history.

The new rules constitute what the Nixon Administration calls Stage B of its current price controls apparatus on the food industry. Stage A took effect immediately on July 18 when the Administration lifted its freeze on food prices, except for beef.

Under Stage A, the government began to let processors, wholesalers and retailers pass through on a dollar-for-dollar basis increases in raw agricultural commodity costs incurred since June 8 (the base date for the price freeze) but not other costs.

When Stage B becomes effective, manufacturers and processors will be allowed to pass through increases in all other costs, such as labor, overhead. packaging, transportation and other indirect costs. The new regulations deal with these other costs.

The pass-through increases under the new regulations again will be on a dollar-for-dollar basis, and do not allow for an additional profit markup.

The Cost of Living Council, in announcing the proposed new rules, noted they do not apply to farm prices which have been chiefly responsible for soaring prices at the supermarket in recent months. Under Stage B, higher farm prices will continue to be passed on to the consumer, along with all other cost increases in the processing and distribution chain.

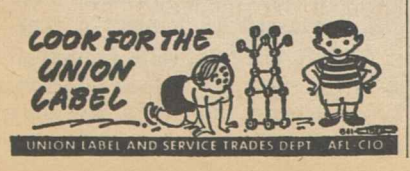
Food prices in the six months ending in July rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 17.8 percent, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. The Dept. of Agriculture since has forecast that prices will "advance sharply during the second half of 1973." It predicted that food costs for all of 1973 would show an increase of 18 to 22 percent.

In another report, the Agriculture Dept. said the annual cost of a market basket of farm-produced food for a theoretical family of 3.2 persons rose to a record $1,529 in July. The figure was $208, or 15.8 percent, more than the market basket cost a year earlier.

The Administration acknowledged a substantial surge in food prices can be expected after Stage B is set in place. Beef prices, which will be unfrozen after Sept. 12, are seen as a source of special consternation.

"I don't see much of a price decline in meat—and that's the No. 1 problem," Presidential Counsellor Anne Armstrong admitted, adding that Americans are going to have to regard meat as more of "a luxury item" than in the past.

Meanwhile, the Cost of Living Council issued new reporting rules for food industry employers to follow when prenotifying the COLC of their intention to grant wage increases to employe units containing both low-wage and higher-paid workers. The purpose of the rules changes, which are of a technical nature, is to implement in the food industry the exemption from controls of workers with straight-time hourly earnings of $3.50 or less.



Struck Dailies Lay Off 2,100 In St. Louis

St. Louis — More than 2,100 members of several AFL-CIO unions were laid off by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Globe-Democrat after a Teamsters strike halted production of the two dailies.

Newspaper employes were allowed to cross the picket line set up at the Pulitzer Publishing Co. by Teamsters Local 610 Aug. 22, only to be notified by management they were being furloughed.

Two key issues in the dispute involve the company's refusal to provide truck drivers with assistance on loading docks at a new automated plant and jurisdiction of drivers over the delivery of newspapers.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has entered the talks in an effort to resolve the impasse.

Unions whose members are affected by the layoffs include the Newspaper Guild, Typographical Union, Graphic Arts Union, Printing Pressmen, Machinists, Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Firemen & Oilers.

Consumers Victimized:

Mismanaged Farm Policies Called Root of Food Crisis

Soaring food prices—the chief cause of the nation's supercharged inflation—are the result of many factors, including the worldwide demand for and supply of food at any time.

But the agricultural policies which the United States pursues—or should pursue—to increase food supplies and stabilize prices are also part of the food price picture, Steelworkers' economist Frank Fernbach observes in the current issue of the Federationist.

"This domestic area is particularly a matter of concern since mismanagement by our own government has substantially abetted the food price crisis here at home," Fernbach says in the AFL-CIO magazine.

All available information reinforces the evidence that the worldwide demand for food remains insatiable, he notes. Worldwide agricultural per capita food production has barely held its own despite the heralded "Green Revolution."

While food supplies presently are inadequate in the less developed countries, those of us who live in the prosperous nations have developed a growing desire for better diets based on meat and other foods rich in protein. This desire, Fernbach observes, is pressing on the world's animal feed resources, the supply of which is very largely centered in the United States.

The U.S. supplies about 90 percent of all the soybeans entering world markets, the major source of high quality protein for raising livestock and poultry, Fernbach notes. When crop failures overtake several nations simultaneously—as recently occurred in Russia, Asia and elsewhere—a food crisis of severe intensity is inevitable.

As the leading agricultural producer of the world, the U.S. generally has been able to help other nations without curbing its own food consumption or subjecting Americans to significant food price increases. But this year has been different, and by mid-1973 Uncle Sam's cupboard of surplus farm commodities was bare, the article points out.

Fernbach blames the Nixon Administration for compounding and worsening an already bad situation. U.S. agricultural policy has been grossly mishandled, he charges, as have foreign wheat deals and other exports. And, he points out, some calculated decisions during the 1972 election year played a role in the crisis now faced by U.S. consumers.

Since early last year, Fernbach says, the American consumer has been the victim of "colossal mismanagement" on the part of the Washington agricultural policy makers. The price of food in grocery stores soared during the first half of the year at an almost unbelievable annual rate of 25 percent. During the same period, the wholesale price of farm products and processed foods and feeds went up at a frightening annual rate of 47.5 percent. Why this abysmal failure, Fernbach asks?

"It has taken a rare combination of political opportunism and gross ineptitude to produce the super-billion dollar extra food costs and the food scarcity now being imposed on the families of the nation," he asserts.

"Why, in the face of exploding domestic and foreign demand and the evident advantage to the United States to seek to meet these demands, did the Administration pay agricultural producers $4 billion last year to keep 60 million acres of farmland out of production?

"Why, with the government imposing a nationwide system of wage and price controls on the grounds that a national emergency exists, were agricultural products exempted from controls from 1971 to this day—even though soaring farm prices have done so much to trigger our worsening inflation?"

Fernbach accuses the Administration not only of bungling but of seeking higher farm prices by limiting supply in 1972, an election year, as a means of currying favor with farm voters.

Because it now is belatedly acknowledged that excessive farm commodity exports in 1972-73, during a time of limited supply, are the overriding causes of the U.S. farm and food price rises, Fernbach discusses at length the miscalculations that brought about the predicament.

"The billion-dollar wheat sale to the Soviet Union consummated last year is a classic case of Administrative bungling," he suggests. "In fact, American consumers, taxpayers and farmers all have been shortchanged because of the failure of the Dept. of Agriculture to safeguard American interests properly."

Despite a predicted bumper 1973-74 crop, experts see no basis for optimism—at least in the short run—and believe farm and food prices will continue to rise. Indeed, President Nixon warned in his Phase 4 announcement there is no way to prevent a substantial rise in food prices.

In the judgment of the labor movement, Fernbach points out, federal agricultural programs should be substantially revised and improved. Moreover, organized labor cannot accept the view that farm prices never should be curbed when wages, salaries and other prices are subject to controls, he notes.

"In the interest of almost everyone, evenhanded justice requires at least selective farm commodity price controls during exceptional emergencies, until supplies increase and reasonable prices are again assured."

Nixon Names Jenkins to 3rd NLRB Term

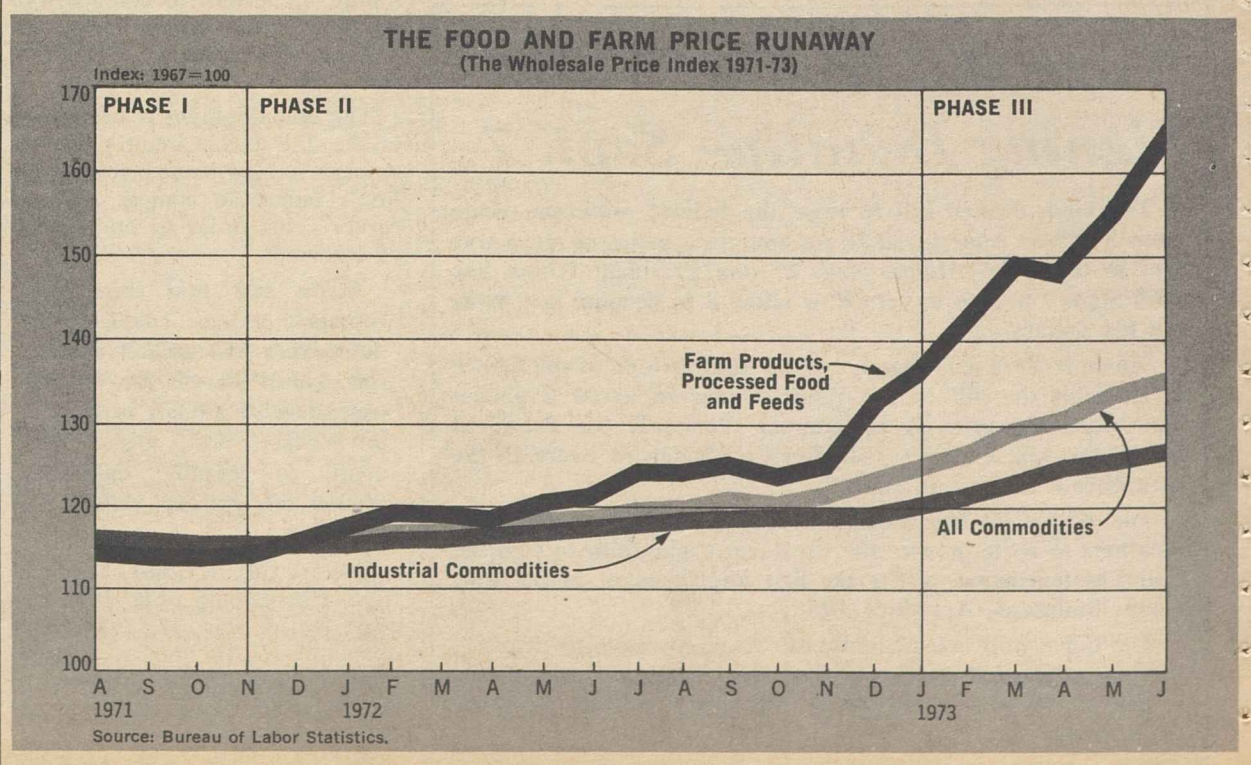
Howard Jenkins, Jr., 58, has been renominated by President Nixon to a third five-year term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

The White House announced the reappointment only hours before expiration of Jenkins's current appointment at midnight Aug. 27. The President said Jenkins's name will be submitted for confirmation when the Senate returns from a summer recess after Labor Day.

Jenkins is the first black to serve on the five-member board. He is second in seniority only to John Fanning. If confirmed—and he is expected to be—he will become only the second member to serve a third term on the board.

A Republican appointed initially by President Kennedy in 1963, he was named to a second term by President Johnson in 1968. Before joining the NLRB, Jenkins was assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports in the Labor Dept.

A former law professor at Howard University, Jenkins was born in Denver in 1915. He earned both a bachelor of arts and a law degree at Denver University, and later became the first member of his race to pass the Colorado bar examination.



Economic Failures Cited:

Industrial Workers Assail Nixon Policy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—More than 400 delegates to the 19th convention of the Allied Industrial Workers heard strong attacks on the Administration of President Richard M. Nixon, with particular emphasis on his economic program.

In his convention report, AIW President Gilbert Jewell scored Nixon's policies in economics, in foreign affairs and in the Watergate affair. Virtually every other speaker before the convention took time to criticize the Administration to the vocal approval of the delegates.

The AIW represents nearly 100,000 members in some 450 local unions throughout the nation.

Jewell called the Nixon Administration's economic policies a "Waterloo to the nation" through persistent inflation and continued unemployment. He cited Nixon's promise in 1968 to control inflation and stabilize the economy without imposing controls or creating high unemployment and said the record since shows the promise was untruthful.

"For the first time in the history of the United States during peacetime, we have been living under a controlled economy," Jewell observed.

Those controls have been a "farce," he declared, charging that the current Phase 4 is as bad as the previous three, is "unfair and inequitable" and will "just as surely fail because of this."

Since Nixon took office, the cost of living has soared nearly 27 percent, going up more in four and one-half years under Nixon than in the 15 years prior to his taking office, Jewell said.

Workers have paid the price of that failure since the buying power of the wage earner's take-home pay has dropped below that of a year ago, he pointed out, while big business profits have been getting "fatter and fatter."

Jewell also scored the Administration's actions "unilaterally killing off a whole range of domestic programs that it took years to establish." He cited efforts to help the poor and to improve housing, sewer and water programs, manpower training and education.

Referring to Watergate, Jewell criticized those persons who show little concern for the affair, arguing that politicians are corrupt.

"All politicians are not dishonest," he declared, noting that most of the illegal actions exposed in the Watergate affair had never been committed by other politicians.

"Perhaps even worse than Watergate," Jewell said, were Nixon's actions in the Cambodian bombing situation, in which he charged the President conducted "his own secret war without approval of Congress and without informing the American people."

Other matters discussed by Jewell in his keynote address to the delegates were:

- A proposed constitutional amendment to establish procedures under which a member may resign from the union. The proposal calls for 90 days notice of resignation and is designed to meet a problem of some members who seek to escape legal union penalties if they resign from the union during a strike and then return to work.

- A proposal for a "fair share" dues plan which Jewell said would be "best for the union." The plan would establish graduated brackets, based roughly on dues of one and one-half hours pay per month.

Action on the two proposals was scheduled later in the convention.

Another convention speaker, Fred Harris, former Democratic senator from Oklahoma, led a blistering attack on the Nixon Administration's food policies and called for the resignation of Sec. of Agriculture Earl Butz. Harris currently heads a group called Tax Action Campaign.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., urged an end to tax breaks that give multinational corporations benefits for sending U.S. technology and investment money overseas. He called for passage of the Burke-Hartke bill to help preserve the jobs of American workers.

Airline Agents Post Gains at North Central

Chicago—North Central Airlines employes covered by a new two-year contract signed by the carrier and the Air Line Employes Association overwhelmingly approved terms of the pact. The vote to ratify the agreement was 1,425 to 80.

ALEA President Victor J. Herbert noted the North Central settlement clarifies overtime rules, extends maternity benefits, makes needed changes in the pension plan, and ups medical insurance from $10,000 to $25,000, besides providing for wage increases.

Retroactive to Mar. 1, the contract raises annual salaries of station managers with nine or more years of service from $13,740 to $15,240 over the life of the agreement. Similar higher earnnigs are scheduled for senior computer operators, crew schedulers draftsmen, accounting clerks and planning coordinators.

Senior station agents will make $14,640 in their 10th year while station agents top out at $13,620. Top annual wages for senior reservations agents will reach $14,460 and for reservations agents, $13,440. ALEA is a division of the Air Line Pilots.

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO officials will appear on one television and three radio broadcasts over the Labor Day weekend.

President Meany will appear on ABC television's "Issues and Answers" at 1:30 p.m. (EDT) Sunday, Sept. 2.

Meany and Vice Presidents Paul Hall and I. W. Abel will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3. The networks and time set for the broadcasts are:

Hall, Mutual, 3:35 p.m. (EDT)

Abel, CBS, 7:35 p.m. (EDT)

Meany, NBC, 9:45 p.m. (EDT)

Local stations may air these broadcasts at different hours and should be checked for exact broadcast times.

TRENDS IN EUROPEAN and international trade union movements are reviewed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Eugen Loderer, president of the West German metal workers union. Loderer also met in Washington with American representatives of the International Metalworkers Federation.

Union Member Rolls Top 19 Million in '72

Total union membership in the United States continued its upward trend last year, rising from 18,998,000 in 1971 to a new record of 19,430,000 in 1972, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

However, with the total labor force increasing almost 3 million to 88,991,000 union membership as a percentage of the total labor force dropped slightly from 21.9 percent to 21.8 percent.

In 1972 the labor movement represented 26.7 percent of all employes in non-agricultural establishments.

The Bureau reported that the addition of members of public and professional associations with headquarters in the U.S. brings total membership to 23,049,000 for 1972.

Organizational activity in and outside the nation, BLS said, continued to be most successful in the public sector where more than 400,000 new members were recruited since 1970. A slight decrease in the number of organized federal employes was more than offset by a sizable jump in the membership at the state and local level.

Membership in national and international unions has increased moderately since 1970, reaching an all-time high of 20.8 million in 1972, including Canadian members.

Membership in the manufacturing sector, where the extent of unionization traditionally has been high, decreased by about 245,000 between 1970 and 1972. This drop was not unanticipated, however, in view of major job cutbacks in several highly organized industries such as aircraft and parts and non-electrical industry.

In contrast to this decline, approximately 246,000 employes in non-manufacturing industries were added to union rolls during the same two years and membership in government unions increased by 143,000, all at the state and local level.

The study said AFL-CIO affiliates reported 16.4 million members in 1972, compared with 15.9 million in 1970. Unaffiliated union membership declined from 1970's level of 4.8 million members to 4.4 million. Some of this drop reflected shifts to AFL-CIO unions.

White-collar membership, continuing a long-term upward trend, increased by 75,000 over the 1970 level, to 3.4 million workers. Membership of women likewise continued to grow; 241,000 women were recruited during the period, raising the total to 4.5 million.

Membership in 13 national and international unions, two of which were not affiliated with the AFL-CIO in 1972, increased by at least 100,000 in the past decade. In absolute terms, the one-half million membership gain by the Steelworkers was the largest recorded over the 10-year period. Relatively, the 250 percent increase, or 178,000 members, by American Federation of Teachers was considerably higher than that recorded by any other union.

Canadian Rail Strikers Face Government Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

tive legislation is not presented to deal with Canada's runaway inflation problem, headlined by startling increases in food prices.

The Liberals sought to keep this political hot potato cooled off by delaying the scheduled return of the House until Oct. 15. The rail strike pushed them into a special session Aug. 30 to deal with it.

Now that Parliament has been called into session, the inflation issue cannot be kept from the agenda.

This is the third time in 23 years that Parliament has been called to intervene in a rail strike. In 1950 and 1966, shutdowns were stopped by back-to-work laws carrying with them some arbitrary settlement terms and terminating in binding arbitration.

After the last such action, Parliament voted to give rail employes the right to strike, a "right" which has been assailed by the striking non-ops in this year's dispute as "a right in theory, but not in practice." That group did exercise its right to strike, first by rotating strikes across the nation and then with a general shutdown. Now the "right" is being taken away again.

For the shopcrafts and the UTU, even the exercise of the new-won "right" won't be permitted, if the legislation orders them to refrain from the strikes they theoretically would be entitled to conduct within the next few weeks.

"This is legislating control about what a group might do, an even more repressive step," said a shopcraft spokesman.

Although there are varying issues and emphasis in the different groups, the basic spread is between the union's wage proposals of about 10 percent per year of a two-year agreement as opposed to 7 and 6.5 percent last offered by the companies in April and not since improved.

The two major systems in the country, the publicly owned Canadian National and the private Canadian Pacific, have hung on to that position. The unions protest that the carriers have not engaged in good-faith bargaining for years in the knowledge that "Parliament will order us back to work and force arbitration on us."

It is expected the NDP will attempt to modify any legislation proposed by the government with clauses aimed at writing in principles to assist in the unions' bargaining goals.

Oil Workers Move to Sign Professionals

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers launched a drive to organize professional and research employes in the U.S. and Canadian industries where the union has collective bargaining relationships.

OCAW President A. F. Grospiron announced establishment of a professional employes division that will seek to organize an estimated 200,000 scientific employes. The division was authorized at the union's convention in Toronto, Ont., last month. A charter will be issued shortly, Grospiron said.

Composed principally of blue-collar workers, the OCAW in recent years has represented a growing number of professional and research employes, Grospiron noted.

"The professional societies are aware of wide dissatisfaction among their memberships," he said. "This dissatisfaction has been the subject of much discussion in their news journals.

"However, it is not appropriate for societies including employers as well as employes in their memberships to undertake collective bargaining. OCAW, on the other hand, with its long experience in bargaining for plant employes, can also represent the interests of employe scientists and engineers wholeheartedly and effectively."

OCAW Vice President A. C. Sabatine, who will have primary responsibility for the organizing effort, said local chapters of the new division will make their own decisions concerning collective bargaining issues, as provided for in the OCAW constitution.

"The common interests of professional and research personnel and other workers of a corporation will provide a natural basis for cooperation and fraternal relations," Sabatine said.

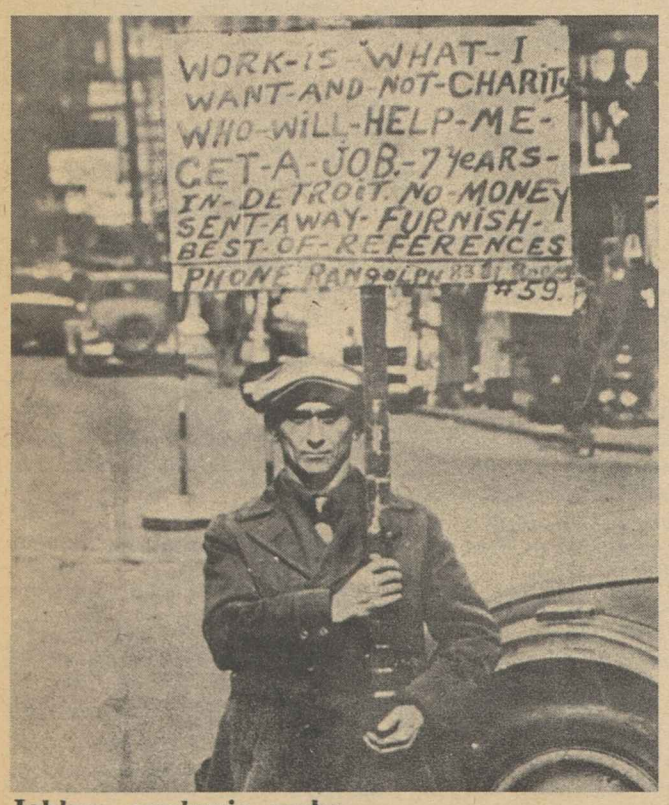
Veteran Organizer Joseph Rice Dies

Pittsburgh — Joseph F. Rice, a veteran union organizer who served on the AFL-CIO staff, died here at the age of 77. Rice joined the CIO organizing staff in 1939 and worked on numerous organizing campaigns throughout much of the eastern United States.

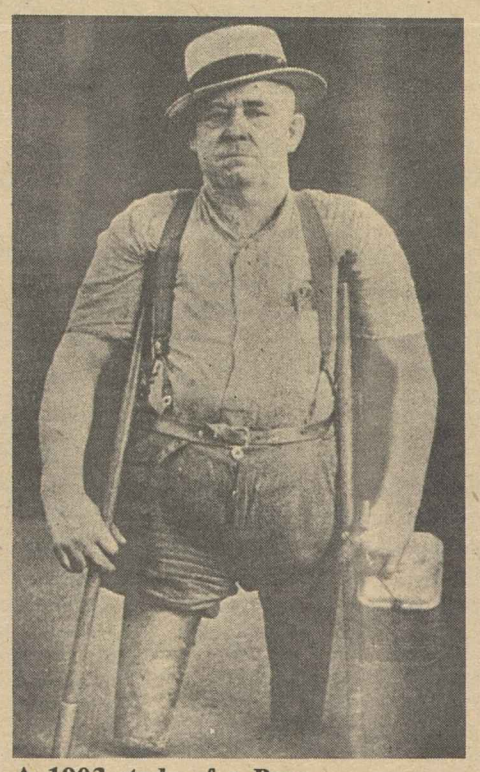
After the AFL-CIO merger, he was active in organizing in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In 1955, American labor reunited with the merger of the AFL and the CIO. AFL President George Meany and CIO President Walter Reuther clasped hands to signal the unification.

President Roosevelt talks with a worker during the hard times of the 1930s.



Jobless mechanic seeks work during the depression.



A 1903 study of a Pennsylvania railroad worker.

Typical of the hundreds of photos of "child slaves" are these young cannery workers at the turn of the century.

American Labor In Pictorial Study

FROM THE THOUSANDS of photographs depicting the struggle and achievements of the American workers and their labor movement, these are among the greatest.

They were selected by M. B. Schnapper, editor of American Labor—A Pictorial Social History, which was published last Labor Day.

In preparation for the book, Schnapper spent 10 years rummaging through trade union archives, historical society collections and the attics of labor leaders.

Through his search, he amassed about 25,000 items—photos, paintings, drawings and documents—many of which appear in the book.

This photo of Samuel Gompers was taken by a mining company detective posing as a friendly photographer.

Woman's role in the formation of early trade unions is depicted in a 1912 rally.

$2 Million COPE Goal:

Teachers Launch Campaign For 'Veto-Proof' Congress

A COPE collection-drive breakfast for 300, and a kickoff delegate contribution of $2,500 of a hoped-for $2 million began what the Teachers' convention vowed would be the union's most vigorous political-action campaign ever.

In the face of four Nixon vetoes slashing more than $4 billion from federal aid to education in the last four years—and with a fifth veto looming—the Teachers' drive is aimed at carrying out the convention's theme: "Elect a veto-proof Congress."

"I can't remember when I was invited to a meeting such as this," said AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan as he addressed the COPE breakfast.

Later, excoriating the Nixon Administration's scandals before the convention's 2,000 delegates, he emphasized, "If you want meaningful legislation on education, health, housing, jobs, there's only one way . . . do it politically."

During the week-long meeting, the Teachers heard Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) warn that unless citizens rise up now to protest, "We'll lose our freedom a word at a time, a line at a time, a law at a time, an election at a time."

Cesar Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers, told delegates of the "reign of terror" of the last month or so in the grape fields of Southern California. He told of deaths, shootings, and harrassment, and praised the support AFL-CIO President George Meany and the federation had given the struggling union.

On the motion of a teacher who had been jailed this summer while helping the Farm Workers picket —George Altomare of Local 2, New York City—delegates voted to extend and intensify support for the UFW and dug into their pockets for more than $1,600 in contributions to the union.

At the convention's civil rights luncheon, Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.) warned of a "new form of segregation" caused by the growing number of private schools in both North and South. He urged teachers to fight back against racism and the "mood of despair over public education." Calling for redirecting more money into the public schools, Young scored the "ridiculous" notion that "education spending is inflationary." The "first and most significant" cause of the "terrible inflation we now have . . . is the war in Vietnam," he added.

"The children who are best prepared to go out in the world and make it are going to be not those who come from the exclusive and elitist private academies, but those who grow up on the block. If you can make it on any city street in America, you can make it anywhere in the world," he said.

One of the underlying themes of this 57th convention of the Teachers was the coming merger talks between the AFT and the unaffiliated National Education Association.

In his "state of the union" address, AFT President David Selden gave strong assurances that he would not be willing to give up AFL-CIO affiliation as a price for merger. A convention resolution reaffirmed AFT's interest in teacher unity and guaranteed that "the special needs of all AFT locals be considered." An additional resolution, introduced by Local 2 Delegate Sandra Feldman welcomed the forthcoming talks.

In other convention resolutions, the delegates voted praise and thanks to the labor groups and other organizations which supported the victorious Philadelphia and Chicago teacher strikes last year; asked the AFT to make a study of the treatment of labor in textbooks, and urged each local to compile a history of labor in its region and negotiate the teaching of labor history in the public schools.

They reaffirmed AFT support of state ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, with the extension to all workers of "truly protective" state laws, where such exist. Also, delegates recommended application of accumulated sick leave to maternity and pregnancy-related complications, and that child-rearing leave be available to either parent. The convention expressed disapproval of single-sex vocational schools, classrooms, and courses.

The convention voted to oppose scaled ratings of teachers and "competency-based" teacher certification. It called upon AFT local to win, through collective bargaining, "complete academic freedom for all teachers."

In addition, bilingual/bicultural education in the schools was supported, as were the elimination of discrimination against American Indians and the adoption of textbooks "which portray accurately the role and contribution of both men and women of all racial, ethnic, regional, and occupational groups."

Delegates adopted a lengthy resolution on equal educational opportunity, endorsed unemployment compensation for teachers, supported legislative programs designed to improve education for private-sector students, and urged Congress to make available to school districts material from the excess personal-property utilization program.

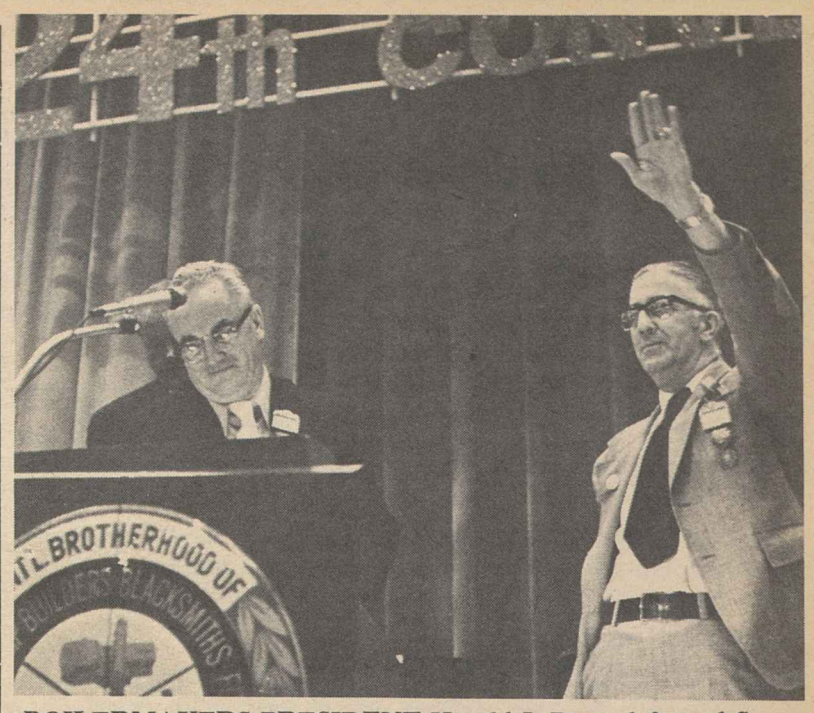
The AFT voted to reaffirm its 1972 stand "in favor of the immediate and total withdrawal of all United States troops and materiel from Southeast Asia," and disapproved the "unpopular intervention in Southeast Asia while funds for public education continue to be cut back."

The delegates adopted a string of resolutions on problems of higher education. Noting that "the "statistical minority of women and the inequities of their status in administrative or teaching faculty posts in institutions of higher education is a matter of public record," they called for "affirmative-action programs to correct the reprehensible inequities in female appointments." They also voted to strengthen the union's higher-education legislative program, and called on AFT college affiliates to bargain stronger academic due-process grievance procedures in local contracts.

Two amendments to the union's constitution were adopted. One authorizes affiliates to establish a new membership category for members whose salary is less than the basic teachers' salary (such as paraprofessionals), and the other permits inclusion of agency-shop fees in compiling local per-capita dues to the national union.

J. B. Warren Dies, Retired GBBA Officer

Laurens, S.C.—J. Belton Warren, who retired as a vice president of the Glass Bottle Blowers in 1970, died at his home here. Warren served the GBBA for 25 years as an international representative, executive officer, organizing director, international affairs representative and vice president.



BOILERMAKERS PRESIDENT Harold J. Buoy, left, and Sec.-Treas. Charles F. Moran were unanimously voted into full four-year terms of office at the international's 24th convention in Denver. Buoy was first named to his post in September 1970. Moran was appointed last April.

Religious Leaders Back Farm Worker Struggle

Time and public opinion are on the side of the Farm Workers in the union's fight to stay alive in California, representatives of major religious faiths noted in 1973 Labor Day messages.

Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U. S. Catholic Conference, which has closely studied farm worker exploitation especially in the Far West, voiced the belief that "sooner or later—and the sooner the better—they (the Farm Workers) will win their struggle for survival and then go on to organize the rest of the agricultural industry."

Msgr. Higgins said the reason he and so many others are confident of a UFW victory in the union's efforts to organize workers in the San Joaquin and Coachella Valleys is very simple: "They have implicit confidence, over the long haul, in the good sense and good judgment of the American people."

Msgr. Higgins said America's value system stresses the very qualities called for by the farm labor movement—freedom of association, self-determination, fair play.

He expressed hope, too, that as a result of top-level negotiations between the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters the latter voluntarily will end its organizing activities in the crop fields, "and will have found some way of rescinding their existing contracts in lettuce as well as in grapes."

Support for the UFW also was voiced by Tilford E. Dudley, associate director of the Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ. In a Labor Day statement, Dudley noted that churches and many of their members are working in "unusually close partnership" this year with the AFL-CIO in farm worker organization, adding:

"The National Council of Churches of Christ has officially expressed its support, and called on affiliated denominations and members to support Chavez and to rally public opinion.

"The poverty of the farm workers and their seeming helplessness make their cause righteously impelling."

Rabbi Irwin M. Blank, president of the Synagogue Council of America, said the Farm Workers "deserve the support of every American who cherishes social justice."

"Exploitation of the farm workers—indeed, of any other worker—is an affront to the religious conscience and a challenge to social action," he said.

In addition to the Farm Workers' struggle, Dudley noted organized labor and religion have kinship on a number of national issues.

"Together we fight for local and federal aid to education, for the many programs to fight poverty, for housing, anti-pollution, social security, aid to institutions of health and the proposed new programs for health for all," he said. "The hottest issue today is inflation. On this, church people look to labor for guidance and political muscle."

Rabbi Blank, too, noted that concern for social justice, human rights and the individual are deeply rooted in the Jewish tradition.

"Judaism has always affirmed that labor brings dignity to man and good to society," he said. "The Talmud asserts: 'Love labor and loathe lordship.'"

Stewardess Weight Limit Challenged

New York — The ability of a stewardess to do her job can't be measured on the scales, the Air Line Pilots contended in an anti-discrimination suit against United Airlines.

The suit, filed by the union's Steward & Stewardess division, challenged the company's policy of firing a stewardess if her weight exceeds management's determination of the appropriate poundage for her height.

Kelly Rueck, Steward & Stewardess vice president, noted that "under federal law, flight attendants are required on airliners for but one purpose: to ensure the safety of their passengers. Our position is that if a stewardess doesn't live up to airline weight standards, this has nothing to do with her ability to save lives."

Pat Feldhake, ALPA master chairman for United flight attendants and an eight-year veteran with the airline, said the weight check-in requirements are "career barriers, pure and simple."

"Like the airlines' previously discarded restrictions on age, marriage and maternity, we are confident the court will rule that variations in a person's weight should not preclude his or her right to pursue a profession," she said.

STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL of the United Farm Workers is described by UFW Director Cesar Chavez at a press conference during the Teachers' convention in Washington, which he later addressed. Chavez was joined by Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference and Gilbert Padilla, UFW Washington area representative.

Happy Holiday

AFTER THE SUMMER OF '73, we can all be thankful for the foresight America's trade union pioneers showed in establishing the Labor Day holiday on the first Monday of September.

The long weekend this year offers the worker a welcome opportunity to escape, at least for a short spell, the troubles and pressures that beset him from all sides.

Of course, total escape is not easy. It can be accomplished only if the worker:

- Makes a quick recovery from the traumatic shock caused by the price of the ribs or hamburger sizzling on the backyard grill.
- Finds an open filling station that will ration out enough gasoline to get the family home from its summer travels.
- Takes a tranquilizer when an electrical power cutback makes the household air-conditioning system "inoperative."
- Has enough savings in reserve to meet the higher tuition payments due as the kids go off to college.
- Believes that Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, really knows what he's talking about when he says that Americans are better off today than they think they are.

Thus, the worker can, indeed, achieve a three-day escape from his workaday world—but only if he works at it.

Salute to the Label

LABOR DAY SIGNALS the start of the annual observance of Union Label Week, a week set aside to call the public's attention to the emblems and symbols of the nation's labor organizations.

These emblems are rich in tradition. Edward P. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. which promotes observance of the week, notes that as far back as the Roman Empire, workers have used figures or symbols to distinguish their products.

And in medieval Europe, the craft and trade guilds identified their work with hallmarks.

In this country, the use of strictly trade union labels can be traced to the post-Civil War period.

Although the union label in America is rooted in the various craft organizations, today it is employed as well by most service and industrial unions with their shop cards and service buttons.

Organized labor believes that the union label and its companions, the union shop card and service button, carry a message to all consumers. They are, first, marks of workers' pride in their craftsmanship and, thus, marks of quality. Beyond that, they signify that products have been produced or services performed under fair conditions that assure the workers' dignity.

We salute the union label, the shop card and the service button—and all that they stand for.

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Arm in Arm

A Word Edgewise:

Summer Vacation at Seashore Offers Simple Life, No Politics

By John P. Roche

I HAVE SPENT two whole weeks now at Martha's Vineyard without politics. Like the chap who is afraid of becoming an alcoholic and goes dry two weeks a year for reassurance that he isn't hooked, I have settled into the simple life of our commune. (Before anybody gets nervous and thinks I have defected to the Maoists, I should say that this particular commune was established more than 50 years ago by a group of families who enjoyed each other's company. Some have gone, others have been added, but somehow—with a minimum of administrative problems—it has continued from year to year.)

In modern America, with its emphasis on mobility, there is something remarkable about a place like this.

This morning, for example, I took my daughter and a friend down to sail. They are both entering college this fall. They first met—so to speak—when their mothers were pregnant down here in the summer of 1954. In the cabin near ours are the great-granddaughters of one of the founders. Obviously there are problems too: a certain chilliness exists between two families dating back to events in 1925. Events that no one can recall.

Yet all hands try to be considerate of each other's eccentricities and problems: because, for example, I get hay fever and asthma from pollen somebody always sees to it that the mowing is done before I arrive. It's not on a chart or in a manual—somebody just remembers.

But the great aspect is that we can escape from our normal callings. A distinguished psychiatrist from Rochester, N.Y., is busy at the moment picking corn—we planted a "Victory Garden" and the term utterly baffled some 20 youngsters. He is a gentle, generous man; I still suspect that if someone rushed to him and said, "Doctor, I'm feeling depressed," he would say, "Pick some corn; it's good for depressions."

Somewhere else on the property a Princeton physicist highly regarded in his profession is busy making a table from a huge cable spool that was found on the beach. His remarks on the quality of a screwdriver (probably purchased in 1934) have been suppressed. He makes excellent tables.

For me, it's no politics. We have no TV on the premises, and—except, of course, for those who rush out to their car radios to check the weather forecast—no radios. It's up at 7:30 when the bell rings, and usually everybody, loaded down with sun and salt air, hits the sack by 10.

In short, a vacation. True, heretics have been known to sneak off to cocktail parties elsewhere on the island, but this we attribute to the malign influence of Roger Baldwin, the great civil libertarian, who needs a ride and at 87 is prepared to corrupt the young to get one.

BUT, TO REPEAT, what a joy: no politics for me. From time to time, a visitor has indiscreetly raised the issue of Watergate only to be greeted with a sort of dead hush, broken by some friend who inquires if anyone has seen the marvelous rubbings that a recent guest obtained from some ancient tombstones in the local graveyard. To put it another way, this is a time to charge batteries.

In my case, this has taken the form of playing carpenter's apprentice. One of the old cabins was literally disintegrating and another needed reshingling. Under expert leadership, we rebuilt the former and reshingled the latter.

Not that I am wholly subordinate: I am the chief rewirer of lamps and have just reconstructed a couple that must have arrived here with the Mayhews, the missionaries who brought Christianity to the Indians in the 17th Century. And you would not believe what a sense of triumph I got when their lights once again went forth into the night.

But enough hard labor. Now it's off half a mile to the most beautiful beach in the world. Where is Watergate? Who is Spiro Agnew?

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Rustin Reviews Decade:

Rights Gains Keyed to Coalition Of '63 March on Washington

By Bayard Rustin

(The following is excerpted from the August issue of The American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.)

THE DECADE which has elapsed since the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom has brought unprecedented progress for black Americans. In the area of civil rights alone, we have seen the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act and laws abolishing the poll tax and requiring open housing. Over the last 10 years, however, we have also made gains which transcend those of a purely civil rights nature. Though less dramatic, and subject to varying interpretations, there has been a steady improvement in our economic condition: the number of blacks living in poverty has significantly decreased; educational gains are universally acknowledged; and the composition of the black working class has undergone a massive change.

Yet these accomplishments are pointed out at a time when President Nixon is unilaterally declaring an end to the urban crisis and attempting through rhetoric and policy to promote a national mood of social callousness.

For if the 1960s were a period when liberals controlled the impetus for social change, the 1970s have ushered in an era of regression, which is best exemplified by the Administration's indifference to the first recorded increase in the number of poverty-stricken families in over 10 years.

Thus the persistence of racial injustice in American society must not be minimized.

But it is important first that we recognize that we have made progress and second that we identify the programs and forces which produced it. Otherwise, we have no basis from which to make the necessary demands that would continue the job of the Great Society.

On examining the course of racial struggle, one begins to see an apparent correlation between periods of liberal social policy and those when the most permanent and far-reaching racial gains were attained. As a matter of fact, those programs which hastened the entry of blacks into the economic mainstream were not the result of government initiative but were a response by government to the unified demands of blacks and their important white allies.

The 1963 March on Washington was the last occasion when all the major segments of the civil rights movement stood together—united around a basic program and in agreement over the strategic means for achieving it. That march marked the culmination of the period when we looked to protest and to civil disobedience as major tactical weapons in the struggle against Jim Crow; it represented a passage point between the stage when we sought those things denied us because of race prejudice and a new period when our goal was the transformation of an economic order that was color-blind, but rigidly discriminatory.

Because of the urgency of attaining passage of the civil rights legislation President Kennedy had introduced, we had to temporarily mute the economic portion of the agenda. Of all the civil rights leaders who addressed the crowd assembled at the Lincoln Memorial in that August of 1963, only A. Philip Randolph stressed the economic goals that would remain unachieved after the basic civil rights statutes had become law.

Randolph spoke of a broad movement that would face important challenges even after its most immediate objectives had been realized. It was, in his words, a movement "that is not confined to the Negro nor . . . to civil rights, for our white allies know we have no future in a society in which 6 million black and white are unemployed and millions live in poverty."

Randolph envisioned a coalition—comprised of those Americans with a personal stake in social change—that would seek freedom for Negroes and human justice for all people.

Our most significant challenge is to rebuild that coalition of blacks, labor and liberals which we saw symbolically united at the 1963 March on Washington so that it once again represents the needs and values of the majority.

It is a coalition that seeks working class goals, appeals to the values of working people, is supported by working people and has among its leadership the representatives of working people in the labor movement.

My support for such an alliance is not based on purely strategic considerations. For I believe that the labor movement, in the period since the 1963 March on Washington, has had a greater impact on our economic progress than any other social force.

To merge our agenda with that of the broader and much more numerous working class is not to ignore the special needs of blacks, but to recognize the economic roots of these needs. An increase in the minimum wage will have an exceptionally valuable effect on blacks because blacks are still disproportionately represented in the lowest paying jobs. Extending minimum wage coverage to domestic workers would benefit black women far out of proportion to any segment of the workforce. And a program to guarantee full employment would accomplish more good than the whole array of OEO programs that have become fixed in the public's mind as benefiting only blacks.

Taken as a whole, labor's program represents a basic challenge to economic discrimination and misdirected privilege. Its implementation would fulfill the promise of the 1963 March on Washington, and complete the great tasks initiated by Randolph.

Local Governments Shortchanged:

Disillusion Grows Over Shuffle On Revenue Sharing Funds

THE HIGHLY TOUTED revenue sharing scheme has brought growing disillusionment to state and local governments and threatens scores of national priority programs, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor declared.

Cantor said the popularity of revenue sharing has sagged as states and localities find that while they're given revenue sharing money with one hand the Administration is out on a program of dismantling grants-in-aid that cancels out the help local governments once believed would stem from the new concept.

The net result is that local governments are being shortchanged, Cantor asserted on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Cantor said that since federal revenue sharing funds are allocated without any effective control of how they are used, even the federal government doesn't know what happens to them. "The reporting requirements are very, very weak; the money is commingled . . . it gets lost in the shuffle," he said.

"This is taxpayers' money, and the taxpayers have a right to an accounting," he declared. He said the AFL-CIO and other public interest groups will be pressing Congress to take a close look at this fund and how it is used by the states and localities.

Cantor scored the Administration's new drive for so-called special revenue sharing measures. He said those proposals are aimed at wiping out some 70 grants-in-aid programs that are mainly geared to urban problems, such as the environment, low- and middle-income housing, public service jobs and other employment programs.

"These are not local issues," he declared; "these are national issues" and require national programs. But, he added, "you can't take national money for national programs and split it up among 81,000 local units of government and expect the national interest to be served."

Reporters questioning Cantor were Michael Posner of the Reuter News Agency and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. Labor News Conference is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

PROBABLY FEW PEOPLE have a better understanding of social security, Medicare and such essential goals as national health insurance as Robert M. Ball.

Ball presided over the Social Security Administration and in the evolution of Medicare and Medicaid over the last 20 years. He is now a Scholar in Residence of the National Academy of Sciences and a consultant to the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The other day, Ball—speaking to Group Health Institute in Boston—made a number of proposals for fundamental improvements in Medicare. In the course of his remarks he underscored the significance of Medicare legislation.

"Medicare is the only government health insurance program of broad application in this country," he said. "It provides a real chance to learn, to improve on the design before we go to national health insurance."

Ball said that the "results of Medicare when measured against objectives have been good."

"The government has shown," he said, "that it can run something immensely complicated, involving millions of beneficiaries and all the hospitals and physicians in the country."

With all its successes, Ball says that Medicare needs major improvements. He notes that on the average, people over 65 still have more than two and half times out-of-pocket expenses for medical care than have people under 65.

MAJOR EXTENSION of benefits is needed, Ball says, for Medicare "to reach the original goal of relieving older people of the fear that the high cost of illness will destroy their independence and bankrupt not only them but their children."

Ball would drop all co-payments under Part A provision of Medicare, exempt the initial deductible, and instead provide 150 days of hospitalization in each benefit period. He also proposed 150 days in a skilled nursing home without co-payments, a vast improvement over the present system.

In Part B (physicians' fees) he proposed dropping the $60 deductible because it represents a significant barrier to seeking health care. Instead he would retain a co-payment of 20 percent starting with the first services and then would drop the co-payment to 5 or 10 percent in the few cases where a patient's out-of-pocket payments have reached $250 or $300.

Most important, Ball suggests dropping all patient annual payments for Part B coverage. This now amounts to $75.60-per year per person, or $151.80 for an elderly couple.

Ball favors a modest start on coverage of out-of-hospital drugs, confining the benefit at the outset to the so-called maintenance drugs for chronic conditions and with a co-payment.

He would cover the disabled under Medicare as soon as they are cash beneficiaries rather than making them wait two extra years.

And he would require physicians to accept assignments in all cases in order to get paid directly by the government. Otherwise, Ball favors direct billing of the patient by the physician with the government reimbursing the patient.

The total cost of these proposals—including $1.25 billion for dropping the deductible in physician coverage—would bring a contribution rate increase of about five-tenths of 1 percent.

Medicare, says Ball, has shown us that ability-to-pay, as a basis for rationing health care, need not be relied on any longer.

"We are inevitably off to the development of a national health care plan," he says, "and I believe that the study of Medicare and practical attempts to improve it and make it work well can teach us a lot about the best way to design a more general plan."

STATE AND LOCAL governments are turning sour on the Administration's revenue sharing scheme as they realize they're actually being "shortchanged," AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuter News Agency and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO public service program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

New FDA Vitamin Standards Attacked for Wrong Reasons

By Sidney Margolius

NEW STANDARDS governing the sale of vitamin supplements have become perhaps the most controversial consumer action of any the government has ever taken.

Since the Food & Drug Administration first proposed the new regulations last year, it has received over 20,000 letters, most protesting the restraints of vitamin products. Hundreds of thousands of letters—as many as a million, according to one estimate—have been received by congressmen urging reversal of the FDA action. Already two court suits have been filed by vitamin manufacturers seeking to overturn the new standards.

The protesters, some of whom have a commercial interest in selling vitamin products, have won the support of many well-meaning but not necessarily well-informed congressmen and some consumer organizations. In fact, 140 congressmen co-sponsored a bill to prevent the new limitations on potencies. Several of the congressmen later admitted they did not really know much about the bill, which was introduced by Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.)

Many of the protests have been stimulated by health food stores which have distributed form letters and petitions to customers. Another source of the movement to stop the regulations is the National Health Federation, an organization which has previously fought fluoridation of water and supported some claimed "health cures" which doctors in general do not consider scientifically sound or confirmed.

Apparently many protesters do not understand the usefulness of FDA's proposals since their protests misinterpret the effect. The regulations do not prevent people from buying and consuming so-called food supplements. The rules simply would set upper and lower potency limits for the sale of vitamin products as food supplements.

The standards, when effective in 1974, will allow vitamin packagers to provide up to 150 percent of the recommended daily allowance (RDA) of various vitamins. If manufacturers want to market higher potencies, the products would have to be sold as over-the-counter drugs instead of as food supplements.

Thus, people who feel they need such supplements to their usual diets, will still be able to buy and use as much as they wanted. Nor, contrary to widespread fears and false impressions, will people have to swallow a lot of tablets or capsules if they want to ingest big doses of specific vitamins such as the popular vitamins C and E. Such high potencies as 500 and 1,000 milligram doses of vitamin C or 200 international units or higher of vitamin E will still be available.

But there will be more effective control over health claims for these products. In the particular cases of vitamins A and D, which can be toxic in very high dosages, especially to children, there also would be better control over the amounts sold.

Nor, except for large doses of vitamins A and D, will you need a prescription to buy high-potency vitamins even though they now will be classified as over-the-counter drugs. Many household drugs such as aspirin and some toothpastes such as Crest, which have added ingredients claimed to be dentally efficacious, are classed by the FDA as over-the-counter drugs. Yet you can buy and use as much toothpaste as you want. Only the claims for efficacy are regulated, and in the case of aspirin, warnings against overuse are required.

ONE REASON why the new standards are needed is the random nature of many formulations of vitamin and other dietary supplements now on the market. For example, a report by a National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council committee pointed out that a number of well-known brands of brewer's yeast, thiamine chloride, and other B-vitamin preparations really did not make much medical sense.

Some of the shotgun preparations on the market contain 28 to 37 ingredients even though medical authorities have said that 12 to 17 vitamins and minerals recognized as needed from outside sources are all that are needed in a supplement.

Another effect of the variations in amount and number of ingredients has been to make price comparisons extremely difficult for the already confused consumers. In a recent survey we found vitamin-mineral supplements of similar potencies selling anywhere from $2.20 to $3.90 per 100 tablets.

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PRESCHOOL YOUNGSTERS do pasteups during an art session at a Clothing Workers day care center in Verona, Va., which has been cited in a report on the Status of Women prepared for Virginia Gov. Linwood Holton as "an example of day care in its truest form." The ACWA, a pioneer in day care programs, has operated the Verona center five years.

Soup to Nonsense:

One-Upmanship Helps Make Your Vacation Super Success

By Jane Goodsell

SO YOUR SUMMER VACATION is over and here you are, back home again with your overgrown yard, your flattened bank account and your peeling sunburn. But to make up for those woes, you have a headful of happy vacation memories. You've seen a lot and learned a lot, and you can't wait to tell your friends about your trip. You imagine yourself, like the ancient mariner, holding your audience spell-bound as you describe the adventures you've had and the sights you've seen. Surely your friends are eager to hear all about it.

You think so? Listen, if I know those friends of yours they couldn't care less about your impressions of San Francisco. And, unless you are prepared to bind and gag them, they aren't going to sit still while you run off those color slides you took of the Grand Canyon.

There is one exception, one type of person who displays a genuine interest in hearing about your trip. That's somebody who's been there, wherever you went, himself. Eyes alight with eagerness, he buttonholes you to say, "I heard you went to Cooper's Landing this summer. I was there last year. How'd you like it?"

At last you have found someone who's really interested and, gratefully, you launch into a spirited account of the boat ride you took around the bay. Before you've even told how much your tickets cost, he interrupts to ask, "Did you eat at Jake's?"

You say no, you didn't eat at Jake's but you had dinner at a marvelous little place called Mario's where you had a superb fish chowder. He interrupts again, shaking his head sorrowfully. "Too bad you didn't get to Jake's" he says. "It's the only really good place at Cooper's Landing. Of course you stayed at the Pine Inn, didn't you?"

You admit you did not, and he looks shocked. "But the Pine Inn is Cooper's Landing," he says sternly. "That's where everybody stays."

And so it goes. According to him, you fished in the wrong spot, picnicked at the wrong place, skipped all the highlights and, in general, missed everything there was to see, do, eat and buy at Cooper's Landing. By the time he's through with you, you'll feel that your entire vacation was a flop, a 100 percent failure.

As I see it, there are two ways to deal with this situation. The first is to tell a simple lie: say yes to everything. Don't admit that you missed a thing. You did and saw and enjoyed everything.

The other solution is to tell a complicated lie. Tell him you stayed at his favorite spot, that one he thinks is so wonderful. Tell him you saw all the sights that made such an impression on him. But (and this is the good, truly satisfying part) tell him you didn't think they were so hot.

"Oh, Jake's was okay," you say. "Not too bad for the run-of-the-mill tourist trade, but Mario's is really something special. It's the only really good place at Cooper's Landing."

OSHA Weighs Proposal:

Protection Needed In Cancer Hazard

THIRTY YEARS ON THE JOB and what do you get? If you work around chemicals, your reward could be cancer.

Calla Smorodin of the St. Louis-based Committee for Environmental Information points out that you don't have to be a chemical worker to qualify—you can be an auto worker who uses certain adhesives, or a textile worker who uses hot irons to finsh permanent press fabric, or any other worker who uses chemicals in the course of his or her work.

Last December, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Health Research Group petitioned the Secretary of Labor to adopt a standard "providing for no human exposure or contact" to chemicals which are known to cause cancer in humans and/or animals. Later OSHA added four additional chemicals.

In response to the petition, OSHA set an emergency standard governing work practices. The standard requires that these chemicals are to be used only in a "controlled" area—a section that is sealed off from the rest of the plant. Before workers enter such an area, they must put on clean, impervious, air-supplied suits—similar to spacesuits.

There is to be no eating, drinking, or smoking in the controlled area, and before leaving the area, all workers must shower and change clothes. Street clothes are to be kept in separate lockers from work clothes and no contaminated equipment, material, or clothing is to be taken out of the controlled area unless it is first decontaminated or sealed in special containers marked with warning signs. In addition, warning signs must be posted in areas where these chemicals are used.

On Nov. 3, OSHA will adopt a permanent standard. The permanent standard that OSHA has proposed is essentially the same as the emergency standard, but it also requires that: all containers holding these chemicals be labeled to inform workers of hazards, symptoms, emergency treatment, and safe use; employers provide yearly medical examinations to workers exposed to these chemicals; and after Dec. 31, 1975, any company using one of these chemicals will have to apply for a permit from OSHA.

The proposed permanent OSHA standard is less than OCAW and Health Research had asked for. Despite the fact that the standard sets out work practices, nowhere does it state that workers are to receive absolutely no exposure to the 14 chemicals.

The standard does not require that the air be monitored, nor does it provide for ways to check that the work practices do, in fact, protect workers from exposure. Also, it does not require that specific medical tests be performed. Hearings will be held Sept. 11 on the new standard and labor will press for stronger measures.

In the meantime, however, people who work with any of the 14 cancer-causing chemicals do have the right to a protected and controlled work environment and should insist that their employers comply with the standard.

If employers refuse to comply, workers have legal recourse to file complaints with OSHA. It could mean living long enough to enjoy your retirement years. **(PAI)**

'Trickle-Down' Theory Warps Economy

Profits Skyrocket, Workers Pay Price

By Alexander Uhl

"Trickle down" has really been the name of the game over the past five years.

This is not exactly surprising. Republican Administrations have long seen the prosperity of the American people as resting on big profits for business and industry with the expectation that the profits on top will sift down for the benefit of those at the bottom. For those on top this is unassailable logic. For those on the bottom, it is quite another story.

The Nixon Administration has represented a perfect example of the trickle-down theory. There is scarcely a step that it has taken that does not shout this.

Accelerated depreciation, maintenance of huge tax loopholes, deferred tax privileges, refusal to control interest rates and profits, rejection of controls on the exportation of American capital and technology that are enriching multinational corporations while destroying big chunks of American production at the cost of thousands of jobs . . . .

The viewpoint is purely from above, looking down.

It started as early as the months after President Nixon was first inaugurated in 1969. The last days of the Johnson Administration had been marked by inflation—a rise in living costs.

However, organized labor continually pointed out that inflation since 1960 had been largely a profits inflation. Although there was a fall-off in profits in 1967, U.S. corporations zoomed ahead again in 1968 when they earned more money than ever before in a single year.

When the Nixon Administration took office in January 1969, unemployment of 3.3 percent was at a 15-year low. Labor Secretary George P. Shultz told the Senate Labor Committee at his confirmation hearing that he believed "we should work very hard" to bring unemployment down further.

When the AFL-CIO Executive Council met for its mid-winter meeting, Shultz was a guest and brought along a letter from the new President which declared "we must find ways to curb inflation, which robs working men and women and their families of hard-earned gains. And we must do this without asking the wage earners to pay the cost of stability with their jobs."

This, obviously, was intended to counteract the effects of statements of some officials of the new Administration—as well as by business spokesmen—that a substantial rise in unemployment might be required to achieve greater price stability.

Organized labor has always fought this theory, and the AFL-CIO council zeroed in on it, saying:

"The contention that there is an inevitable, mechanical tradeoff between inflation and unemployment is economically false and loaded with social dynamite.

". . . A rise in unemployment would hit the most vulnerable workers hardest—the most recently hired, the least skilled, particularly Negroes, other minorities and young workers.

"Furthermore, relative price stability can—and must—be achieved without a growing army of unemployed. Expanded manpower training programs, an effective nationwide employment service and reduction of bottlenecks can help. But essential to achievement of relative price stability is lower profit margins and reduced profit rates of return on investment."

This is still true today.

But this was a business Administration in power that believed tight money could solve the problem of inflation. It didn't. After two years of the Administration's economic policies, living costs climbed more than 10 percent in 20 months and economic distress had spread from six major industrial areas to 38.

There was a novel and tragic twist in the economy. As a result of the Administration's policy of severe economic restraints the nation was hit by both an economic recession and rapidly rising prices.

All during 1970 unemployment continued to increase until, at the end of the year, some two million more Americans were out of work than there were in January 1970.

Unemployment continued to spiral until it reached 6.1 percent and then leveled off in several stages until reaching the neighborhood of 5 percent in recent months.

To organized labor this all meant that Nixon had gone back on his word, that he was using unemployment as an instrument of national policy.

In August 1971, the Administration announced it was moving on inflation and announced Phase 1 of its ill-fated economic stabilization program. Now, this Labor Day, we are in Phase 4.

Just how miserable a mess the four phases have created for the American citizen is seen in the statistics on the inflationary spiral.

At the time that Phase 1 was proclaimed there was some evidence that the worst of the inflation might be behind us. Rises in the Wholesale Price Index had dropped to an annual rate of 4 percent and the Consumer Price Index was going up at an annual rate of about 6 percent.

Now, two years and four phases later: The Wholesale Price Index has soared to an annual rate of increase of 22 percent and the Consumer Price Index has climbed at an annual rate to 9 percent.

On all phases, organized labor has taken sharp exception to the Administration's so-called stabilization efforts.

This was summed up by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its spring meeting this year.

"No stabilization program can effectively combat inflation if it is unbalanced, unfair and unjust. So long as controls apply only to workers' wages, with no even-handed controls on all prices, rents, interest rates, profits and executive compensation, there can be and there is no equity.

"American workers cannot—and will not—continue to be the only group in the economy forced to sacrifice. Wages of workers are only worth what those wages will buy.

What all the phases have added up to is the old "trickle down" conservative Republican business approach that has left the workers holding the bag.

And this, organized labor never will buy. **(PAI)**

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGING into a picket line of Newspaper Guild members at the Cleveland Plain Dealer was selected as the Labor Picture of the Year by Press Associates, Inc. Wide use of the photo made by Guildsman William F. Miller, who is labor editor of the Plain Dealer, led to the passage of a city ordinance banning the use of mounted police in labor disputes. The Cleveland AFL-CIO helped spearhead the campaign for the statute.

Labor's Differences with Nixon Date to His Days in Congress

By Harry Conn

Organized labor's historic differences with Richard M. Nixon and his Administration take on a relentless consistency that varies only in degree.

They date back to 1946 when Nixon came to Washington as a California Republican congressman and said he was elected to take care of the "labor bosses."

He assumed this role, to which his record on economic and social legislation as a congressman and later as a senator attests. And he was regularly opposed by labor.

As the President of the United States, however, Nixon was elected over the opposition of most union members and leaders. Many union officials felt that he had to be placed in a new light since he was the nation's chief executive.

There was at first an effort to meet the President on newly-established terms, to applaud him when they felt he was right and to criticize him when they thought he was wrong.

During the early years of his first term, Nixon did win some plaudits from AFL-CIO President George Meany and other union leaders for his foreign policy and his Vietnam policy, but on the domestic front there were across-the-board differences almost from the beginning.

They included sharply opposing views on the economy — excess profits, living costs, tight money—national health insurance, expansion of the War on Poverty, pollution, earned rights for the elderly, civil rights, Job Corps, etc.

In its 1970 Labor Day review of the year—from Labor Day 1969 to Labor Day 1970—Press Associates reported:

"It was a long year, a tough year as the workingman felt pressures bearing down on him from a number of fronts. His real take-home wages dropped as the Nixon Administration's fiscal and monetary moves produced more unemployment but did not halt rising living costs."

There were battles with Nixon over his vetoes of medical and education and hospital construction bills, over his ill-fated appointments of Haynsworth and Carswell to the Supreme Court, over the imposition of the Philadelphia Plan, over compulsory arbitration in transportation disputes.

PAI wrote: "As the year progressed, labor could feel the hot breath of management-oriented Administration in power. The top government officials, having the most direct impact on unions, were all management men."

Except for differences of detail, the same assessment could be made of the year since last Labor Day.

At that point Nixon was seeking re-election against his Democratic challenger, Sen. George McGovern, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council had voted to make no endorsement. The federation's affiliates and their members were sharply divided in the election. But aside from the political arena, labor's conflict with the Nixon Administration continued unabated on legislation, whether it was on the economy, on the environment or on such issues as minimum wage.

And once the election was over and Phase 3 of his wage-price controls went into operation, the differences between Nixon and labor began to grow to their present peak, fed by Administration policies that aggravated the fouled-up economy and by the general corruption surrounding Watergate.

And that's where it stands this Labor Day.

Meanwhile, there were many other developments inside the labor movement since last Labor Day. Here are a few:

Major Disputes — The strike of 3,000 members of the Clothing Workers against Farah plants in Texas and New Mexico moved into its second year. . . . The dramatic strike of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers against Shell products over health and safety issue was settled. . . . One thousand members of the Textile Workers Union won their strike against the Oneita Knitting Mills of South Carolina. . . . The Rubber Workers wrapped up relatively short strikes against Goodrich and Firestone. . . . The Teachers struck schools in Newark, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago. . . . Other strikes settled: Bakery Workers on the West Coast, Machinists against Air Canada, the IBEW against CBS, Railway Clerks against Railway Express. Still continuing: Square D (IBEW) and Mono (IAM).

New Leaders — AFGE President Clyde Webber, replacing John Griner, who retired . . . Clothing Workers President Murray Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman in place of Jacob Potofsky and Frank Rosenblum (who later died) . . . Hotel Workers President Edward Hanley succeeding Ed S. Miller, who retired . . . Maritime Union President Shannon Wall succeeding Joseph Curran, who retired; Wall later won election.

Union Mergers—Printing Pressmen and Stereotypers scheduled for completion in October . . . Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and United Papermakers & Paperworkers.

Major Agreements—U.S. Postal Service and postal unions covering 600,000 . . . 13 unions in coordinated bargaining with General Electric and Westinghouse covering 200,000 . . . Ladies' Garment Workers and major dress manufacturers . . . 12 operating and non-operating railroad unions covering 525,000.

These Died—A score of ranking trade union leaders died during the year as did two friends of the labor movement, former Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Harry S. Truman. **(PAI)**

Meany on Labor Day:

Individual Rights Essential to Free Unions

By George Meany

LABOR DAY is the day America sets aside to honor the free workers who built this nation and their unions which enable them to better share in the fruits of their labors.

It is a day for looking back on the accomplishments of the labor movement—free collective bargaining victories such as decent wages and working conditions to legislative victories such as social security, Medicare and federal aid to education.

It is a time for looking ahead, to set our sights higher and higher so that all Americans will benefit from economic justice and human dignity.

But it is time, too, to remember—to remember that the trade union movement could never have accomplished all that it has for its members and for society, if we did not live in a land of freedom.

So, on this Labor Day, it is proper that we consider how the rights and liberties enjoyed by all Americans affect us as workers and as citizens.

Freedom and individual rights are the basic ingredients of democracy. Freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, the right of privacy—these are not just nice conveniences; they are the fundamental elements of a free trade union movement.

Without freedom, there can be no free trade union movement. And since unions are the indispensable instrument of free workers to improve their standard of living, democracy is clearly the worker's staff of life.

But having rights on paper and exercising them in fact are not necessarily the same thing. What makes the American labor movement unique in the history of free people is that we exercise our rights, daily, diligently and with determination.

Economic Freedom

Historically, it was the workers exercising their First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly who formed the first American unions. On the foundation of their individual rights, workers built a collective movement—a movement dedicated to bringing workers a measure of economic freedom that would permit them to enjoy their other freedoms.

As an example, the right of every American to eat in a restaurant of his choice is meaningless if he does not earn enough to pay the dinner check. So we operate to translate rights into reality.

From its earliest days, the American labor movement has been a movement of dissent. Workers dissenting against economic exploitation. Workers dissenting against sweatshops and other substandard working conditions. Workers dissenting against employers' control of their lives, their homes, their schools, their opportunity to improve their lot and, most especially, that of their children.

Unions have never been very popular with "the establishment"—for dissent is never popular with those who have much and intend to keep it all. By its very nature, dissent is a questioning of authority. And a host of weapons—literally and figuratively—have been used by those in authority either to deny workers their rights or to coerce or subvert them into not exercising their rights.

Not so many years ago it was not uncommon for workers to be spied upon at work and in their homes. Phones have been tapped. Workers have been on the wrong ends of billy clubs, guns, fists, attack dogs and tear gas. Private and public armies have tried to intimidate workers and their unions.

Courts have enjoined workers from exercising their rights, and police have enforced these injunctions with violence and, sometimes, with death. But workers were not deterred.

New weapons were tried—the weapons of thought control and fear. Workers have been hooked up to so-called lie detector machines, monitored by television cameras and interrogated about intensely personal matters, about their private lives and their past, present and future actions.

Rights Violated

Workers have repeatedly seen their rights as free Americans violated—by public as well as private officials. Therefore it is no accident that workers are zealous of preserving the rights and liberties of themselves and all Americans—in preserving democracy.

Only in a democracy can workers control their individual destiny—economic and political. To be free, workers must live in a system where people are more important than wealth. And, in the final analysis, that is just what a democracy is all about.

We have seen what happens to our fellow workers in countries that have no democracy. That is why free workers always oppose dictatorships of the right and of the left.

History proves the case. In Mussolini's Italy, unions were the first targets of fascist terror. In Hitler's Germany, the Federation of Trade Unions was the first organized force to feel the deadly blows of the Nazi storm troopers.

In Czechoslovakia in 1948, the Communists used control of the unions and thus stifled effective, democratic opposition. Communist rulers in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary had to crush workers' rebellions to remain in power. The Russian worker today has no right to freely associate, speak his mind, bargain with his employer—and, certainly, he has no right to strike.

Because workers know what it is like to have their rights trampled on and because they have seen what happens to workers and their unions in countries that have no freedom, they are justifiably concerned when these rights are endangered. Recent events have strengthened our resolve to protect these rights.

We know that workers cannot have freedom and democracy just for themselves. The genius of democracy is that it clothes every citizen with equal rights, giving no person special treatment over another.

Fear—A Persistent Threat

The most persistent threat to freedom, to the rights of Americans, is fear. The fear that government or an employer might take away an individual's job, or his ability to get a job—depriving him and his family of a livelihood—has intimidated more than one American worker.

Only in the absence of fear can ideas and men be truly free. Thus, Americans must know that they can freely express their ideas without being considered enemies of those in power.

Americans must know that their homes are thresholds over which no government can cross. They must know that loyalty to individuals or groups in power must be subordinate to loyalty to country.

They must know that justice will always be superior to power. They must know that their government respects their rights.

For a government that doesn't trust its citizens can not expect the citizenry to trust it.

The phrase "law and order" has been much used and much abused in recent years, but if "law and order" means anything it means that everyone—rich man, poor man, president and plumber—obeys the law; that the law has no favorites; that before it all men stand equal.

Certainly there can be no order if the law is not respected.

Some have contended that the enemies of society—drug pushers, traitors, mobsters—are so vicious and ruthless that the government must be vicious and ruthless in dealing with them.

Justice Brandeis had the answer to that specious argument. He said: "The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

Government Must Obey Law

People obey the law when they know that those entrusted with its enforcement likewise obey. This means the government does not wiretap; does not burgle; does not terrorize law-abiding citizens in their homes on the basis of an informer's tip. As William Pitt stated, "Where the law ends, there tyranny begins."

That is why the AFL-CIO has strongly opposed legislation to permit the government to wiretap or to undermine the Fifth Amendment. And, for the same reasons, we oppose legislation to end strikes through government compulsion.

These are not separate issues. The issue is the same: the rights of individuals.

We reject the contention that it is "necessary" for the government to encroach on the rights of individuals for whatever reason. Again to quote Pitt: "Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves."

Today "necessity" has become synonymous with "national security." The labor movement has long held that the government has the power—indeed, the obligation—to defend the nation against any enemy who would deprive us of our liberty. But some today would deprive us of our liberty in the interests of what they call "national security."

The Constitution provides us with no definition, no guideposts of "national security"—except as to what constitutes treason. It certainly does not say that the President of the United States will solely determine what is "national security," what is a threat to it, and what extra-legal or illegal actions can be used to meet that threat.

If one man can determine unchallenged what is "national security," and then can justify crimes committed by his authority on that basis, democracy is dead. And we can never allow that to happen.

We flatly reject the notion that the way to fight communism is to undermine individual liberties and adopt the very tactics which make communism abhorrent to all who believe in human freedom.

Unpopular Views

We do not believe communism can be defeated and democracy saved by suspending the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment, or by outlawing unpopular views or ideas, whether by governmental fiat or vigilante action.

One of the aspects of totalitarianism which makes it so abhorrent is its destruction of the right of privacy.

The tools of those who would invade an individual's right of privacy are the tools of repression, thought-control and tyranny. Wiretaps, hidden microphones, closed circuit television monitoring people innocently pursuing their daily lives, lie detectors, tape recorders, personnel questionnaires, computer data banks, peepholes, cameras, spy glasses, private detectives—all have been and are being used to intrude upon the privacy of individuals. The claim is that this is "necessary." Employers say they spy on workers to catch malingerers and the thieves. Governments say they do it to protect "national security" as defined by one man.

Similarly, there are those—including some editorialists who otherwise support individual freedom—who claim it is "necessary" to deny workers the right to strike because of society's right to enjoy an uninterrupted flow of goods and services. Thus, they propose, the government should dictate the terms and conditions under which workers would be compelled to work.

Of course, the inevitable result of this illogical policy would be government dictation of all wages, prices, rents, profits—what a person could buy, how he could live, where he would worship, what he could write, say, think.

Strikes are an inconvenience. But the public's right not to be inconvenienced certainly is not paramount to the individual's right to be free.

President Eisenhower summed it up this way: "There are worse things than strikes—and one of them is the loss of freedom."

Ben Franklin said it earlier. "Those," he said, "who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Exercising Freedom

The exercise of individual freedom causes each of us some inconvenience. Certainly, an Administration is inconvenienced at times by a free press or by demonstrators exercising their rights of assembly and petition. But it is far better for any Administration to be inconvenienced than that freedom be banished.

That's why the framers of the Constitution drafted the Bill of Rights. The rich and powerful don't need it but the poor, the weak, the downtrodden do.

The issue today is the rights of the people—Are they to be protected? Is government to be permitted to decide which laws are going to be obeyed and by whom and when? Are Americans going to be governed by laws or by whim?

Organized labor does not just brood about invasions of individual liberty. We attempt, with all the vigor at our command, to blunt the efforts of any who would pervert freedom, deny liberty, intrude upon privacy, undermine democracy.

We insist that working men and women—indeed all Americans—be treated in a manner commensurate with their inherent human dignity. And that can only be achieved in a nation dedicated to liberty, by a government committed without reservations to guaranteeing the rights of all the people.

On Labor Day 1973, we do not despair. We have faith in the people and in the true strength of the system of government they established, fought for and nourished. And, for our part, we intend to help preserve, protect and defend that system and the rights and liberties of all citizens against any foe, any time and in any place.

Our consciences as free men and women will tolerate nothing less.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

Steps Needed to Prevent New Watergates

By Lane Kirkland

THIS YEAR, Labor Day is much more than a holiday honoring workers or the end of summer and the start of school.

It is a time for all Americans to pause and catch their breath following the shocking revelations of the Watergate hearings and ponder how to prevent such future abuses.

Without going into the details of Watergate, there is one fact the hearings have made abundantly clear: America's political system has been corrupted beyond belief by money.

Organized labor has long believed that money—campaign contributions—is the seedbed of political corruption. The facts unearthed by the Ervin Committee have only served to intensify that belief.

Consider the abuses uncovered thus far:

● One party collected millions upon millions of dollars before the effective date of the new Campaign Financing Act. These contributions were unreported, unreceipted and contrary to the spirit of the law.

● Hundreds of thousands of dollars in virtually untraceable cash—generally $100 bills—floated around Washington and the country, accompanied by a retinue of bagmen and launderers.

● Corporations have reported making contributions out of corporate funds—a blatant violation of the law—encouraged by fund raisers for the one person who, above all others, is charged with administering the laws of this country.

And then there were the "quid pro quos"—anti-trust actions stopped, higher support prices for vital commodities, a subminimum wage to benefit hamburger chains, exemption from price controls for an industry, to mention a few.

Completely unreported were: corporate airplanes used to ferry candidates and their staff; corporations that loaned top staff people to campaigns, and donations from multi-millionaires split up among a multiplicity of committees to hide the size of the total gift.

What this adds up to is subversion of the democratic process. The democratic principle of government by people has been undermined by the big contributor, turning public servants into politicians for rent to the highest contributor.

Now, it can rightly be pointed out that organized labor has contributed to liberal Senate and House candidates, to the very limit of our limited resources. And we will continue to do what we can to encourage our members to make voluntary donations to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, which, in turn, makes contributions to candidates who support working men and women. Every dime contributed by COPE has been scrupulously reported.

While we are quite proud of COPE and its activities, the AFL-CIO makes no secret of the fact that we want to get out of the business of making campaign contributions. This activity has been forced upon us.

If we do not contribute to friendly candidates, we risk the election of anti-labor candidates and enactment of laws contrary to the interests of working people. The foes of labor have contributed millions of dollars to elect their friends, so contributions by organized labor fill a vacuum and have, in large part, prevented monied interests from totally dominating elections.

We would be happy if the AFL-CIO never had to raise another dime for a candidate. Without fund-raising headaches, we still would have lots to do—helping our members to register, providing them the facts on the candidates and getting them out to vote their consciences on Election Day.

So what we propose is to put an end to the present system of campaign financing, with all its inherent abuses. Democracy works best when the greatest number of citizens participate; therefore, we believe the United States should strive for the maximum participation by all citizens in the electoral process.

This means federal financing of federal campaigns—all candidates having the same amount to spend, with no advantages to a candidate because of money. We realize there are many problems that must be worked out—such as funding for primaries, determination of who is and who isn't a legitimate candidate and the like. But, we submit, these problems are less overwhelming than piecemeal attempts to make the present corrupt system workable.

Every time the campaign financing laws are changed or tightened, a nest of political vultures descend upon the law ready, willing and able to tear holes in it—holes large enough to drive millions of dollars through. We want to put the vultures out of business.

The idea of government financing of campaigns for federal office has been around a long time. President Theodore Roosevelt first proposed it, and the AFL-CIO has consistently supported the concept since 1956. But it is not yet apparent that the Congress is ready to adopt the concept in toto. Therefore, while appropriate study is made of complete federal campaign financing, we believe the Congress should take the following actions:

● Provide for federal financing of the 1976 presidential campaign with strict enforcement of the law to prohibit under-the-table contributions from special interests.

● Require that television and radio stations, which use the public's air waves, provide equal, free air time for federal candidates. It is ironic that the air waves—the property of all the people—have become the most costly media for reaching the people.

● Establish a special election frank permitting postage-free mailings by legitimate candidates for federal office.

● Establish and strictly enforce ceilings on the total, aggregate contributions to candidates or political committees. Every contribution must be reported in full and reports supplied to the public.

In addition to reforming campaign financing laws, the Congress must expand the franchise by permitting every eligible voter to register for federal elections simply by filling out a postcard. One of the depressing results of the 1972 election was the low percentage turnout of voters. Immediate steps must be taken to make it easier for citizens to vote, so that votes count more than contributions.

Seventeen years ago, AFL-CIO President George Meany proposed—quite seriously—that, if Congress failed to provide federal financing of elections, it should limit campaign contributions to $1 per individual.

That idea alone would have prevented Watergate It certainly isn't too late to prevent future Watergates.

Economic Ills Demand Cure

From a Labor Day statement of I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

LABOR DAY 1973 finds the working people of America deeply concerned that their living standards, which they have labored so hard to improve through the past decade are being threatened.

Each day we learn, to our sorrow, that basic staples in the American diet have become still more expensive . . . bread, meat, fish, vegetables and fruit.

Interest rates have nearly doubled in the past few years; the cost of consumer credit and of home mortgages is rapidly moving through the upper limits of the wage earners' ability to pay. A multitude of families have been priced out of the market for decent homes.

Even worse, there is no end in sight. The Nixon Administration has offered no workable program; indeed, its recent performance record raises doubt as to its ability to conceive or administer a sound economic program.

Thus, this Labor Day 1973 finds thoughtful Americans concerned not only about the future course of the American economy but as an effective democracy capable of filling a leadership role in the whole free world.

● In the trade markets of the world, the American dollar is weakened by inflation, by the absence of sound trade policies at home and by the unregulated activities of multinational corporations.

● Government social programs are in disarray. The combination of hostility by Nixon Administration leaders, unfeeling impoundment of program funds which Congress had voted, and the announced intention to end or to diminish programs raise questions as to our ability to meet serious social challenges.

● The cost of medical care goes up astronomically. Neither the executive nor legislative branches of the government have met their responsibilities to help develop a program of national health insurance.

● Pockets of unemployment, with their accompanying hardship and misery, continue to exist. Almost three decades after Congress passed the Employment Act calling for jobs for everyone willing and able to work, the unemployment rate still hovers just under 5 percent.

● Too many Americans are still deprived of the security they require for their older years. The private pension plans which are an essential supplement to social security must be strengthened.

American labor joins with the public at large in outrage over the concentration of arrogance in high places symbolized by the Watergate affair. We commend the Senate Watergate Committee for throwing the spotlight on these departures from integrity and fair play.

Let no one doubt that these political and economic crises have placed great strains on the American democratic system. Our way of life is being scrutinized, both at home and abroad, by men and women who wonder whether in this decade of the 1970s the American system can face up to its challenges.

We in American labor reassert our faith in this great American democracy and in the American economic system. At the same time we reassert that our strength rests in our ability to adjust to new conditions, and to provide both liberty and security for the citizens.

We stand confronted by the danger of a serious economic recession, whose impact on our democratic structure would be severe. On Labor Day 1973 it is essential that American labor express its concern and its demand for change and improvement in the conduct of our national affairs.

Expanded Organizing Best Way To Counter 'Big Lie' Technique

From a Labor Day message of Frank Bonadio, president of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

THE WRITTEN ATTACKS on the Building & Construction Trades unions and their members seem almost continuous and almost endless.

We are being singled out, it would appear, as the symbols and substance of what is most reprehensible and negative and least attractive in the American society.

If they were not so ridiculously unfair, if they were not so baseless, if they were not so absurd, the charges could be laughed away. But the monstrosity of the allegations constitutes such a huge distortion of fact—like other Big Lies of the day and of other days in other countries—that some gullible and uninformed people perhaps believe them.

We read of "violence" by the unions. Do we simultaneously read of the union painter and the union iron worker who were the victims of violence?

We read that the building and construction trades are "overpaid" and "responsible for inflation."

How frequently do we read that the construction industry workers have been singled out from our entire economy for wage controls and that this legal restriction, imposed by law under the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, has kept building and construction wage increases at the strictest and most severe level of any branch of American society, while material costs, food costs, land costs, interest costs, practically all costs zoom skyward unrestrained?

For a half-dozen years now, the building and construction unions have made monumental strides in the recruitment, training and placement of skilled workers from the minority groups. This progress has been more marked than all the rest of the nation's businesses and professions combined.

Have you noticed any articles or heard many speeches about this fact? Certainly not. About the only thing that has happened is that our critics, choking on their charges, now are silent on this particular subject.

But on this Labor Day of 1973, I merely wish to suggest to trade unionists that, in view of all that is being said about us and being done to us by our enemies, we should have no doubt about the urgent necessity of organizing our forces.

Organization, it seems to me, is the best answer, perhaps the only answer, to many of our problems, especially including the problem of the growth of the non-union contractor.

Through organization will come a better understanding of what we are doing and what we aspire to do—a better understanding in the community and maybe even among our own ranks.

'Fed' Policy Scored:

Interest Jump Spurs Recession Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

Fed charges on loans to member commercial banks. An increase in the discount rate usually signals a hike in the prime rate, which in turn paves the way for higher interest rates throughout the economy. The homebuilding industry has already been hard hit, as higher mortgage interest rates and a shrinkage of the money supply have cut down on the number of new home starts.

Goldfinger's warning echoed an Aug. 1 statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council charging the Fed's actions "are generating a sharp economic slowdown and pose the danger of a recession, with production cutbacks and rising unemployment."

Rather than higher interest rates which benefit only banks and other money lenders, "America needs sufficient expansion of money and credit, at reduced interest rates, to encourage balanced economic expansion and reverse the dangerous trend towards a recession and money crunch," the council said. It recommended:

- Elimination of the 7 percent tax credit and accelerated depreciation for corporations adopted in December 1971.
- A congressional directive ordering the Fed to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, for housing and community facilities.
- A curb on the flow of credit for such activities as conglomerate takeovers, land speculation and foreign subsidiaries.
- A requirement by Congress that pension funds and trust accounts of banks invest a portion of their monies in low- and moderate-income housing.
- A full-dress congressional investigation and review of the Federal Reserve system and the nation's monetary policy "to bring Federal Reserve machinery and policy objectives into harmony with the needs of the American people for a balanced economy and full employment, rather than the wishes of money lenders alone."

Bankers have cited the Fed's actions as justification for boosting the prime rate to cover their own costs for lendable funds. An announcement from a high officer of the Bank of California accompanying its latest prime rate increase indicates additional boosts are in store:

"Fifteen moves in the prime rate in seven months have not yet deterred either corporate or consumer loan demand, except in home construction," Board Chairman Charles de Bretteville said, in part.

"The attempts to cool a superheated economy and slow the rate of inflation are only beginning to take hold, and the prime rate will probably continue to move upward, rising gradually towards a price that very few borrowers will willingly pay (10 to 11 percent)."

Most consumers would question the suggestion that a slowdown in the inflation rate is becoming evident. Prices across the board continue to rise while workers' wages remain in check under the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program.

In the six months ending in July, consumer prices rose at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.4 percent, three times the inflation rate the Administration had set as its target by the end of this year.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz has already predicted an "astounding" jump in the wholesale price index for August as a result of the lifting of the Administration's June 13-July 18 price freeze. The index is scheduled to be published on Sept. 7. Higher wholesale prices translate themselves into higher retail prices after a lag of but a few weeks.

ITALY'S TRADE UNION issues are discussed by American labor representatives and Pasquale Iannone, general secretary of the Italian railroad workers union, who was in the United States at the invitation of the Railway & Airline Clerks. Meeting at luncheon in Washington are from left, Ben Sharman, international affairs representative of the Machinists; Harry Goldberg, AFL-CIO international affairs representative; Iannone, and BRAC Vice Pres. J. F. Otero.

Stevens Faces New Cases on Civil Contempt

(Continued from Page 1)

TWUA. Although the first negotiations began in January 1972, Stetin noted that it soon became obvious that Stevens was "only going through the motions" of bargaining.

Last October, the TWUA urged the NLRB to begin contempt proceedings against the company.

"Ten months later, the labor board is finally doing the right thing," Stetin said. "This is another instance where the NLRB has waited overlong before taking appropriate action aganist a habitual lawbreaker."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in a statement last February, charged that the NLRB has been dragging its feet in establishing adequate legal remedies in the TWUA-Stevens campaign.

The council, noting that Stevens had a pattern and practice of 10 years of labor law violations, outlined a series of steps it said the government should take to force the anti-union employer to conform with the law. They included the contempt citations now being sought in the appeals court.

The 2nd Circuit Court proceedings stem from a contempt finding against Stevens in July 1972 which was followed a few months later with a directive that the company take action to purge itself of the contempt.

Meany Vows Fight To Protect Liberty

(Continued from Page 1)

nancing laws to prevent future Watergates.

"Organized labor has long believed that money—campaign contributions—is the seedbed of political corruption," Kirkland declared. "The facts unearthed by the Ervin Committee have only served to intensify that belief."

In outlining the proposals for campaign reforms, Kirkland called on Congress to provide federal financing of the 1976 presidential campaign and strict enforcement of the law to prohibit under-the-table contributions.

He urged that television and radio stations be required to provide free air time to federal candidates, who should also have postage-free mailing privileges.

In addition to campaign reforms, Kirkland said Congress must expand the franchise of voters by allowing registration for federal elections through the simple filing of a postcard.

"One of the depressing results of the 1972 election was the low percentage turnout of voters," he noted. "Immediate steps must be taken to make it easier for citizens to vote, so that votes count more than contributions."

I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said workers today are deeply concerned that their living standards are seriously threatened by faulty economic policies.

He pointed out that not only are workers being priced out of the market for decent homes because of high interest rates on mortgages, they are finding that basic staples —bread, meat, fish and produce— become more expensive day-by-day.

"Even worse, there is no end in sight," Abel declared. "The Nixon Administration has offered no workable program," he said, expressing doubt in its ability to administer sound economic policies.

President Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said that the trade union movement must grow stronger through organizing to better dispel the unfair attacks it has encountered.

"Through organization will come a better understanding of what we are doing and what we aspire to do—a better understanding in the community and maybe even among our own ranks," he stressed.

President Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress said that policies of the Canadian government are not directed toward bringing the improvements needed in economic and social conditions.

"The callousness behind policies adopted by the federal government . . . served only to bring unnecessary hardships for thousands of families," MacDonald said.

He cited continued high rates of unemployment and the failure of wages to keep pace with worsening inflation.

Labor Suits Win Refund Of Credit Card Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

organized labor's protests raising the interest ceiling to 18 percent.

The refunds, therefore, will cover a period prior to the effective date of the new law.

Federal judges in Montgomery, Mobile and Birmingham have conditionally approved the settlements. However, final hearings are scheduled to assure that all consumers who used the credit cards between Aug. 10, 1969, and Aug. 10, 1971, are notified of the settlements.

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After Judge Frank Johnson, Jr., ruled Mar. 5 that credit card users in the Montgomery area were entitled to refunds, other banks facing similar suits agreed to make settlements.

The six banks are the First National Bank of Montgomery, First National Bank of Birmingham, Birmingham Trust National Bank, First National Bank of Mobile, American National Bank of Mobile and State National Bank of Decatur.

Weeks said that the refunds will come as credits to existing Bank-Americard and Master Charge accounts or as checks to those requesting direct payment or those who no longer have active accounts.

Some refunds will be as much as $100, Weeks said, although the average range will be $20 to $25.

He pointed out that the settlements came from class action suits covering all borrowers—not just union members—as a part of a larger campaign the State AFL-CIO has been waging on behalf of consumers. Workers, he noted, make up the largest bloc of Alabama consumers.

"This is clearly a case of where the little people took on the big boys and won," Weeks said.

AFL-CIO Condemns Industry Ploy For Job Injury Insurance Compact

An insurance industry proposal to establish an interstate compact in the field of workmen's compensation has drawn a strong caveat from AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

Alerting officers of State AFL-CIO Central Bodies to the proposal, Seidman warned the interstate compact is being advanced by mutual insurance carriers, among others, in a deliberate effort to forestall legislation setting minimum federal standards for workmen's compensation.

"As you know, the AFL-CIO has been urging enactment of minimum federal standards for many years," Seidman noted in a letter. "Legislation to accomplish this purpose has just been introduced in Congress.

"The AFL-CIO will spare no effort to secure passage of this legislation, and we will vigorously oppose efforts, such as the interstate compact, designed to hinder passage of (such) legislation."

The legislation supported by the federation would require all states to meet minimum federal standards for workmen's compensation by 1975.

Seidman said the interstate compact plan currently being advanced is sponsored by the American Mutual Insurance Alliance and other groups dealing in workmen's compensation insurance. He said the federation's Dept. of Social Security was contacted last year to see if it would take part in drafting the compact provisions, and added:

"Since the objectives of the interstate compact are in direct conflict with AFL-CIO policy, we declined . . . and as far as we know other labor organizations have either not been invited or declined to participate."

One of several major drawbacks of the interstate compact, Seidman pointed out, is that it is generally designed so that it can be amended only with the approval of the legislatures of every state participating in the compact. In addition, interstate compacts usually require congressional consent, he noted.

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Meany Brands Wage Veto 'Callous Blow' to Low-Paid

Nixon Acts To Delay Pay Raise

President Nixon wants federal employes to set an example of "self-denial" by waiting an extra two months for a scheduled pay raise.

He told Congress federal employes have "a special obligation" to hold down inflation and therefore should wait until Dec. 1 for a salary increase that is due on Oct. 1.

This is the third year in a row that Nixon has acted to defer or reduce the annual salary adjustments for federal workers, and President Clyde M. Webber of the American Federation of Government Employes angrily protested the "pattern of discrimination."

Webber said the AFGE will ask Congress to block Nixon's proposal to put off the annual pay adjustment form Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. The earlier date will be reinstated if either the House or Senate votes to reject the President's "alternate plan" to postpone it.

Government salaries are supposed to be adjusted each year to keep up with private industry pay for comparable jobs, and unions representing salaried federal employes are also protesting an Administration attempt to change the ground rules for determining the amount of the pay raise.

The annual survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that white collar pay in private industry had advanced 5.4 percent. On that basis, government pay would be raised at the same rate to maintain comparability.

(Continued on Page 3)

HOLIDAY ATMOSPHERE marks third annual Labor Day folk concert on the Washington Monument grounds. Sponsors were the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, American Federation of Musicians, Folklore Society of Greater Washington and National Park Service. **(Another photo, Page 2.)**

Pay Rollback Hits 135,000 In California

A decision by the Cost of Living Council to roll back pay increases for 135,000 California state government workers drew reactions of outrage from leaders of public employe unions.

In an Aug. 30 order, the COLC cut to 7 percent proposed pay raises ranging up to 11.3 percent for state civil service employes in California. The raises were to have gone into effect on July 1 under a bill signed by Gov. Ronald Reagan, but were withheld pending the COLC's challenge.

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To Avert Slump:

New Course Urged For U.S. Economy

A grim Labor Day report by leaders of the AFL-CIO on the state of the nation's economy was tempered by confidence that America's problems are not insurmountable.

The common thread of nationwide radio broadcasts by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice Presidents I. W. Abel and Paul Hall was the pressing need to set a new course for an economy plunging toward recession.

Meany indicted the Nixon Administration for its "dangerously unbalanced and thoroughly bad" economic policies that "have caused havoc in every area of American life" except for bank and corporate profits.

"In the name of economy, the Administration has been ruthlessly cutting government programs to help build schools, hospitals and other badly needed projects," he charged.

It has been firing government employes; chopping away at job-training programs and health care services; impounding billions of dollars appropriated by Congress to meet public needs; vetoing federal aid to education, child care programs and social services of all kinds."

And as the still unfolding Watergate scandal discloses, "spies, informers and dirty-trick specialists have been used to discredit the President's political opponents."

But, Meany said in a speech carried by the National Broadcasting Co. network, "even as we see all that is bad in America today, we must just as clearly recognize the good things in American life."

It is good, Meany said, that "for the first time in more than a decade America is not involved in a shooting war anywhere in the world."

"It is good that a free press blew the lid of secrecy from the Watergate conspiracy" and that "America's free judiciary can be

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Congress Pressed to Override

By David L. Perlman

President Nixon dealt "a callous, cruel blow to the worst paid workers in America" when he announced that he would veto the minimum wage bill, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Nixon told a news conference that the bill passed by Congress "would give an enormous boost to inflation" and reduce job opportunities for the young and unskilled.

"For the President to make the poor of this nation the front-line troops in the war against inflation while he tolerates outrageous corporate profits and the highest interest rates ever is intolerable," Meany retorted.

The basic minimum wage—now $1.60 an hour and $1.30 for farm workers—hasn't been increased in five and one-half years, Meany noted. Over this period, he said, "all the things these workers buy and the rents they pay have gone galloping upward and the President has done nothing effective to control these costs." The result has been that "millions of workers making only the minimum wage are forced onto welfare rolls."

The bill Congress sent to the President would raise the minimum wage in a series of steps to $2.20 an hour. Most workers already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act would move up to a $2 wage floor on Nov. 1. Newly-

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'The Recession Is Already Here' For America's Low-Income Families

"The recession is already here" for America's low-income families, AFL-CIO President George Meany said during a network television interview.

Families with children to feed can't do it on $5,000 a year, Meany declared. "You just can't maintain prosperity in this country by seeing to it that the corporations do all right. That is not the answer at all. The little people of the country have got to do all right."

Meany was interviewed on the Issues and Answers program by ABC news correspondents Herbert Kaplow and Edward P. Morgan. The questions on the Labor Day weekend program ranged from the state of the economy to politics and campaign financing.

Labor's prime grievance against President Nixon, Meany indicated, is the Administration's blundering efforts to manage the economy with inequitable controls, tight money policies and inept improvising.

As a result, he charged, the national economy is in a worse "mess" than it was in the summer of 1971, when Nixon launched the first of his economic control phases.

The AFL-CIO's position, Meany said, is that "you either have complete controls, which means everybody joining in, everybody taking part, everybody sacrificing, or you have no controls."

At this stage, Meany said, the best solution is to "go back to a free economy. Let's get rid of all controls."

Controls should be phased out over the next six months, Meany said, even though prices will go up during the transition period until "the forces of the free market take

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Farm Prices Shoot Up 20% In One Month

More proof yet of the sharply rising cost of food was borne out by an Agriculture Dept. report that the average price of all raw farm products rose a record 20 percent in the month ended Aug. 15.

The report, which also noted farm prices were 62 percent above a year earlier, was the first major economic indicator to measure the impact of the July 18 end to the Nixon Administration's freeze on prices of all food, except beef. Ceilings on beef prices will be lifted Sept. 12.

The jump in farm prices was led by increases for hogs, cattle, wheat, soybeans, eggs, corn and cotton,

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WORK BALLADS featured Labor Day folk concert at the Washington Monument grounds. And you didn't have to be old enough to carry a union card in order to get a front-row seat.

Utah Labor Presses Public Employe Drive

Salt Lake City—The State AFL-CIO, taking note of the growing movement toward organization of public employes, pledged at its 17th annual convention here to do all in its power to organize such workers in Utah.

Getting behind a resolution submitted by State, County & Municipal Employes Local 585, delegates voted to provide manpower for organizing drives and to campaign for a public employe relations act to protect public workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively.

The resolution was one of more than 40 dealing with union, state, local and national matters adopted at the three-day meeting.

Vice President Frank C. Lay was elevated to the position of president-secretary-treasurer after defeating Milton E. Saathoff in a tight contest. A member of Iron Workers Local 27, Lay polled 307 votes to Saathoff's 207. He succeeds C. E. Berger, who retired after 10 years at the helm of the organization.

E. W. (Hank) Inskeep of Machinists Local 1525 was elected vice president.

Al Barkan, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, in an address to the delegates denounced Watergate-related activities as a "colossal, monstrous poisoning of the whole political system. . . . The worst thing is the loss of confidence of the American people in their government."

Douglas H. Kershaw, secretary-treasurer of the Government Employes, said he hoped the State AFL-CIO would continue to press for an agency shop law in Utah, a "right-to-work" state. He called the agency shop, which allows assessment of fees on non-union workers to compensate for union bargaining expenses in their behalf, "democracy at its finest."

Other speakers included Utah Sec. of State Clyde L. Miller; Harry L. Moore, legislative director of the Glass Bottle Blowers, and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, director, Western Area COPE-Women's Activities Dept.

Other resolutions adopted at the convention included support for a 32-hour workweek, opposition to further staff cuts in the Utah Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, a call for repeal of the Hatch Act and provisions in Utah law forbidding political participation by government employes, restrictions on foreign imports, full social security retirement benefits at 60, and support for the Farm Workers.

Delegates also increased the monthly salary of the president-secretary-treasurer from $1,100 to $1,250, and approved the hiring of a research-public relations director.

Glass Bottle Blowers Rebuff Teamster Raid

Philadelphia — The Glass Bottle Blowers Association turned back an attempted raid on its membership by the unaffiliated Teamsters in Barrington, N.J.

The vote at the Owens-Corning Fiberglas plant in Barrington was 589 for GBBA and 254 for the Teamsters.

New Techniques Cited:

Solid Waste Project Offers Savings in Costs, Resources

A $3 million, long-range program to recover and market reusable materials from mixed trash and garbage is slated to get under way in New Orleans next year. The venture is expected to enable the city to cut its current disposal costs by more than one-half.

If successful, the new Orleans project well may point the way to "the best ultimate solution to the nation's twin problems of mounting waste and rapidly depleting resources," James M. Shevis notes in an article in the August issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

The New Orleans operation, whose start has been delayed by litigation, is only one of several innovative approaches to recovering materials and energy from waste that are springing up at all levels of government. City officials in St. Louis, for example, are experimenting with a method of converting municipal refuse into fuel to be burned to generate electricity.

Much of the work being done dates from enactment of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 and the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, Shevis points out. The two federal laws have spurred the building of new or improved solid waste disposal facilities and the demonstration of resource recovery systems throughout the country.

Unfortunately, the Nixon Administration recently has checked government activities in this area by slashing its 1974 fiscal budget for these programs from $30 million to $5.8 million, Shevis observes. He is an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News.

"The Administration's action had the effect of throwing the problems of solid waste and resource recovery back on the shoulders of state and local governments—political subdivisions that previously have shown themselves unable to cope with them properly," Shevis notes.

"Organized labor has specifically and repeatedly opposed this fragmented approach. . . ."

The Nixon budget cutbacks came at a time, too, he notes, when a number of public and private reports were openly casting doubt on the President's 1973 environmental message proclaiming America is "winning the war against environmental degradation."

There is a serious question whether the nation is winning that war, Shevis asserts. He cites a recent joint study of the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors pointing out that while solid waste is growing five times faster than the population, almost half of all American cities are running out of disposal sites. In addition, the study catalogs a steady and rapid depletion of the country's natural resources.

The report of the National League of Cities and the Conference of Mayors notes an estimated 16 to 24 percent of the nation's 4.3 billion tons of solid wastes produced annually is potentially recoverable and reusable. Each year cities dispose of metals alone worth $5 billion.

The experts warn the United States has no alternative to a nationwide program of resource recovery, Shevis says. The theory of resource recovery is sound, they are convinced. American technology already has found scores of new uses for discarded materials. Other uses are being worked out in the laboratories.

Why, then, hasn't resource recovery been put into practice? Shevis quotes Richard L. Lesher, president of the National Center for Resource Recovery, which developed the New Orleans operation:

"Not until recently has it been able to compete economically with conventional means of disposal. That, however, is changing with increased costs of landfill operations, incinerator construction and operation and the increasing value of materials found in the waste stream."

The greatest need in any large-scale recovery operation, though, is for adequate markets for the recovered materials, Shevis notes. The New Orleans project is the first in which participating industries have entered into long-term contracts for the purchase of the recovered materials.

The National Center for Resource Recovery was formed in 1970 with the support of labor and industry to help cities incorporate resource recovery into their solid waste management systems. Its board of directors includes two AFL-CIO vice presidents, Lee W. Minton, president-emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers, and I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers.

The New Orleans project will handle 700 tons of collected trash and garbage a day. After removal by hand of bundled paper, the mixed refuse will be mechanically shredded for size reduction, then separated into its light and heavy elements.

The lighter fraction—some 80 percent of the refuse—will provide for a clean sanitary landfill. The heavy materials — ferrous metals (iron and steel), glass and non-ferrous metals such as brass, copper and aluminum—will be extracted through the use of magnetic and electrostatic separators.

The recovery operation is expected to reduce the city's disposal costs from the current range of $12 to $15 a ton to $5.85 a ton. NCRR, which is putting up one-fourth of the money for the project, is guaranteeing Waste Management, Inc., the firm that will run it, an 18 percent rate of return on its $2.2 million investment.

Ten other American cities are moving in the same direction as New Orleans, and will be guided by every piece of expertise that comes out of the project, Shevis notes. Close observers see an infant industry emerging from the project —an industry based on the reuse of the valuable natural resources Americans throw away daily.

Price Controls Termed Ineffective In Study for Cost of Living Council

A little publicized study of the effectiveness of Phase 2 price controls—carried out by the Rand Corp. for the Cost of Living Council—concludes "it is very difficult to maintain that the prices set by the Price Commission had any restraining impact" on the nation's inflated economy.

The findings of the study were revealed by the Washington bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The story quoted the study as follows:

"One is led to the general conclusion that peacetime price controls should be avoided, and that the United States should rely instead on more traditional methods of fighting inflation. . . . Such methods include an increase in corporation income taxes or more progressive personal income taxes."

Phase 2 of the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program lasted from November 1971 to January 1973 when it was replaced by less stringent Phase 3 controls. The Administration has widely proclaimed that Phase 2 succeeded in holding down wages and prices over the 14-month period.

The Rand study, however, not only disputes Phase 2's success but also raises questions about the effectiveness of current Phase 4 controls, similar in many respects to Phase 2 machinery, the Post-Dispatch story said.

"Data pointing to the ineffectiveness of Phase 2 price controls should be seriously considered in contemplating any future control program," the article quoted the Rand paper.

The Cost of Living Council received the study in July but has not made it public, the Post-Dispatch bureau reported. The St. Louis newspaper has suspended publication because of a Teamsters' strike, but its Washington bureau continues to service a number of newspapers. Other highlights of the study, as developed in the news story:

- The existence of Phase 2 price controls provided an excuse for maintaining wage controls.

"Many businessmen supported the control program because they felt that the nuisance of price controls was more than offset by the benefits of restraining unions through wage controls," the study said.

"However, the use of price controls as a facade for maintaining restraints on unions becomes impossible when price controls are clearly proven to be ineffective and the public becomes aware of it.

"Besides, there are methods other than price controls that will ensure wage earners that they do not bear the entire burden of fighting inflation."

- The Wage Board had an easier time of it than the Price Commission "because wage controls are far simpler to administer than controls over prices."

"Also, according to recent studies, the Wage Board appears to have been relatively effective in holding down wage increases," the study observed.

- The wholesale price index for the 117 industries analyzed in the study went up an average of 10 percent more during Phase 2 than the price increases authorized by the Price Commission.

Meat processors jumped prices 15.5 percent, although only 3 percent in increases was authorized, for example. Leather tanning costs soared 44.2 percent while only 4.4 percent was authorized. Animal and marine oils jumped 27.4 percent as against 2 percent in approved increases.

- Evidence available from some of the industries studied indicates that the Price Commission, with its relatively small staff, was no match for industry. The experience of the lumber industries is cited as a case in point.

"The lumber industry invented numerous ingenious ways of circumventing the regulations without violating the law," the study noted.

"For example, some plywood producers shaved one-eighth inch off the edge of a sheet of plywood and added a service charge for 'cut-to-size' material. Others drilled holes in their plywood and sold it at a premium as 'pre-drilled.'

"Still others shipped the lumber to Canada and then back again to the United States, because the controls did not apply to imports."

Powell Nominated To Head EEOC

President Nixon nominated John H. Powell, Jr., as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to succeed William H. Brown, 3d.

Powell, 42, has been general counsel to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights since 1970. Before coming to Washington, Powell was active in Republican politics in New York state.

Brown's five-year term on the EEOC expired June 30.

At AIW Convention:

Phase 4 Game Plan Termed Inequitable

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the Allied Industrial Workers' convention here voted "no confidence" in the Nixon Administration's economic controls program.

Phase 4 "continues the Administration's inequitable policies," a convention resolution charged, and "creates a framework of recession-breeding and job destroying tight money, soaring interest rates and additional cuts in essential federal programs."

The convention called for "phasing out" the controls program and dealing with "the root causes of inflation." It demanded an end to tax bonanzas to business, a halt to the export of capital and jobs abroad and a slowdown of the growing concentration of big business.

Other resolutions urged passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill and reforms that would close the loopholes used by corporations and the wealthy to escape taxes.

On internal union affairs, the convention approved several constitutional changes aimed at overcoming legal problems regarding the authority of the union to penalize members who seek to quit during a strike and return to work through picket lines. But the delegates rejected a "fair share dues program" recommended by the union's executive board and a rank-and-file dues study committee. It would have shifted the AIW's dues from a flat monthly amount to a scale keyed to workers' earnings, roughly equivalent to one and one-half hours pay each month.

The convention also voted to ask the union's research department to maintain a file on arbitrators, with reports on their rulings and costs for future reference. It also endorsed apprenticeship standards developed by the AIW with the assistance of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

A Watergate resolution and the response to a speech by AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan emphasized the union's commitment to political action to remedy abuses.

The AIW resolution said the Watergate testimony demonstrated that powers exerted by the White House "could grow to dictatorial extremes and threaten our democratic system."

Watergate's lesson, the resolution said, is that "a well-informed citizenry is the strongest bulwark in the protection of our liberties" and that workers must become more active than ever in political action.

Barkan was loudly applauded when he told the delegates that the 1974 elections present an excellent chance to change the direction of the nation by electing a Congress that would provide the two-thirds majority needed to override Nixon vetoes of labor-supported legislation.

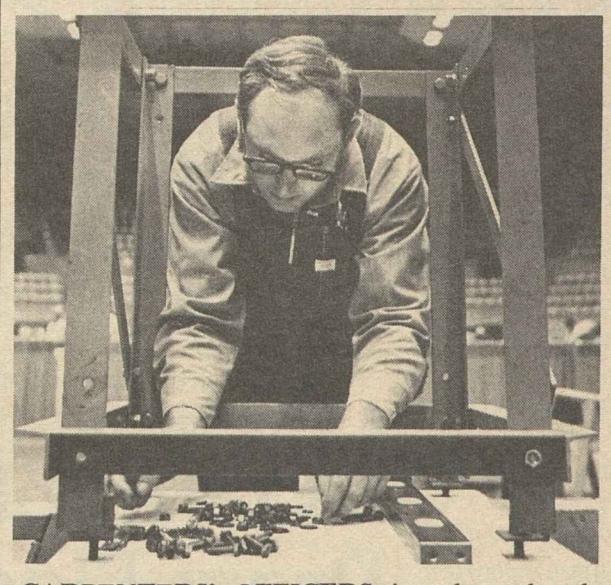
Sharp criticism of the Nixon Administration policies had come also from earlier speakers at the convention, including AIW President Gilbert Jewell, Industrial Union Dept. Administrative Director Jacob Clayman and former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris.

A floor collection, a raffle and a contribution from the international union added up to a $2,000 donation given to the United Farm Workers after the delegates had heard farm worker spokesmen.

Other resolutions adopted at the AIW's 19th convention included calls for:

- An expanded federal child-care center program.
- Coverage of pregnancies under health insurance and sick leave plans.
- Firm controls on campaign spending and public financing of campaigns.
- Establishment of a Council of Retired Members program within the union and support of social security improvements.
- Endorsement of home rule for the District of Columbia.
- Support for pension reform.
- Endorsement of the AFL-CIO Education to Action project of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency, which emphasizes community rehabilitation programs.

The convention also voted a strong endorsement of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill.



CARPENTERS' OFFICERS introduce the three top winners in the union's 1973 Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest. Kneeling before their trophies, from the left, are John A. Beyer, first place mill-cabinet apprentice; John Greenall, first place carpenter, and Ralph Rotondo, first place millwright. Union officers, from the left, are Treas. Charles Nichols, Sec. R. E. Livingston, President William Sidell, First Vice President Herbert Skinner, who is also director of the Carpenters' apprenticeship and training program, and Second Vice President William Konyha. In lower photos a carpenter apprentice, right, and a millwright work at their projects during the competition.

Nixon Proposes Delay In Federal Pay Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

But this year, the government's two top management officials—acting in their role as the "agent" of the President—proposed a new pay-setting formula.

Its effect would be to hold the comparability pay increase to an average 4.77 percent.

The five-member Federal Pay Council, representing the unions that bargain for government workers, strongly protested the formula used by the two officials—Roy L. Ash, director of the White House Office of Management & Budget, and Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton.

Not only should federal employes receive the full 5.4 percent raise, the union advisory group said, but they should also be given an additional increase to compensate for the sharp cost-of-living rise since the BLS survey.

The management recommendation, along with the union counter-proposal, is currently before a three-member presidential commission which will make its recommendations to the President later this month. The final decision on the amount of the raise will be made by President Nixon, unless Congress legislates otherwise.

Ironically, Nixon cited both "the rising cost of living" and the pattern of the private sector in arguing that federal employes should give up two months of a pay raise that is intended to maintain comparability with the private sector.

The best way to fight inflation, the President contended, is to hold down the federal budget. Therefore, federal employes have a "special obligation . . . even in cases when meeting it involves a reasonable element of self-denial."

And since labor and management in the private sector have acted with "commendable restraint in agreeing on new wage increases . . . federal employes can do no less."

Pay Rollback Hits 135,000 In California

(Continued from Page 1)

President George Hardy of the Service Employes, which represents thousands of California state workers, termed the rollback "most unfair." President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes called it "a bitter pill to swallow on the eve of Labor Day."

"These reductions are unwarranted, especially in the face of rising prices on food, housing and other basic needs," Wurf said.

For some employes, the COLC noted, the 7 percent increase will be further reduced to compensate for wages paid in the past that were higher than authorized under a decision of the now-defunct Pay Board during the 12 months ending in July.

Although the original challenge applied to proposed raises for 183,000 employes, only 135,000 will be affected. Those exempted include 33,000 state employes currently earning less than $3.50 an hour. Some 15,000 academic employes of the state university also are not affected by the COLC decision since their pay raise was 6.8 percent, less than the 7 percent maximum allowed by the council.

California state employes received no wage increase in 1971 and only between 6 and 7 percent last year, Hardy noted. The proposed pay hikes would simply allow them to catch up, he said.

Carpenter Apprentices Vie for $10,000 Prizes

Omaha, Neb.—A Canadian made it "three in a row" at the 1973 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest here. Fourth-year apprentice John Greenall, a 22-year-old member of Local 1540, Kamloops, B.C., became the third Canadian contestant in successive years to take top honors in the annual competition.

A Californian — John A. Beyer of Local 266, Stockton, Calif. — took the first award among the mill-cabinet contenders, and 29-year-old Ralph Rotondo of Local 1102, Detroit, brought top honors back to Michigan for the fourth time in the millwright division.

It was a busy and exciting competition in Omaha's Civic Auditorium, as 82 state and provincial champions vied for $10,000 in prize money to be divided among 11 winners. The contest was the largest in seven years of competition.

The most intense competition at Omaha was among the 43 carpentry contestants, whose manipulative test consisted of a problem in wood framing, plus the construction of a concrete form, and the building of a series of steps. In addition, this year, for the first time, carpenters took tests in sighting with transits and other surveying equipment.

Sixteen mill-cabinet contestants built a three-shelf cabinet and hutch; millwrights performed an intricate assembly of gears, chains, flywheels, and an electric motor.

Carpenters President William Sidell praised the work of the contestants in an address at the awards banquet.

"There is no substitute for being first class," he told the audience. "These annual apprenticeship contests are like a breath of fresh air in a stale room.

"It is at these contests that I see the future of the construction industry and the future of our great brotherhood being forged."

The Carpenters placed heavy emphasis this year on an expanded program of training for instructors and coordinators, who spent five days exploring problems of funding, training materials and safety education under the leadership of the union's technical director, James Tincom.

The other eight winners in the 1973 contest were:

Carpenters—David E. Lawyer, Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa., second place; Lance V. Brackett, Local 35, San Rafael, Calif., third place; Stephen Kordek, Local 101, Baltimore, Md., fourth place; and William R. Cahoon, Local 846, Lethbridge, Alta., fifth place.

Millwrights—Charles L. Moore, Local 1857, Portland, Ore., second place; and Paul D. Gorman, Local 2834, Denver, Colo., third place.

Mill-Cabinet—Ronald M. Simons, Local 2093, Phoenix, Ariz., second place; and Frank Baer, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa., third place.

People Above Profits

THE BITTER EXPERIENCE of the last four years convinces us that present policies must be changed drastically and quickly. In labor's view, the so-called stabilization program, with its built-in bias against workers and consumers, should be phased out as rapidly as possible. Unfair controls are worse than no controls at all.

As long ago as 1966, long before any other group spoke up, the AFL-CIO sounded an inflation warning. We declared that workers wanted inflation stopped and that they would sacrifice as much as anyone else to help stop it.

We said that workers would accept controls on wages provided that the same controls were applied to profits, prices, interest rates, dividends and every other form of income. We stand by that pledge today.

But we look at our paychecks and we look at the prices we have to pay to support our families and we see that there has been no equity. And we say that if controls cannot be applied fairly, there should be no controls at all.

A great many of today's problems, and a large part of the inflation of food prices that are wrecking family budgets, have been caused by the Administration's misguided foreign-trade policies.

The dollar has been devalued twice officially, and unofficial devaluation is continuing in the world money markets. Jobs, productive capacity and total industries are being exported overseas; a flood of imports is eroding America's industrial base and trade deficits are deepening.

And yet, the Administration is seeking authority to open the gates still wider, and to reduce even more the few trade safeguards that now exist.

We urge the Congress to reject the Administration trade bill and instead to consider the Burke-Hartke bill, which provides a comprehensive framework for restoring America's economic health and its place as a leader in international trade.

We urge Congress to encourage a substantial increase in farm production and to impose export controls on agricultural products and other raw materials in short supply.

We urge an immediate return to the full-employment policy adopted by Congress in 1946.

We urge Congress to end the tax windfalls to business that distort the economy and fuel inflation.

We urge the Administration to end its moratorium on federal aid for low- and moderate-income housing.

And we urge it to abandon its tight-money policy and to allocate credit so that home buyers and home builders will not have to compete with corporations and speculators for loans.

In short, we are urging the Administration and the Congress to put America's real interests first; to put people above profits.

Until this is done and as long as the present shortsighted policies remain in effect, the future will continue dark for most American families.

From a Labor Day address by I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, broadcast by CBS radio.

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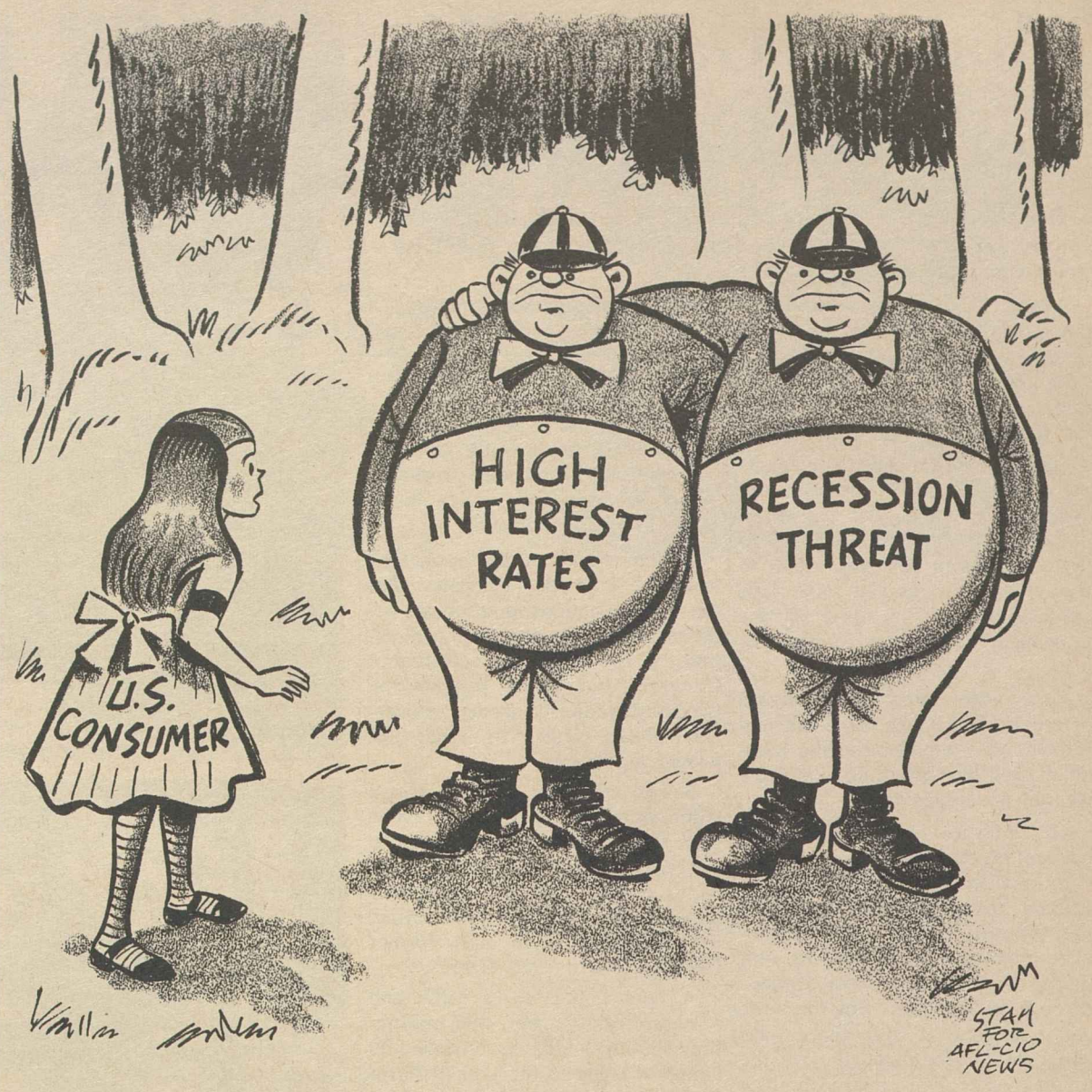


A Word Edgewise:

GOP Apologists for Watergate Draw Flag for 'Personal Foul'

By John P. Roche

IN THEIR DESPERATE EFFORTS to distract public attention from the Watergate affair and its implications on the public attitude toward the Republican Party, various GOP apologists have been flailing around with countercharges.

Admittedly they have a problem: after all the high rhetoric about "law and order" and a return to old American virtues, they find themselves defending as dismal a crew of knaves as the Republic has seen, at least since the administration of Warren G. Harding. And it is also difficult—at least with a straight face—to go to bat for President Nixon's argument that he won't release the secret tapes because to do so would jeopardize the atmosphere of confidentiality that is necessary if an administration is to function. Try playing that one on your violin.

But the fact that the Republicans are in a corner does not justify quoting as fact all sorts of political fantasies, notably the artistic creations of one Robert N. Winter-Berger about Lyndon Johnson and Bobby Baker. And, of course, the standard clinker: that John Kennedy "stole" the 1960 election. Perhaps they think that if they repeat these charges often enough, their veracity will be established. However, one should always keep in mind that 1,000 times zero is zero still.

As readers probably realize, I have never played around in the scandal league. Every time I go to Washington, I get an earful of gossip. Senator X is a drunk, a high Administration official is having an affair with his secretary, and on to the more scatological tid-bits. My father told me not to believe anything I heard, and only half of what I saw, which is not a bad rule. There are people who make a living retailing this sort of stuff. Since I don't want to see anyone unemployed, they can, as far as I am concerned, go their way in peace—with the happy knowledge that in real terms we have no libel laws in the United States. But it is just not my bag.

However, the August issue of First Monday, the publication of the Republican National Committee, has aroused my ire. First Monday has been industriously pushing the line that the only unique thing about Watergate is that the boys got caught and publicized. In the course of a long and somewhat tendentious article (with the snappy title: "The Democrats, Dirty Tricks and Duplicity: Where was the Liberal Media when we really needed them?"), I found myself in harness with E. Howard Hunt. Both of us had conducted investigations of American involvement in the Diem coup, allegedly in search of "politically damaging information."

SINCE I HAVE DISCUSSED my study of the coup at some length here in the past, we'll skip recapitulation. Let me simply say that President Johnson, suspecting that President Kennedy had been the victim of a bureaucratic end-run, asked me to get the facts. I did so. Subsequently, he declassified a couple of documents prepared by one of the bureaucrats concerned. The latter had been busy revising his role in the Diem affair, and I thought that the release of two of his memos might lead him to meditate on the nature of truth. This was the total extent of my involvement.

E. Howard Hunt, on the other hand, was going through the material with a specific objective: To tie the blame for the coup on John Kennedy—not abstractly, but personally.

The problem was that the documents did not support this: Kennedy as President was, of course, responsible for the actions of his agents. But Henry Cabot Lodge was in the slot in Saigon and was throughout October 1963 given thoroughly ambiguous instructions based on the proposition that the coup would be a Vietnamese operation which we should not "thwart."

So Hunt set to work to forge some more compelling cables. To be used as the counterpart of a forger is infuriating, and even by the lax standards of American politics over the line of decency. I claim a personal foul.

'Not Complacent, Not Soft':

Deeds, Not Slogans, Held Mark Of Today's Labor Movement

Excerpted from an address by Edward J. Carlough, president of the Sheet Metal Workers, at the wreathlaying ceremony at the statue of Cardinal Gibbons following the annual Labor Day Mass in Washington, D. C.

CARDINAL GIBBONS BELIEVED in the dignity of labor—the dignity of the individual working man. The American labor movement is the enforcer of that dignity. My personal view of the labor movement, and of the role we must play in our society, is an uncomplicated one.

We are not intellectuals—but we do not disdain those who are. And occasionally, to the surprise of some, we even have an innovative idea of our own.

We are not moralists—but our actions often contribute toward a better social order. Few of us today speak the phrase "social justice," yet nowhere is its cause better promoted than in our movement.

Some of the new leaders of our movement, myself included, are not altogether comfortable with the slogans of the '30s. But the mission hasn't changed. The rhetoric is less flamboyant, not the zeal.

Those who measure dedication by words—not deeds—will continue to be mystified by us. Those who equate slogans with commitment, will never understand us. Some of our erstwhile friends have also expressed their disappointment in us. And the expression is always public. They say we've become too complacent, too soft, too middle class, too successful, and too old. They say we've changed. Of course we've changed.

We revere labor's old martyrs . . . we do not seek new ones. While we honor Joe Hill's memory, we do not forget that we were losers then. We ask no one's forgiveness for preferring new achievements to continued martyrdom. For we understand, if others do not, that ashes and sack cloth are not always a symbol of dedication. Rather, they may merely be a sign of unsuccessful dedication. Those who gave us their sympathy when we were weak, cannot forgive us for becoming strong. We have grown up, but they have not.

Our erstwhile friends now reserve their admiration for the weakest of us, the farm workers, who are today as we were then. And they have great difficulty absorbing one simple fact; that if the rest of us were today as we were then, the union birth in the California grape fields would have been still-born.

Were it not for that too complacent, too soft, too middle class, too successful and too old AFL-CIO with our vulgar money and our unseemly muscle, the only task that would be left today, for the Farm Workers union, would be awaiting the canonization of their leader.

The labor movement of the 1970s is not complacent; it is not soft. And it is not nearly as successful as we would like it to be.

NINETEEN-SEVENTY-THREE has been a bad year for our country. It has been a year of limitless economic irresponsibility, in virtually all sections of our economy. And the price hasn't yet been fully paid. It's not merely the price at the supermarket, or the housing market, although that's bad enough. It's the price a free society must pay when its people lose faith in the functioning of its institutions. That price is very high and not easily paid in a short time.

The confidence of a people in the integrity of their public and private institutions is what holds a free and diverse society together and permits it to function. The process is a fragile one. Question that integrity, shake that confidence, and you severely undermine that process and effect the functioning of that society.

This year, that has happened in America.

At this time of our country's most serious peacetime instability, the greatest of our free institutions, the American labor movement, has acted with total responsibility in the face of economic chaos, and total restraint in the face of moral abdication.

Had we chose to shake the tree, it would have lost more than its leaves.

It is ironic that, in a year when so many of the nation's institutions seem to have lost their moorings, the most volatile of those free institutions—the American labor movement—has been the anchor in the storm.

It is not the role that history has assigned us, nor is it one that we are accustomed to playing. And given the dynamics and politics of a free and elective labor movement, I am not certain for how much longer we will be permitted to continue. But it has been necessary. And we have always done what we had to do.

That unique pragmatism, that so many despise as our policy, has served our country well this year.

Perhaps we've been too responsible . . . too restrained. I think not.

We recognize, as elected leaders of our unions, and as citizens of our country, that whatever progress we make for our membership is largely dependent upon the health of our nation, economic and otherwise.

We have always been proud of our movement. We are most proud of her today. At this moment our country needs both her strength and her pragmatic sanity. I'm confident we'll continue to offer both.

Despite Some State Gains:

Federal Standards Essential For Workmen's Compensation

STEPPED-UP PRESSURE resulting from a report of a national study commission created by Congress has brought about substantial improvement in workmen's compensation benefits in a number of states. But overall, the state systems still lag far behind the commission's recommendations.

This was the view of James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, expressed in a network radio interview. O'Brien said a recent Labor Dept. survey citing 200 improvements in state workmen's compensation laws in the various states this year is misleading.

He noted that, with 49 state legislatures meeting this year, the typical state moved in only four of the 84 critical areas listed by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

O'Brien said the real message of the Labor Dept. report is "the distance the states still have to go" and the lack of response at the state level. He renewed labor's call for adoption of the Williams-Javits bill now pending in the Senate, which would implement the national commission's recommendations for modernizing state workmen's compensation systems.

O'Brien was interviewed on Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays over Mutual radio.

O'Brien said that while congressional action setting uniform national standards is essential to correct longstanding unfairness and inequity in state systems, he would rule out federal funding of the programs themselves. He said the AFL-CIO favors continuation of the "traditional" insurance concept for workmen's compensation, in which employers either self-insure or purchase coverage from private carriers or state insurance funds.

HE TURNED ASIDE the contention that modernizing the state systems to meet realistic current needs would be costly. Bringing the systems up to the standards urged by the national study commission would increase costs by only two to four cents per hour worked in most states, and even in the highest cost states by no more than five cents an hour, O'Brien pointed out.

This, he declared, would not be an "unreasonable cost" to make it possible for workers injured on the job to maintain their families while they are disabled and return to work without going on welfare.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE MIDST of the Watergate scandal and controversy about executive and legislative powers, too little attention is being expended on some other sources of power that affect our lives more than we realize.

That is the power of the so-called independent agencies which have grown up over the years—a great many of them in our own time—agencies that determine many of the details of day-to-day living. They set prices a great deal more than is generally known; they determine how big a corporation can grow; they decide whether a railroad line can drop this or that passenger service; they largely determine who can run our television and radio stations and what shall be broadcast on them.

How well are they doing the job?

By and large, they don't get very high marks.

Either they become the "captives" of the man who appoints them—the President—or they become the "captives" of the very people they are supposed to regulate, the powerful television stations, the railroads, the public utility and power companies, the banks and the bankers.

Here are some of the questions that congressional leaders have been asking:

- Does the Civil Aeronautics Board set rates to benefit the airlines or the passengers?
- Does the Federal Communications Commission really protect the public against misleading broadcasting practices or compel the holders of immensely profitable licenses to live up to their obligations?
- Does the Federal Trade Commission protect the public against deceptive advertising and prevent unfair competition?
- Does the Federal Reserve Board in its monetary policies protect the consumer or the Wall Street banks?
- Does the Interstate Commerce Commission protect the public interest in what has become the collapse of railroad passenger service in the United States?
- Does the Federal Power Commission really protect the consumer or the giant utility companies in authorizing the rates they charge and the monopolies they build up?

THERE ARE, of course, congressional watchdog committees whose job it is to oversee how these agencies operate. Right now the Permanent Investigations Committee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations is in the midst of inquiries in diverse fields.

Under Chairman Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrat, it has been giving the Dept. of Agriculture and its Commodity Exchange Authority a rough time over the wheat sale to the Soviet Union—a deal that has cost the American taxpayer millions of dollars and is threatening a shortage of animal feed grains.

The same subcommittee is trying to find out from the Federal Trade Commission and the oil industry just how real is the oil shortage. Another investigation is going into the wholesale robbery of stocks and bonds by organized crime, with the Security Exchange Commission on the hot seat.

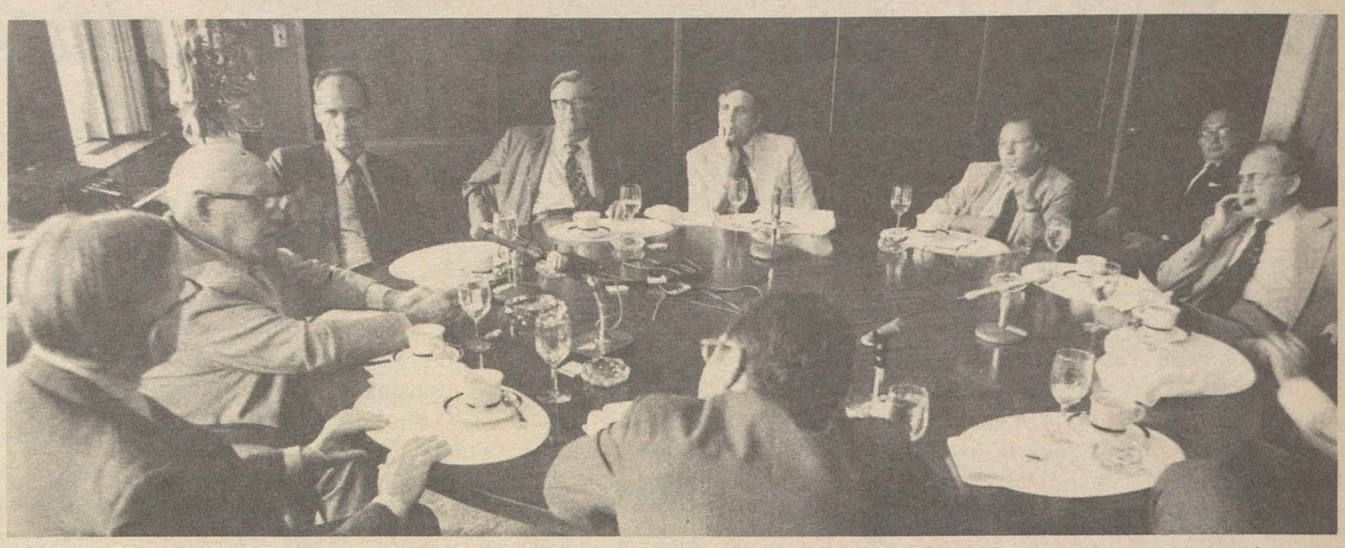
Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, is keeping a sharp eye on the operations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its handling of unemployment and cost of living statistics to make sure that they are not used for propaganda purposes.

A number of senators, led by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), want to go even further than these probes. Humphrey has proposed the creation of a select committee to investigate the regulatory commissions to determine how much influence they have on American life; how accountable they are to Congress, to the Executive Branch, to private industry, and to the American public itself, and what reforms are needed to make these agencies the protectors of the public and not of private interests.

DESPITE IMPROVEMENTS in some state workmen's compensation systems this year, the state programs are still far short of levels recommended by a national commission created by Congress, Assistant Director James O'Brien, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said on Labor News Conference. Questioning O'Brien on the Mutual radio network interview were Phil Kadis of the Washington Star-News, left, and Al Goldsmith of the Washington Insurance Newsletter.

Meany Calls Economy Dominant Issue

Following are excerpts from an interview with AFL-CIO President George Meany conducted on Aug. 30. Reporters questioning Meany were Bob Dobkin, Associated Press; Don Finley, United Press International; Tom Coman, Bureau of National Affairs; Barney Calame, Wall Street Journal; Philip Shabecoff, New York Times; Peter Milius, Washington Post; Tom Joyce, Newsweek, and Archie Robinson, U.S. News & World Report.



Q: I think Mr. Meany, everybody here has got one question: What's on your mind?

MEANY: There are a lot of things that I am concerned with—and I am sure most Americans are concerned with. The number one thing is the economy. Where are we going in this economy? Are we going down the road into a depression? Is that the only way we are going to get prices down—through a depression?

I have no confidence at all in the people who are making the rules. That adds to my worries. I have no confidence in the President on the economy, or Arthur Burns. I might have some confidence in Shultz, but Shultz is not making the decisions, he is just fronting for the President on it.

It is only a question of time before the pressure on wages is going to be much stronger than it is now, in order to compensate for the increase in the cost of living—particularly food prices. I would say that this is a real worry.

Q: How do you account for all the restraint on labor's part on the wage matter?

MEANY: I haven't tried to analyze it. I would say that the major factor is that the unions are not looking for strikes. I don't think they feel—at least up until now—that going on strike would really get them anywhere, because if they can get 6 percent and get an additional fringe benefit here or there, they would rather take it. But I don't think this is going to last. I think the pressure of the prices is going to be reflected as the new contracts come up.

Q: With the worldwide problem of inflation, is there much that any President can do on a short-term basis on inflation in this country?

MEANY: Well, I think there was something the President could have done. I think, for instance, if he kept our food at home instead of selling it to the Russians at bargain prices and to the rest of the world. I think our food prices would be a helluva lot lower. For example, the price of wheat has tripled in a year.

Q: Starting right now, is there much that he can do?

MEANY: I don't know. I resent being asked a question like that, and I will tell you why. I am not the guy who put on the Aug. 15 freeze in 1971. I am not the guy who put on Phase 2. I am not the guy who put on Phase 3. I am not the guy who put on Phase 4. I am not the guy who restricted credit and drove the interest rate up. I don't think it is fair to ask me what should be done now. I think it is fair to say to the President of the United States, "You have to get us out of this mess. You got us into it."

Remove All Controls

You know, it's like going to a housewife and saying to the housewife at the supermarket, unless you have a cure, unless you have an answer, you stop squawking about food prices. Well, I don't think that is fair. I don't think it is fair to say to the unions, "Well, what are you going to do about it? What is your answer?"

I have an answer, and I don't know whether they would buy it or you would buy it. My answer is take all controls off. Take whatever chaos comes from the removal of all controls. And I think more and more people are coming to the idea that this might be the answer.

There is one more thing about it. It would be equitable. There would be equity if everything was left to the free market. As it is now, wages are controlled. What else is controlled?

Q: Are you willing to assume the risks that would result?

MEANY: I think so, yes.

Q: Do you think there would be a recession in that event?

MEANY: I think we are going to have a recession anyway.

Q: What are the factors that lead you to believe that there will be a recession?

MEANY: The food situation, to begin with. You are going to get to the point where buyer resistance is going to build up. Without export controls, that whole meat situation can get worse. What happens if beef goes up to $8 or $9 a pound? That almost constitutes a recession in itself right there.

Q: If there is a recession, what would you propose be done?

MEANY: I don't know. As I said before, I don't have the answers, except let's go back to a free market and let the workings of a free market operate as it has operated before. We were not in bad shape in 1969. We had a 3 percent unemployment rate in 1969 in February. We had a 4.2 percent inflation rate. We had prime interest rates at something like 6 percent. So we weren't doing too bad.

Unemployment Increases

Then they came in with these restrictive credit policies and fiscal policies that were supported to cool off the economy. And then we went along for almost 2½ years, and, at the end of 2½ years, our inflation rate was not any worse in August of 1971 than it was in February of 1969. Unemployment had gone up and, of course, interest rates had gone up. And then, the President came along with the first Phase 1 and froze the wage contracts. He gave the big corporations, of course, a couple of goodies—he gave them accelerated depreciation and, a 7.5 percent investment tax credit and things like that.

We wouldn't be very badly off if we were back to where we were in August 1971 or going back further to February 1969.

Q: Mr. Meany, what do you think of the President's refusal to give up the tapes (in the Watergate case), especially in view of Judge Sirica's ruling?

MEANY: I think the President is wrong in trying to assert that he had some special privilege that gives him a right—now he talks about the right of privacy—that gives him the right to surreptitiously tape conversations in the Oval Office or on the telephone, and then gives him the right to do with those tapes as he sees fit.

Right to Tapes

Now, he gave some of the tapes to Haldeman to take home. And Haldeman is a private citizen. He used to work for the President, but he is a private citizen. And to say to the special prosecutor, "You can't have these tapes because I'm President of the United States, and I've got a perfect right to cover up anything on those tapes on the ground that it would be an invasion of my privacy," I can't buy that.

I think Sirica's decision really meets the original argument of the President, because what Sirica is saying is, "Don't give the tapes to the grand jury but give the tapes to me, and I'll listen to the tapes. If there is anything in there that has an impact on criminal proceedings or possible criminal action I will then give that portion of the tapes to the grand jury."

The President has refused to do that. Actually what the President is saying is that when you elect a man President of the United States he is above the law. I don't buy that. I don't think anyone intended this was the type of government that we were going to maintain when we elect a President, and then give him the privilege to cover up any action and refuse to give cooperation to a court.

A few weeks ago he said this Watergate matter should be taken out of the hands of the Senate Committee and given to the courts. If it should be given to the courts then he should at least cooperate with the courts.

I think that the President is dead wrong on this. I can't see how this is going to enhance his standing with the American people, especially in view of the fact that twice this year he publicly promised full cooperation.

He said the criminals should be brought to justice and that there would be no White House assertion of executive privilege. He publicly promised that. That was before the Watergate hearings got underway. Since the Watergate hearings, he has taken another tack, and I just happen to think he is dead wrong.

Effect of Watergate

I feel that our people are horrified by Watergate. I think they look upon it pretty much as we do here in this building that this was really an attack on the whole democratic structure. It was an attempt, really, to pervert the whole structure, and not just the break-in—the break-in didn't mean a damn thing. But the other things that they tried to do—and, maybe the most important thing in this whole thing is the use of money.

We have got to do something that will make it possible to have elections that are not controlled, completely and primarily, by money. You know what happens now, with very few exceptions. Anyone who can control the television time can come pretty near controlling elections. Something has to be done about that.

I would like to see us get to the point where there was a very definite limit on the amount of money spent, as well as the amount of money that one person could give. I would like to see the situation where we wouldn't collect any more political money for COPE. I would like to get rid of that and confine COPE, really, as an educational institution which, of course, is only part of its job today.

What has happened here with this collection of money—and to me, what was going on was not campaign collection—what these people were doing was extortion. They were going to big corporations and saying, "Get it up, get it up. You want to do business with the government, you have got to get so much up."

Contribution Shakedown

They were putting a tax on them. Hell, it was just like the old gangster regime where they came around down the street to tell the storekeeper—"You are going to stay in business? $50 a month. The next one, $100 a month." As far as I am concerned, the morals of this Committee to Re-elect was not any better than the morals of the gangsters.

Q: What has this done to the American political sysem in the long haul from here on out?

MEANY: Oh, I think the American political system can survive what is going on. The Watergate Committee is part of this system. I think that if they get everything out in the open—and I am not concerned about who goes to jail, that doesn't bother me a damn bit. I want to get everything out in the open so we can do something about it; that we can get a campaign practices bill that will stop a fellow like Clement Stone from throwing $7 million to a man by the name of Nixon to campaign. And the idea that he did this just because he likes Nixon's good looks—I don't buy that at all.

GOP Milk Money

I think we have got to stop the milk producers, who threw the money in and who are gouging the American people. If you have a family of kids, you are paying more money for milk because of what they threw into the Republican committee last year. These are the things I would like to see eliminated.

Q: What shape do you see the Democratic party in now, as compared to the time of the 1972 convention? How do you view labor's future relations with the Democratic party?

MEANY: We have a lot of people in the labor movement who are Democrats—and I mean Democrats in the sense that they participate in party affairs. Now, we have a lot of Democrats who don't—who are just Democratic-registered voters. But we do have a lot of people, at the local union level and at the international union level, that take a very great interest in the Democratic party as Democrats—as they have a perfect right to do. I mean, they are trade union leaders, but they are also prominent Democrats in their own states or in their own localities. And there are quite a few of them very busy and have been busy now for a few months trying to reassert their position in the Democratic party.

A few years ago, the top labor people had a great standing in the Democratic party. For instance, Walter Reuther had a great deal of standing in the Democratic party—at least in his own state and in some of the large industrial states. A lot of people from the Steelworkers are very, very active in the Democratic party.

(Continued on Page 7)

Congress Pressed to Override:

Meany Brands Wage Veto 'Callous Blow' to Low-Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

covered workers and those whose jobs were covered for the first time in 1966 amendments to the law would start with a $1.80 minimum.

The AFL-CIO will urge Congress to pass the bill over the President's veto, Meany said. And in Atlanta, where the executive board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. was meeting, IUD President I. W. Abel said he will ask the department's convention this weekend to make overriding the veto its "prime legislative objective."

While the Senate passed the bill by a one-sided 62-28 vote, the House vote of 253-152 would require shifts in order to muster the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto.

In his formal veto message the next day, Nixon repeated his inflation claim and urged Congress to pass the Administration bill with its subminimum youth wage.

Meany noted that Congress had already rejected the Administration's inflation argument by exempting wages under $3.50 an hour from controls.

And as for the Administration's contention that paying teenagers the same minimum wage as other workers causes unemployment, Meany cited reports to the contrary by two former Secretaries of Labor in the Nixon Administration.

Nixon told the news conference that his present Secretary of Labor, Peter J. Brennan, had recommended that the minimum wage bill be signed. But he said that Brennan, "as a team player," recognizes the reasons for the veto.

Nixon claimed his veto of the minimum wage bill shouldn't be interpreted as any lack of "dedication to the minimum wage."

He has "always voted for it in the past," Nixon added, "and I have signed several bills in this Administration, at least two."

As for Nixon's past support of minimum wage legislation, COPE records show only one "key vote" on the issue during Nixon's tenure in Congress. COPE considers key votes those that are most important in shaping legislation—more often a crucial amendment than an often routine vote on final passage.

Nixon's test came on Aug. 10, 1949, when he was a member of the House. The issue was a labor-opposed amendment to weaken the minimum wage bill by eliminating about one million workers from coverage. Nixon, then a Republican congressman from California, voted for the weakening amendment.

As to the President's claim that he has signed "at least two" minimum wage bills since taking office, no evidence could be found to support the statement.

There has been no substantive legislation enacted affecting the minimum wage since 1966, and a query to the Dept. of Labor failed to uncover even minor changes in the wage-hour law enacted during the Nixon Administration.

As Congress returned from its month-long recess, the basic policy conflict between the Executive and Legislative branches of the governmen remained unresolved despite an olive branch extended by Democratic leaders.

The President has repeatedly vetoed bills passed by the Democratic Congress, counting on a hard-core of conservatives to deny the two-thirds majority needed to override. And Congress has rejected the President's wishes on a majority of votes taken this year.

A study by the authoritative Congressional Quarterly magazine shows Congress supporting Nixon's position on only 43 percent of recorded votes taken in this session —the lowest level of presidential support in 20 years.

A key test will come in an early vote in the House on whether to override the President's veto of the emergency medical services bill—which also includes a ban on closing the eight remaining U.S. Public Health Service hospitals without the consent of Congress.

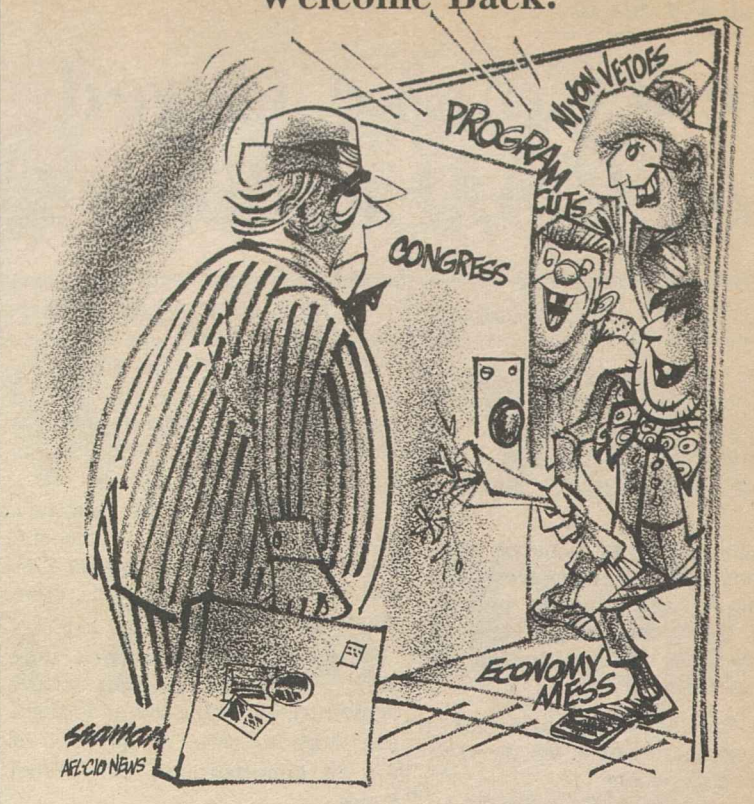
The veto was sharply denounced by the AFL-CIO and, before the recess, the Senate voted 77-16 to override it.

House and Senate Democratic leaders expressed the hope as Congress reconvened that an "accommodation" can be reached with the White House on controversial bills.

Nixon's reaction at his press conference was mixed. In one breath, he had kind words for the "spirit" of the proffer of cooperation. But he began his news conference with a sharp criticism of what he termed the "very disappointing" record of Congress.

The President announced that he will shortly send to Congress "what is in effect a new State of the Union message, one which will concentrate on the measures presently before Congress which have not been acted upon and which I consider urgent."

'Welcome Back!'



Postage Rate Up Again For Union Publications

The cost of mailing trade union publications jumped another 25 percent as the Cost of Living Council gave the U.S. Postal Service permission to put into effect the second step of a 10-year program of rate increases that will add up to more than 800 percent rise in the mailing costs of many non-profit publications.

The latest hike, effective Sept. 9, brings the increase in the cost of mailing a typical eight-page union newspaper up 150 percent in little more than a year. The second postage raise had been postponed from July 6 because of the temporary price freeze.

In addition to non-profit publications, rate increases also went into effect for commercial newspapers and magazines and for books and records. Third-class bulk mailing of pamphlets by non-profit organizations will cost more.

Some unions have already been forced to curtail publications because of the postage hike, and the AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association have warned that others are facing grave financial problems.

Legislation to moderate the scheduled rate increases was approved by the House Post Office Committee earlier this year, but blocked on a procedural vote from floor action. Senate hearings have been held on similar legislation.

'Are We Going Down the Road to Depression?'

(Continued from Page 6)

A lot of our state fed people in Pennsylvania, New York and other places—they were all shut out from Miami; they were just shut out. They had no standing there and, I think, what is going on now is they are trying to change the situation in the Democratic party to reassert this labor influence—if you want to call it that—in the Democratic party. And I think a lot of the old-timers—not necessarily old people, but the people who believe that the party should be run by those who do the work at the precinct level, the people who do the work all year—I think a lot of them would like to see the labor people in a position of greater influence.

Intraparty Struggle

The contest between these groups—the old-time political group and the labor people and the so-called new politics group which is the McGovern people or people that put McGovern in there—this battle is going on all the time and its been going on for some months. I have a rooting interest; I'd like to see our guys come out on top.

Q: Do you think that there is a movement back toward the more traditional?

MEANY: Yes. Well, I think the results of last election would be the thing that would get people thinking about going back to the old system. What was the old system since Roosevelt? It was a combination of machine politics, if you want to call it that—strong Democratic states and the industrial cities. A combination of labor, a combination of liberal intellectuals, so on and so forth. This was the system. These were the people that elected Roosevelt; these were the people that put Truman over in 1948 and so on.

Q: Do you think that the Farm Workers dispute in California will be resolved in the near future?

MEANY: I don't know. We have reached a point where, I think, we have a meeting of minds with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Teamsters wrote to the Delano growers and said, "We have no contracts with you. Nobody has a right to sign a contract with you. And we have no interest in organizing your farm employes."

I think this represents the present policy of the international. I think the people on the West Coast who were playing with the growers now understand that they can't come up with a policy that is at variance with the policy of the international. And I think that there is a possibility of working out the problems—not only in Delano but down in the Coachella Valley.

I think what has happened is we have laid the foundation for an understanding with the Teamsters that will allow Chavez to go ahead. But this is no guarantee that Chavez is going to be able to go ahead, because he still has the resistance of the growers.

In other words, the growers' position is the same now as it was 30 years ago when I, myself, went out there and made a survey of the problem long before we had any union in there. And their position is that they are special people and that God has ordained that they must have cheap labor. No matter how they get it, they must have cheap labor.

If they can't get it through the Teamsters, they will try to get it through the labor contractors, through the goons. You are going to have violence out there until these people change their basic attitude.

There is no help from the federal government, and there is certainly no help from the state government in this thing. The growers are really the Bank of America. They finance every big grower out there. Who are these big canning companies? They are the Bank of America. They couldn't live 10 minutes without the Bank of America. So you have Reagan, you have the Bank of America, you have all these wealthy farm factories out there—and you have these poor little Mexican-American farm hands.

Meeting With Nixon

Q: During the first four years of Nixon, you saw a fair amount of him, personally. When was the last time you saw him?

MEANY: On the 11th of June, 20 minutes after five in the afternoon.

Q: May I ask the purpose of that meeting?

MEANY: It was a 2½-hour discussion with the Advisory Committee in which he told us he wasn't going to put on a freeze; 48 hours later he put on a freeze.

Q: He said it flatly that he wasn't going to?

MEANY: Well, he kept saying it was inequitable, it was the wrong thing to do, and everybody in the room agreed with him. And everybody in the room left completely convinced that it was the one thing he was not going to do.

Q: And the 13th he slapped it on.

MEANY: Two days later. You give me the answer.

Q: What would change his mind?

MEANY: Well, I think you have got to keep this in mind with President Nixon. Everything he does—from the time he gets up in the morning until the time he goes to bed at night—there is one thing uppermost in his mind: "What can I do for my image?"

Popular Thing to Do

You say, "why did he put the freeze on?" Because he thought it was a thing that will get a great popular response from the people of the country, and it might cause them to forget Watergate for the time being. That's why I think he put it on. Because he argued against it; he said a freeze is inequitable—and a freeze is inequitable. And it proved it. It proved it right away. He didn't freeze everything. He froze prices at the retail counter, but he didn't freeze them at the wholesale level.

Oh, he argued very, very aggressively against the freeze for 2 hours—2½ hours. Shultz was there; Dunlop was there; Herb Stein was there; and the Committee—Roche of General Motors; Heath Larry of steel; Bechtel of construction; Carter of Broadway-Hale Stores, big retailers.

Q: Mr. Meany, in your career, you have been in a position to judge a fair number of Presidents, many of them by direct association. How would you rate President Nixon among all the Presidents you have known?

MEANY: As of now, I would say he will go down in history as one of our poorest Presidents on the basis of the economic picture and, before we are through, on the international picture because, I am telling you, we are going to get the worst of this deal with the Soviets. We are getting it now and we are going to get more of it.

To Avert Slump:

New Course Urged For U.S. Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

counted on to see that justice is done."

And, he emphasized, "it is good that Congress has refused to buckle under to political pressures and continues to uncover all the facts in the full view of the American people."

Labor looks to Congress also, Meany said, "to create economic, domestic and foreign policies that serve the people, and to compel the Administration to follow them."

As for the labor movement, it will continue to fight for the rights of all the people.

"Above all," Meany said, "what is right in America is its institutions, its Constitution, its democratic processes. With these tools, America can right its wrongs, secure justice, overcome inequities."

Abel, who is president of the Steelworkers, warned that the Administration's policies are leading to an "economic Watergate" of recession, rising unemployment and continued inflation.

These policies, he insisted, "must be changed drastically and quickly."

Abel, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System, stressed the need for a new trade policy along the lines of the Burke-Hartke bill.

"Jobs, productive capacity and total industries are being exported overseas," he warned. "A flood of imports is eroding America's industrial base, and trade deficits are deepening."

Abel spoke also of the labor movement's past and continuing battle for a better life for workers and all Americans.

The $5 a day pay the Steelworkers negotiated in the union's first contract in 1937 has now risen to an average of more than $5 an hour, he noted.

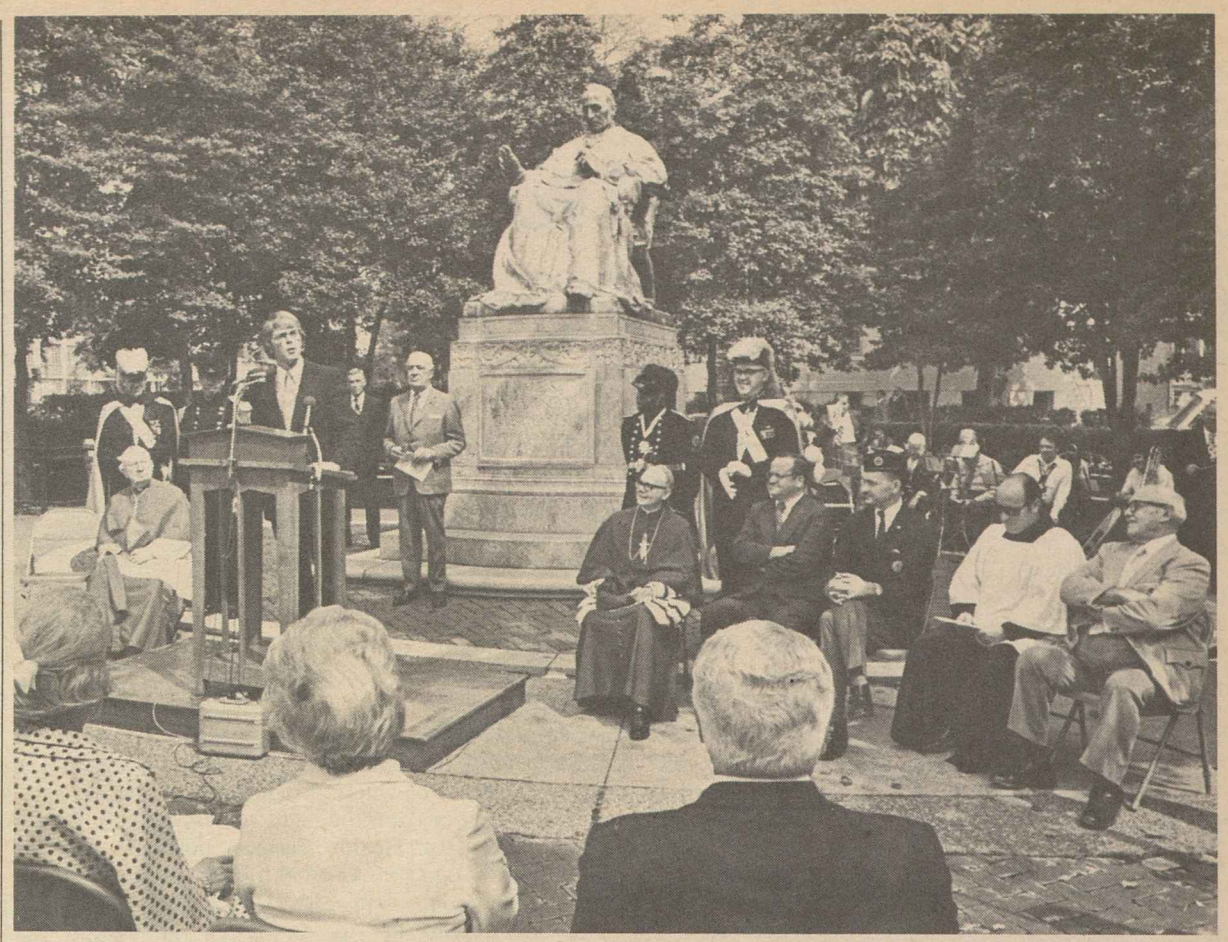
Hall, president of the Seafarers, voiced labor's concern at the erosion of the nation's industrial base and the decline of its once dominant merchant marine.

The decline of American shipping, Hall noted, is most vividly demonstrated by the use of foreign-flag ships to carry 95 percent of the oil imported into the United States.

Hall told the radio audience what it would mean to the nation's economy if Congress enacted legislation urged by the AFL-CIO to require that a portion of oil imports be carried in American-built tankers, manned by American seamen.

"It would mean tens of thousands of jobs for American men and women who would produce the materials and build the ships. Jobs for steelworkers, pipefitters, carpenters . . . jobs for welders, sheet metal workers and laborers . . . jobs for office workers, electronics technicians, painters and electricians" as well as for seamen.

It also would mean, Hall said, more tax revenue—from profits and "from the wages of those thousands and thousands of citizens who would find job opportunities in rebuilding and manning the American merchant marine."



LABOR DAY TRADITION in the nation's capital is the wreath-laying ceremony at the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons, following the Labor Day Mass of the Washington Catholic diocese. Sheet Metal Workers President Edward J. Carlough addresses the gathering. Church dignitaries shown include Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle and his successor as Archbishop of Washington, Wililam W. Baum. AFL-CIO President George Meany headed the union delegation.

Farm Prices Soar 20% In Record Month Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

the Agriculture Dept. said. Price jumps in these commodities were only partly offset by lower prices for tomatoes, potatoes and apples.

The government also reported the increase in farm prices pushed the parity ratio above 100 for the first time in 21 years. Farm prices zoomed to 102 percent of parity on Aug. 15, the Agriculture Dept. said, compared to 88 percent the month before and 75 percent a year earlier. The parity ratio is a measure of changes in farmers' purchasing power.

The monthly farm price report showed hog prices climbed to $56.50 for 100 pounds in August, up $15.50 from the month before. Cattle prices rose to $51.70 for 100 pounds, up from $44.20 in July. Soybeans reached $8.99 a bushel compared to $6.69 a bushel in July. Wheat prices rose to a record $4.45, up $1.98 from July. Corn advanced to $2.68 a bushel, rising 65 cents over the month. Eggs went up to 69 cents a dozen, compared to 51 cents in July.

Meanwhile, on the economic controls front the government moved to tighten its rules on executives' compensation—salaries, bonuses, stock plans—which has gone up sharply while workers' wages have been held under rigid regulation.

The proposed changes, subject to public comment through Sept. 17, include a requirement that every firm subject to wage controls establish an "executive control group" consisting of its top executives. Salary increases for this group may not exceed 5.5 percent a year without prior approval from the Cost of Living Council.

In addition, the proposed rules would eliminate the possibility of shifts of salary increases or bonuses from lower and middle management personnel to top executives. Also, current provisions permitting "spillover" of excessive bonus payments to be treated as salary increases in some cases are eliminated.

The COLC, which drew up the proposed new rules on executive pay, also announced the Administration's freeze on retail prices of gasoline and No. 2-D diesel fuel would end at midnight on Sept. 7. New Phase 4 price rules on gasoline and diesel fuel, which then go into effect, allow dealers to raise prices. Stickers displaying price and octane rating must be attached to each gasoline pump.

9-8-73

Recession Here Now For Many

(Continued from Page 1)

over" and consumer resistance brings them down.

But if some controls are to remain, then they must be tightened, and "then I think we have got to do something about food prices. I would say either tighten up or take them off altogether."

In other areas covered by the interview Meany said:

- The worst "evil" uncovered in the Watergate scandal has been the use of vast amounts of money in unethical ways to determine the outcome of an election. The Senate committee and the American people are entitled to the facts. "Let's have full and complete truth."
- Nixon's past political record has been that of "a person who would do anything he could to get elected." And while on the evidence thus far, "I don't think it is fair to say that he is guilty of this or that . . . he cannot escape the responsibility for what his Administration has done."
- As for legislation to restrict the amount of money that can be spent for a candidate, "they couldn't restrict it too much, from my way of thinking."

And on labor's political fund raising, Meany would like to see the time come when neither unions, corporations nor wealthy individuals are the source of campaign funds.

- "I would be very unhappy" if Vice President Agnew became President and for the 1976 elections "I don't have any favorites. There would be any number of people I would consider."
- President Nixon isn't being invited to address the AFL-CIO convention next month because of the nature of his last-minute appearance at the previous convention when the "White House gang," including agents at the convention, "tried to convince the people of America that we had been discourteous to the President . . . We are convinced that this was a complete setup."

CONVENTION

The Tennessee AFL-CIO has rescheduled its 1972 convention for Sept. 14-19 at Nashville.

Back-to-Work Law Ends Canadian Rail Walkout

Ottawa—Canada's huge continental rail network gradually moved into normal operation this week. But there were substantial pockets of resistance and resentment among the 100,000 rail employes driven back to work by special legislation passed in a middle-of-the-night session of Canada's Parliament.

At the weekend, seven of the eight striking non-operating unions had reluctantly ordered their members back to the job, a notice they were ordered to give by the special act of Parliament. The eighth and only holdout, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, General Workers, initially resisted the order, but despite some heavy voting against the return to work in some major centers, the majority of the union's members voted to accept the law. Non-striking shopcraft workers and members of the United Transportation Union were also reporting for work.

The legislation, kept the House of Commons sitting until four o'clock Saturday morning, Sept. 1. The Senate then took two more hours to approve the bill, which received immediate royal assent making it the law of the land. It was the third time in 23 years that Canada's rail workers have been hit with a strike-ending law.

Union leaders and labor officials in general blasted the law as anti-labor and reactionary. Richard Smith, chairman of the non-ops' bargaining committee, said the law would be obeyed with reluctance by the unions and their members.

Bargainers for 20,000 shopcraft members in seven other unions, who were in the midst of their own strike vote, were also "bitterly disappointed" with the law. They predicted "workers' morale will deteriorate more and production will be crippled."

The law provides wage increases retroactive to last Jan. 1 of 34 cents an hour, four cents more than had been proposed by a conciliation chairman. Varying later raises are also provided in the act.

All the union groups involved and the companies are required to submit their disputes to final and binding arbitration by a single arbitrator. The controversial and disputed question of rail pensions, which the unions claim the railways have inaccurately costed, will be the subject of an independent commission study. Its findings will be available to the arbitrator.

The government has already announced its choice of arbitrator. He is Emmett Hall, a retired justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He was the chairman of the commission whose findings led to Canada's comprehensive health plan.

The naming of the arbitrator is an indication of the belief, held by both sides, that the bargaining and mediation steps spelled out by the legislation will be meaningless gestures. Despite that, meetings have been scheduled next week with several groups and the companies to comply with the law that orders them to resume direct bargaining. Again, all union groups announced they had "no faith" in the arbitration route to settle the industry's problems.

In addition to the wage increase in the first year, the law provides some needed job security safeguards for employes during the arbitration process. The Government has promised it will push for an early decision by the arbitrator, who could presumably award higher terms than those provided by the law.

During the debate on the terms under which the rail workers should return to work, the opposition Tory Party scored the eventual formula of 34 cents, which raised the Government's original bill by four cents. The New Democratic Party sought without success to raise the amount to 38 cents.

During the weeks in which the rail strike issue has been simmering to its boiling point, several major newspapers have bannered stories and columns noting that the average rail worker has slipped badly behind industrial average earnings and has a just case to be made. One of them, the Montreal Gazette, traditionally a spokesman not only for management but for the rail companies specifically, has editorially supported the unions' case and chided the companies for failing to make a reasonable settlement.

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Nixon 'Myths' on Wage Bill Spur Veto Override Effort

Food Costs Explode to New Peak

Higher retail prices for practically everything, but especially for food, were foreshadowed by a record 6.2 percent rise in August wholesale prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported wholesale farm and food prices exploded at a seasonally adjusted rate of 19.3 percent in August, accounting for 95.3 percent of the overall rise in the bureau's monthly wholesale price index.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed the figures "beyond belief." He charged that President Nixon "has made a mess out of the economy," and urged him to "stop tinkering with economic controls."

"All his economic game plans, freezes and phases are an absolute failure," Meany said.

The previous one-month high in the overall wholesale price index, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was 2.8 percent in December 1950. The record August increase—due largely to the lifting of President Nixon's price freeze in mid-July—was only one-tenth of 1 percent shy of the index rise for all of 1972.

Farm prices, the main source of the current inflation, rose in August at a seasonally adjusted rate of 26.1 percent, or at the annualized rate of 313.2 percent.

Rises in wholesale prices tend to show up quickly at the retail level, in a matter of weeks. The time lag varies depending on the products.

BLS said almost all the prices included in the August index were

(Continued on Page 8)

NIXON ADMINISTRATION economic policies were roundly criticized by AFL-CIO President George Meany at the Industrial Union Dept. convention in Atlanta. Meany urged delegates to work for the election next year of congressional candidates who would override presidential vetoes of vital social legislation.

'Close to Paralysis':

IUD Convention Hits White House Policy

By James M. Shevis

Atlanta—A solid one-two attack on the Nixon Administration's handling of the economy was mounted here at the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s 10th biennial convention.

IUD President I. W. Abel launched the first assault in his report to the 300 delegates, who represented 56 national and international unions with a total membership of some 6 million.

"Our government, at a time when it should be making long-range plans for the country, seems close to paralysis in its policy-making levels," he said. "Between the gigantic scandals, on the one hand, and the Nixon do-nothing philosophy on the other, this Administration is caught in a giant vise of its own making."

Next up, AFL-CIO President George Meany hammered away at the Nixon Administration on a wide range of economic and political issues.

"This Administration's philosophy is very simple — money counts more than people, either in politics or economics," Meany said.

"The needs of big business became the commands of Big Brother, and the result is that this Administration has engineered not only an economic recession but a moral recession as well," he said, adding:

"It is one of the most depressing spectacles that I have seen in my lifetime."

(Continued on Page 3)

President Accused Of Distorting Facts

By John R. Oravec

The hopes of America's lowest paid workers for their first federally legislated pay raise since 1968 ride on an all-out effort to persuade Congress to overturn President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill.

The showdown is slated for Sept. 19 in the House, which originally passed the legislation 253-152—a margin short of the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto.

The campaign seeks to convince a number of congressmen to shift their votes on the grounds that the reasons cited by the President for vetoing the measure don't stand up.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in an appeal to all House members to override the veto, said that Nixon's message was loaded with myths and distortions of facts.

Meany also alerted all federation affiliates and state and city central bodies "to marshal every force at your command to contact every member of your congressional delegation" in the minimum wage campaign.

With his letter to the House members, Meany included an analysis of the President's veto message. Comparing the 25 percent increase provided in the legislation that Nixon branded as "too much" with the 38 percent rise in food prices since 1968—the last time the wage minimums were increased—Meany said this "shows how distorted is the President's reasoning."

"In vetoing the long-overdue wage increase for the worst-paid workers in America, the President deliberately perpetuated many myths about the working poor," Meany said.

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Joblessness Edges Up to 4.8 Percent

The nation's unemployment rate inched up one-tenth of 1 percent to 4.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, in August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Civilian employment dipped for the second straight month to a seasonally adjusted 84.4 million, after posting particularly strong gains earlier in the year, BLS said. The August cutback was 180,000, and followed a 60,000 decline in July.

Although the jobless rate was down fractionally from the 5 percent level that held in the first five months of 1973, a check of Labor Dept. unemployment figures over the past 10 years showed there still are more Americans out of work today than at any time during the Kennedy-Johnson administrations, except for 1961.

The BLS report noted the number of unemployed persons in August came to 4.2 million. About

(Continued on Page 8)

Postal Workers Split $100 Million Backpay

A six-year battle over overtime pay starts to pay dividends Sept. 17 for up to 500,000 present and former postal employes who worked outside their regular schedules between Mar. 4, 1966, and Jan. 7, 1972.

Starting Sept. 17, the Postal Service must give workers claim forms, time records and instructions to implement a 1971 court ruling which found the government had illegally withheld overtime pay from many postal employes.

If all who are eligible file claims, payments could total as much as $100 million.

The court decision is the result of a class action suit against the Postal Service by the American Postal Workers Union, the National Association of Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers' Division of the Laborers.

The case had its origin in a union grievance filed by a member of the APWU in 1966 after he was ordered to work outside his regular five-day workweek. The unions later filed a lawsuit in behalf of

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Meany Urges Barring Moscow Olympics Site

AFL-CIO President George Meany has called upon the International Olympic Committee not to "repeat the shameful blunder of 1936" by holding the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

In a signed editorial, "It Must Not Happen Again," in the September issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, The American Federationist, Meany denounced the activities of the Soviet government during the World University Games held recently in Moscow.

"The entire atmosphere of the University Games was dangerously polluted by Soviet politics and racism," Meany charged.

"The wrongs were perpetrated primarily, though not solely, against the Israeli and Jewish Soviet citizens. The unspeakable behavior was, above all, against the universally accepted elementary concepts of sportsmanship," he pointed out.

Noting that Point I of the Fundamental Principles of the International Olympic Committee expressly forbids discrimination "against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or politics," Meany said:

"The Olympic ideals, embraced by all decent people who believe in promoting international friendship through athletic competition, were trampled in the dust during

(Continued on Page 8)

Wage, Pension Gains Mark Swift Contract

Chicago — General wage increases of 60 cents an hour over the next three years, together with an unrestricted cost-of-living clause, highlight a new contract ratified by Meat Cutters employed by Swift & Co. The pact covers some 7,000 workers.

The pay hike provides 20 cents an hour this year (as of Sept. 3), and similar increases in 1974 and 1975.

The new Swift agreement adds Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (Jan. 15) to the list of paid holidays given employes. There now are 10. The settlement also:

- Makes employes eligible for full pension benefits at age 61, effective Jan. 1, 1975, and at age 60 in 1976.
- Increases the level of pension benefits to $7.50 per year of service, effective Jan. 1, 1974, to $8 in 1975 and to $8.50 in 1976. The present level is $6.50.
- Increases company-paid life insurance from $7,000 to $8,000, effective Sept. 1, and raises the maximum benefit under the major medical policy to $15,000.
- Provides three weeks vacation after eight years service instead of the present 10.

A company-paid plan covering prescription drugs and dental and optical charges is a new feature in the Swift contract.

The cost-of-living clause provides a 1-cent pay raise for each four-tenths of a point increase in the consumer price index. Semi-annual review dates are Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman and President Joseph Belsky of the Meat Cutters said comparable agreements between the union and Wilson and Armour are in the process of membership ratification. They cover a total of 21,000 members.

Gorman and Belsky noted, however, some 2,000 employes of Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., are still on strike at Dakota City, Neb. The firm's base rate is more than $1 below the national standard prior to the current round of industry-wide increases, they pointed out.

Sheet Metal Union Wins Coleman Vote

Wichita, Kans. — The Sheet Metal Workers won a bitter fight with the Coleman Co. to represent some 2,500 workers at the firm's three plants here.

In the second representational election at Coleman in the past 18 months, workers voted for union representation by an unofficial 75-vote margin.

The election was a re-run of a 1972 runoff vote. The union lost that election but filed objections over the conduct of the balloting with the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB upheld the union's unfair labor practice charges, set aside the election results, and ordered a new vote.

The union now will charter a new local to represent the Coleman workers as their collective bargaining agent. Workers in the past have been represented by the former District 50, the Auto Workers and another, smaller unaffiliated union.

Coleman makes heating and air conditioning equipment and recreational vehicle and camping equipment.

CAPSULE REPORT on New York's congressional delegation is made by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller at the state federation convention in Kiamesha Lake. Biemiller is flanked by Regional Director Michael Mann, left, and State AFL-CIO President Raymond R. Corbett.

Montana Delegates Vote Increase in Per Capita

Missoula, Mont.—Delegates to the Montana State AFL-CIO's 17th annual convention unanimously approved a boost in the per capita payment from 25 cents a month to 30 cents on Jan. 1 and by an additional one cent a month each year thereafter through 1979.

Officers of the state federation said the increase was needed to assure adequate financing of such activities as the highly successful legislative program this year. The State AFL-CIO's legislative efforts culminated in passage of state laws providing the largest gains in workmen's and unemployment compensation in Montana history, the officers reported.

More than 50 policy resolutions were adopted at the three-day convention, among them statements calling for:

- Enactment of public utility district legislation, thereby providing the legal machinery for establishing publicly-owned electric and natural gas systems in Montana.
- A State AFL-CIO study of group legal services, with findings to be reported at the organization's 1974 convention in Helena.
- The teaching of Montana labor history at the high school level.
- An end to the use of federal "maintenance" employes to perform construction work—rightfully belonging to construction trades unions—at various federal installations in Montana and the Rocky Mountains region.
- Continued federal administration of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, with opposition to the proposed state-enforced Montana OSHA plan.

All principal officers were re-elected, including President Vincent Bosh of Great Falls, Vice President Robert J. Kokoruda of East Helena and Executive Sec. James W. Murry of Laurel.

Convention speakers included Rep. John Melcher (D-Mont.); Gov. Thomas L. Judge; Lieutenant Gov. Bill Christiansen; Al Barkan, National Director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; William Kircher, Washington representative of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes; OSHA Regional Administrator Howard J. Shulte of Denver; President Clyde Jarvis of the Montana Farmers Union, and President-Emeritus James S. Umber of the Montana State AFL-CIO.

Brennan Disputes Nixon Veto Stand

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan, in an address to the American Newspaperwomen's Club in Washington, took sharp issue with President Nixon over the veto of the minimum wage bill, but said he would not resign.

Brennan said the minimum wage increase in the vetoed bill is needed by "the people at the bottom of the ladder."

"I don't know how they've been surviving with the high cost of living," he said, adding:

"I feel that somebody making $40,000 to $50,000 a year has a hell of a nerve to say to someone making $1.60 an hour that they are in good shape and that they are going to cause inflation getting a raise."

State Bond Issue Backed:

New York Labor Presses Jobs Plan

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—Initiation of an all-out drive to assure creation of millions of new job opportunities over the next ten years in mass transit, commuter rail and freight service and in highways was a highlight of the 16th annual New York State AFL-CIO convention here.

The 1,680 delegates representing more than 2 million union members in the state approved a resolution backing a $3.5 billion state transportation bond issue to finance the program. And State AFL-CIO President Raymond R. Corbett promptly announced formation of a labor and industry committee to seek approval by the voters of the plan on Nov. 5.

The convention also saw more than 700 new Teacher locals eligible to take part in the proceedings, the result of the merger earlier in the year of the AFL-CIO and unaffiliated teacher groups, adding 120,000 new members to the rolls of the State AFL-CIO.

Delegates' attendance set a new record, up 200 from a year ago. In addition, 450 alternates were registered from 1,083 locals and state and area craft groups.

The convention also adopted a resolution expressing shock and dismay at the announced intention by President Nixon to veto the federal minimum wage bill and sent messages to members of Congress from the state, urging them to override the veto.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the delegates that the "AFL-CIO will not surrender to 'veto blackmail'" on the minimum wage bill and accept a subminimum wage for teenagers. "We are not going to sell out the poor to unscrupulous employers who would fire fathers to hire sons," he added.

"Tell your representatives in Congress to stand up and be counted for economic and social justice for the low-wage workers," Biemiller concluded.

Following the appearance of a trio of young women members of the United Farm Workers, the delegates voted to contribute $10,000 to that union in its fight for survival in California. Locals of the Transport Workers and the Communications Workers immediately each added $1,000 more on their behalf.

In an address to the delegates, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said the transportation bond issue would assure holding mass transit fares statewide at 35 cents, whereas without it fares would go to 60 cents next Jan. 1 and rail commuter fares would rise by 70 percent.

Corbett emphasized that labor was backing the bond proposal because it represented state recognition that mass transit, since it benefits business and industry as well as riders traveling from their homes to their jobs, must be assisted by general tax revenues in addition to income generated by the fare box.

The governor also said that while the major part of the bond funds was to be spent on mass transit, matching funds for the part to be used for highway construction and rehabilitation would bring total transport spending to $12.5 billion.

President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers received pledges of intensified cooperation in the Farah pants boycott and strike, following a talk in which he paid tribute to the spirit of the Mexican-American workers seeking recognition and contracts in the Southwest.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) described his efforts in connection with private pension legislation and federal workmen's compensation standards, and received high praise from Biemiller, who gave the delegates a rundown on their representatives in Congress.

Nixon 'Myths' on Minimum Wage Spark Campaign to Override Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

"These myths were first propounded by those who have always endeavored to keep workers, the poor, the minorities 'in their place.'

"Frankly, we had hoped for better leadership from the President of the United States than a presidential endorsement of myths which are the well-spring of racial and class prejudice."

Meany refuted Nixon's major points and declared that the President had presented no factual justification for his veto action.

Nixon's claim that the minimum wage increase would depress employment opportunities is not supported by past experience as reflected in government statistics, Meany noted.

He pointed out that after five of the six increases voted by Congress in the minimum wage, employment increased and unemployment declined. The sole exception was in 1967 when there was a slight increase in the jobless rate, although employment rose almost 2 million.

Meany rejected Nixon's contention that "sharp increases in the minimum wage are also inflationary." The wage bill would boost most minimums to $2 an hour in November, a 25 percent increase, and to $2.20 next July, a total increase of 37.5 percent.

Meany compared this to the 87.5 percent increase in the wage floor that went into effect in 1949. It was followed by a rise of only 1 percent in the Consumer Price Index a year later, he pointed out. And other minimum wages increases were followed by only modest increases in the inflation rate.

"When the minimum wage increases were the 'sharpest'—to use the President's term—inflation was the most modest," Meany stressed. "Similarly, the sharper the minimum wage increase, the sharper the decrease in unemployment."

Meany said the facts also contradict Nixon's argument that unemployment for teenagers, women, minorities and older workers would be aggravated by a boost in the federal wage floor.

"Nearly every time the minimum wage was increased, the unemployment rates dropped for the groups of workers specifically cited by the President," he said.

The only increases were slight, and were significantly reduced in the following year, he pointed out.

Meany went on to cite other government data to refute Nixon's argument that minimum wage coverage should not be extended to additional groups of low-paid workers presently excluded from the protection of the act.

He further pointed out that the legislation meets the 5.5 percent wage standard of the President's Cost of Living Council.

"If workers earning the statutory minimum wage had received a 5.5 percent yearly wage increase, then the federal minimum wage would be $2.18 in November 1973 and $2.26 in July 1974," Meany noted.

And if the federal minimum wage had been increased to account for inflation that the Administration failed to control, Meany said these workers would have been earning $2.08 an hour in July 1973.

Full-time workers should not be forced to rely on welfare assistance, Meany said. But he noted that 22 states presently have higher monthly welfare benefits than the breadwinner for a family of four can earn on the federal minimum wage.

By increasing the minimum, he said, the lowest-paid workers who are supplemented by welfare, could go off the relief rolls and reduce welfare costs.

'Fundamental Need':

Graphic Arts Union Spurs New Growth

St. Louis.—Organizing needs and technological changes in the printing industry are major problems facing the year-old Graphic Arts Union, President Kenneth J. Brown said in his keynote speech opening the merged union's first annual convention here.

"The need to organize is fundamental," Brown declared, pointing to a dramatic growth in the graphic arts industry and a proliferation of plants in smaller communities.

"One of the problems of the various unions in the graphic arts is that they have been so busy scrambling with one another so as to lose sight of that primary objective," Brown said.

"Not one of the unions has done nearly an effective job of organizing," he added. "The industry is, in effect, getting away from us.

"If we went home with just one program, one realization, one determination — that of catching up to the unorganized segments of this industry — then this entire convention would be worthwhile."

About 400 delegates representing more than 300 locals in the United States and Canada, attended the convention. The Graphic Arts union, with more than 130,000 members, was formed officially on Labor Day 1972 by the merger of the Lithographers & Photoengravers with the Bookbinders.

Sounding an appeal for the merger of more unions in the printing trades, Brown pointed out that "three or four unions in a single plant have been the order of the day, and consequently we have either been whipsawed by the employers or we have been busy whipsawing the employers" and this "has in fact detracted from our ability to represent the employes well in bargaining."

Brown also assailed the Nixon Administration for its failures in attempting to control the economy, declaring that the worker is bearing the brunt.

Sen. Dick Clark (D-Iowa), in an address to the delegates, agreed. "The American economy is a shambles," he said, "and the American worker is paying for it." He cited soaring interest rates, out-of-control inflation and the threat of a recession as buying power declines and unemployment remains high.

Clark charged that the government is not controlling profits, but is effectively controlling wages.

He called for active participation by union members in the democratic process, urging them to "support the candidate you believe in, and get out the vote. I wouldn't be in the Senate if it weren't for people like you."

James Carey Dies at 62, Pioneer Leader of CIO

James B. Carey, the first president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and an early leader of the CIO, died at his home in Silver Spring, Md. He was 62.

Carey was elected president at the IUE's founding convention in 1949 and continued to head the union until 1965 when he was defeated in an election by Paul Jennings.

Carey also served as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and was the only secretary-treasurer of the CIO. Following the merger of the AFL and the CIO, he became the secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept., whose convention he visited in Atlanta shortly before his death.

In a message to Carey's wife, Margaret, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said they were "shocked and saddened" at the news of his death.

"He was a staunch supporter of the rights of workers, a consistent voice of liberalism and he made a unique contribution to the cause of trade unionism," Meany and Kirkland said.

IUE President Jennings said that Carey's death is "a loss to working people everywhere."

"Jim Carey was a giant in his devotion to the well being of workers, in his concern for the oppressed and in his dedication to free and democratic trade unionism," Jennings stressed, adding:

"The 285,000 members of the IUE deeply mourn his death. We owe him more than words can express."

A native of Philadelphia, Carey became active in trade unionism at an early age and, when he was 24, was elected in 1936 the first president of the United Electrical & Radio Workers, which had affiliated with the CIO.

A vigorous opponent of communism, Carey was defeated for re-election in 1941 as president of the UE, which later was expelled from the CIO for Communist domination. The CIO then chartered the IUE and Carey became its chairman before being elected the union's president.

Carey, long an advocate of labor unity, played a key role in the merger of the AFL and the CIO.

He served on a number of federal government committees and advisory boards. Carey also represented U.S. labor in inter-American and international labor conferences for almost two decades.

After leaving the IUE in 1965 and until his retirement last year, he was a labor liaison representative of the United Nations Association.

Besides his wife, Carey is survived by two children.

JAMES B. CAREY

FARAH BOYCOTT is stepped up in Atlanta as union officials attending the Industrial Union Dept. convention join pickets at Davison's department store. Leading the demonstration are IUD President I. W. Abel, center, and Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, right, and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman. ACWA members from Atlanta factories participated.

IUD Hits Administration Policies, Points Toward 1974 Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

Sharp salvos also were delivered by other speakers, including Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and Rep. Andrew Young (D-Ga.), both of whom agreed with Meany and Abel that the election of congressmen dedicated to social reform is the best way to deal with the present Administration. Between these and other speakers, there were these convention highlights:

● A structural reorganization of the IUD was approved. The elective office of secretary-treasurer was re-established and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the department since 1960, was unanimously elected to fill the office for a two-year term. He will serve as chief financial officer and executive director.

In addition, the IUD's coordinated collective bargaining and organizing activities, formerly in a single division, were separated. Charles West, a former vice president of the Machinists until his retirement in late 1971, was appointed to the new post of director of coordinated collective bargaining. The move was aimed at strengthening both organizing activities and the coordinated bargaining program.

● Abel was re-elected to his fourth two-year term as head of the IUD. Seven new vice presidents were elected to the department. They are President Gilbert Jewell of the Allied Industrial Workers; President Draper Doyal of the Molders; Sec.-Treas. Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers; President Shannon J. Wall of the National Maritime Union; Sec.-Treas. William Lucy of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Vice President Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America.

● Forty-three resolutions were approved during the two-day meeting. They ranged from occupational safety and health to consumer protection and collective bargaining for public employes.

● A massive mid-day demonstration by 500 pickets, led by Abel and other delegates, was staged in front of one of Atlanta's top department stores to protest the sale of Farah pants.

Abel, in his president's report, warned that the economy is headed for "very serious trouble. I mean recession . . . serious recession."

He described President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill as "the most cold-hearted, cold-blooded legislative action taken by the President since he assumed office in 1969," and called on Congress to override the veto.

Abel urged delegates to keep unremitting pressure on their congressmen and senators in Washington to remind them "there is indeed a people's lobby demanding action on bills that are vital to the health and well being of the American people." And he added:

"As trade unionists, we have a responsibility to begin to prepare now to make the 1974 elections a triumph for Americans who believe in economic and social progress. . . . If the unions do their job, we will score great successes next year."

The call to start laying the groundwork for political success in the crucial off-year elections was repeated by Meany, who said "the immediate problem that we ought to direct our attention to in the next few months is the campaign of 1974."

"We have got to get to the point where we can look forward to overriding presidential vetoes of badly needed social bills," Meany said.

Both Meany and Abel predicted that organized labor will play a key role in next year's elections.

"The trade union movement is sound," Meany said. "I think the AFL-CIO is in good shape. I think our departments are in good shape. I think the IUD is playing a major part and will continue to play a major part in all of the areas where we are busy—the nation's health, occupational safety and health—all of the things that are important to our membership."

JACOB CLAYMAN

As for COPE, Meany said "it is in better shape than I have ever seen it. It has improved year after year."

On another trade union front, Abel declared:

"We have a solemn obligation to organize, organize, organize. Allan Haywood, back in the days of the old CIO, used to call again and again 'to roll the union on'—and we've got to do it."

Responding to Abel's exhortations, the convention approved a resolution calling for more emphasis on a combined and coordinated organizing program.

"Experience over the years demonstrates that independent organizing efforts by each union have not met with pronounced success," the resolution noted. "Only a major, concentrated and coordinated effort by the labor movement as a whole can produce a breakthrough."

Gov. Carter, who heads the Democratic National Committee's 1974 campaign committee, charged there has been almost a complete breakdown between the federal and state levels of government.

"There is almost no way that I, as the governor of almost five million people, can have any input into the decision-making process inside the White House on matters that are crucial concerning me and my people," he declared.

Young, a close associate of the late Martin Luther King, Jr., during the struggle for Negro civil rights in the '60s, noted the prominent role unions played in the March on Washington 10 years ago.

"Since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, there is emerging in the South a new majority of people of good will that bears some resemblance to that coalition we had on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial," he said. But he stressed the continuing need for a more active voting coalition in the South.

Young said that guaranteeing blacks their rights "has made it more possible than ever before for labor to come into the Southland and organize."

Also speaking at the convention were Porter McKeever, former president of the United Nations Association, and Herbert H. Mabry, president of the Georgia State AFL-CIO.

Minimum Wage Myths

THE AFL-CIO strongly urges you to vote Sept. 19 to override President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill.

In vetoing this long overdue wage increase for the worst-paid workers in America, the President deliberately perpetuated many myths about the working poor. These myths were first propounded by those who have always endeavored to keep workers, the poor, the minorities "in their place."

Frankly, we had hoped for better leadership from the President of the United States than a presidential endorsement of myths which are the well-spring of racial and class prejudice. President Nixon is the first President in history to veto a minimum wage increase.

The President branded a 25 percent increase in the minimum wage as "too much." The 38 percent increase in food prices—the key item in the budget of every low-income family—since February 1968, the last time the minimums were increased, shows how distorted is the President's reasoning.

We have attached a compendium of the myths endorsed by the President and the facts are reported by the government in its official documents and statistics.

For example, the President states that he would sign a minimum wage increase "which would be consistent with the nation's economic stabilization objectives . . ." We submit that the bill he rejected was categorically within the stabilization objectives.

Congress specifically amended the Economic Stabilization Act to exempt from wage controls those workers earning less than $3.50 an hour, correctly recognizing that the poorest paid workers are the victims, not the cause, of inflation.

The minimum wage increase voted by Congress is within the 5.5 percent wage standard of the President's Cost of Living Council. If workers earning the statutory minimum wage had received a 5.5 percent yearly wage increase, then the federal minimum wage would be $2.18 an hour in November 1973 and $2.26 in July 1974.

The President is ignoring some basic economic facts. In a more than trillion dollar economy, increasing the minimum wage is little more than a drop in the bucket. In fact, if the increase to $2 an hour were to go into effect in October, it would only increase the nation's total wage bill four-tenths of 1 percent, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has reported.

In stating that "we cannot allow millions of America's low-income families to become the prime casualties of inflation," the President has missed the point. Low-income families already are the Number One victims of inflation.

The AFL-CIO firmly believes that no one, working full-time, year-'round should be forced to rely on welfare for subsistence. A higher minimum wage would permit some of the lowest paid workers, whose income is supplemented by welfare, to go off welfare rolls, thus reducing welfare costs.

In view of the preponderance of evidence and statistical data cited, it is obvious that President Nixon has not presented one single factual justification for vetoing the minimum wage increase.

He has made no substantive economic, moral or ethical argument. Rather, he has presented a collection of myths and distortions of fact.

—From a letter and supporting documents sent to all members of Congress by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

AFL-CIO News

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'It's in the National Interest!'

A Word Edgewise:

All Give and No Take Makes For Peculiar Kind of Detente

By John P. Roche

IF HE WERE NOT SO OLD and otherwise preoccupied, Chou En-lai might make an ideal replacement for Henry Kissinger as National Security Adviser to President Nixon. True, there could be problems in getting his security clearance, but strange times call for imaginative measures and we are living in a weird historical period.

The London Economist recently referred to the government of the United States as a "stretcher case," and regrettably this is no understatement. We are floundering around like a beached whale.

The worst of it is that in order to get brownie points with the American people, President Nixon has to keep pushing the superlative merits of his policy of detente with the Soviet Union.

Party leader Brezhnev and his colleagues thus have confidence that, to exaggerate a bit, nothing short of the Red Army's seizing Paris would put the United States in a tough mood. And they feel increasingly free to suppress internal dissent, believing that even the imprisonment of a Solzhenitsyn and a Sakharov would not bring economic reprisals from Washington.

The myth that the Cold War is over has been assiduously cultivated in Washington. Even so hardheaded a commentator as Joseph C. Harsch of the Christian Science Monitor observed with seeming approval that "the West has finally, at long last, accepted the control by the men of the Kremlin of everything lying between the Pripet marshes and the River Elbe. Another way of saying it is that the West has finally ratified the Yalta agreements."

This is a strange formulation since the Yalta agreements included a preamble affirming the Four Freedoms, and provided for free elections in the liberated nations of Eastern Europe. In point of fact, the Soviet Union never ratified Yalta: Communist governments were imposed by Soviet bayonets. But the Harsch article is significant because it quietly accepts a completely asymmetrical definition of detente.

The Cold War is ending because we have folded our hand. As one symptom, American-Soviet talks about Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Europe have—after some classic Russian stonewalling over trivia—been redefined as negotiations on "mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe." What happened to "balanced?"

This is not a play on words. The NATO powers insisted from the outset that "balanced" reductions were crucial. The Soviets have generously offered to pull out a significant number of divisions—that is, march them back two or three hundred miles—if the United States did the same.

In the latter case, of course, the divisions would retire 3,000 miles. This is simply a bad joke, but it was supposed to be countered by the notion of strategic balance. Nonetheless the topic under discussion starting Oct. 30 in Vienna is "mutual" reductions.

The Soviet Union, in short, is having a field day, while in the United States nobody but Sen. Henry Jackson, George Meany, and a handful of liberals and social democrats seems to care, seems to realize that so far our "give and take" with Moscow has been all give and no take.

WHICH BRINGS ME BACK to Chou En-lai, who has never been known to take his eye off the ball. The other day Chou sent a message to Moscow which Americans might ponder. "If you are so anxious to relax world tension," asked Chou, "why don't you show your good faith by doing a thing or two—for instance, withdraw your armed forces from Czechoslovakia or Mongolia and return the four northern (Kuril) islands to Japan?"

Later he sardonically inquired whether China must give the Soviets "all the territory north of the Great Wall . . . to show that we favor relaxation of world tension and are willing to improve Sino-Soviet relations?"

Extremely good questions. Let us pray that someone in Washington is going to start asking similarly specific and pointed questions about the nature of detente.

Minimum Wage Bill:

Veto Burdens Working Poor

From an editorial appearing in the Washington Post on Sept. 8, 1973.

IN POLITICAL TERMS, President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill is another shoddy attempt to blame inflation on an allegedly reckless Congress. When the President says that the bill "would give an enormous boost to inflation," he is factually incorrect. In economic terms, neither the bill nor its veto could have any significant effect on inflation one way or the other.

The bill would have raised the wages of 3.8 million workers. That is fewer than one out of every 20 employed Americans. Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) has observed, using the Administration's own figures, that this bill in its first year would increase the nation's total wages only four-tenths of 1 percent. In later years, the effects would be even smaller.

The veto leaves the impression that Mr. Nixon is prepared to fight desperately over very small improvements in the income of the poor, while silently tolerating much larger increases in the politically sensitive matters of union contracts and business profits.

Mr. Nixon's denunciation of this bill as grossly inflationary is particularly unfortunate in view of his own proposal, which would have almost the same impact. The vetoed bill would raise the minimum wage from the present $1.60 an hour to $2 in November and $2.20 next July. Mr. Nixon's counter offer would bring the minimum up to $1.90 now and then up to $2.30 in steps over the next three years. The difference between these two scales, in their economic effect, is hardly measurable.

There are several ways to judge the fairness and adequacy of the present wage. A person earning $1.60 an hour, working 40 hours a week and 52 weeks a year, would make an annual income of $3,320. The U.S. Dept. of Labor says that the current definition of poverty, for a family of four, is an income under $4,300. Even at a wage of $2.20 the worker would get only $4,576 a year, which will probably be less than the Labor Dept.'s definition of poverty by next July when the minimum would have reached that level.

Mr. Nixon's own Cost of Living Council exempts wages under $3.50 an hour from its wage controls, on grounds that such excessively low earnings ought not be subjected to any artificial restraint.

Mr. Nixon keeps saying that he wants a stronger and warmer spirit of cooperation with Congress. But he keeps deliberately provoking fights. In this case he has turned his veto into a particularly unjustified attack on Congress, citing inflationary effects that do not exist. Congress and the President share the blame for the present level of inflation, and a certain amount of public recrimination is doubtless inevitable. But here the burden of Mr. Nixon's veto will fall upon 3.8 million American workers whose present meager wages leave them deep in poverty.

To Preserve Democracy:

Watergate Probe is Essential

The following is excerpted from a resolution adopted at the Industrial Union Dept. convention at Atlanta, Sept. 7, 1973.

IN RECENT MONTHS, this nation has passed through a chilling experience that has perhaps roused us from a lethargic belief that fascism "can't happen here." Thanks to the efforts of courageous journalists, a resolute judge and a dedicated committee of senators, the public has come to see the full outline of a conspiracy designed not just to win an election for an incumbent President but to subvert the democratic system so completely that the effectiveness of the party out of power might be forever crippled.

In the process of ultimate disclosure we have witnessed the unfolding of sordid episodes, one after the other, that raises the questions of the most fundamental nature about the purposes and philosophy of the President of the United States and the long-time associates who have held key positions in his White House staff and Cabinet. Perjury, obstruction of justice, secret tapings, burglaries, interference in the confidential relationship between a person and his doctor or his lawyer, illegal campaign financing procedures, bribes, pay-offs . . . each has been exposed as part of the White House arsenal of tactics and strategies. And each has been defended on grounds of executive privilege, separation of powers or national security.

President Nixon on several occasions, as the facts emerged into public knowledge, has admitted his responsibility for these illegal or immoral actions. But having uttered the word "responsibility" he has failed to show—by deed or expression—that he recognizes the obligation to change philosophy, procedure and program so drastically that the American people could rest assured that the evils associated with the Watergate scandal had indeed been rooted out.

That is not now the case.

For that reason, the Industrial Union Dept. is convinced that both the legislative and judicial branches of government, and the staff of the special prosecutor in the executive branch, must continue their efforts to find the truth, to expose the secret machinations of the White House group against American democracy, to develop legislation that will minimize the possibility of recurrence, and to punish those found guilty under due process of law.

For Disadvantaged:

HRDI Presses Job Search

GUIDING MINORITY YOUTHS and others with special job-finding problems into good jobs remains the key aim of the AFL-CIO's manpower arm, despite the Administration's shift of national priorities away from the needs of disadvantaged Americans.

Julius Rothman, president of the Human Resources Development Institute, said the labor movement's concentrated drive has opened "the mainstream of our economic life" to large numbers of workers who otherwise had a slight chance of finding solid career employment. The federation created HRDI as a private, non-profit corporation five years ago.

Stressing that HRDI's efforts zero in on groups that have severe problems finding jobs, Rothman said the institute's five-year record shows that opportunities can be developed for men and women who want and need jobs, but suffer educational or other disabilities that lock them out of manpower programs shaped around so-called middle-class values.

Rothman, appearing on Labor News Conference, said that HRDI's 1972 record clearly illustrates what has been done over the years and what can be expected in the years ahead. He pointed out that last year, the institute nearly doubled its job-development commitment to the Dept. of Labor, and voluntarily took on the task of recruiting and placing people in many of those slots.

He acknowledged that persistent high unemployment rates, overseas export of U.S. jobs by multinational corporations and "virtually unchecked" inflation, "have made our job a lot harder."

But, he declared, they haven't sidetracked the labor movement's commitment to the effort to match hard-to-employ workers with decent-paying jobs that offer a real chance to move up the economic ladder.

Rothman was questioned by Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE WAS SOME INTERESTING "misreading" of what President Nixon actually said on the record of the 93rd Congress, to date, at one of his rare press briefings

Most reports indicated the President said that the record of the Congress was "disappointing." What he actually said was: ". . . as I look over the record of accomplishment this year I find it very disappointing in terms of the Administration initiatives. . . ."

Few can quarrel with this statement. There was little in the Administration's legislative program that the Congress felt desirable.

Even more, Congressional Quarterly, in a special study, found that the Congress opposed Nixon more often in the first seven months of 1973 than it has opposed any President in the past 20 years.

The study shows that Nixon won 43 percent of the recorded votes on which he took a position between Jan. 3 and Aug. 3. It was the first time since the study began in 1953 that any President lost more often than he won.

CQ also reported that "in terms of sheer volume of work—including committee reports, rollcall votes and a number of important bills enacted or approved by either or both houses—the legislative record thus far was at least on par with most past first-session Congresses, and it was ahead of many.

"Quantitatively, it was true that Congress generally has not dealt hospitably with many of the President's programs—but that was not to indicate that it has been inactive because of Watergate."

There are other factors, too, which made the White House unhappy. In addition to failure to win Democratic support there was a marked fall-off in Republican backing for Administration programs.

Unquestionably, the old fight will continue with Nixon vetoing or threatening to veto legislation he thinks is too costly and impounding funds already appropriated.

Congress, in turn, will try to override the vetoes—such as minimum wage—but on some the votes may not be there. This points up the urgency of electing "a veto-proof Congress."

Meanwhile there is plenty of work left for the 93rd Congress.

Two essential pieces of legislation must be drawn up by the House Ways & Means Committee—foreign trade and tax reform. The illness of Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills has delayed final marking up of a trade bill, and hopes of major tax revision for 1973 are dim.

The Ways & Means Committee has also been a factor in the slowdown of national health insurance legislation. The Administration has also been a stumbling block with its backing and filling on the proposal. Organized labor, with considerable support from health groups, supports the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security bill.

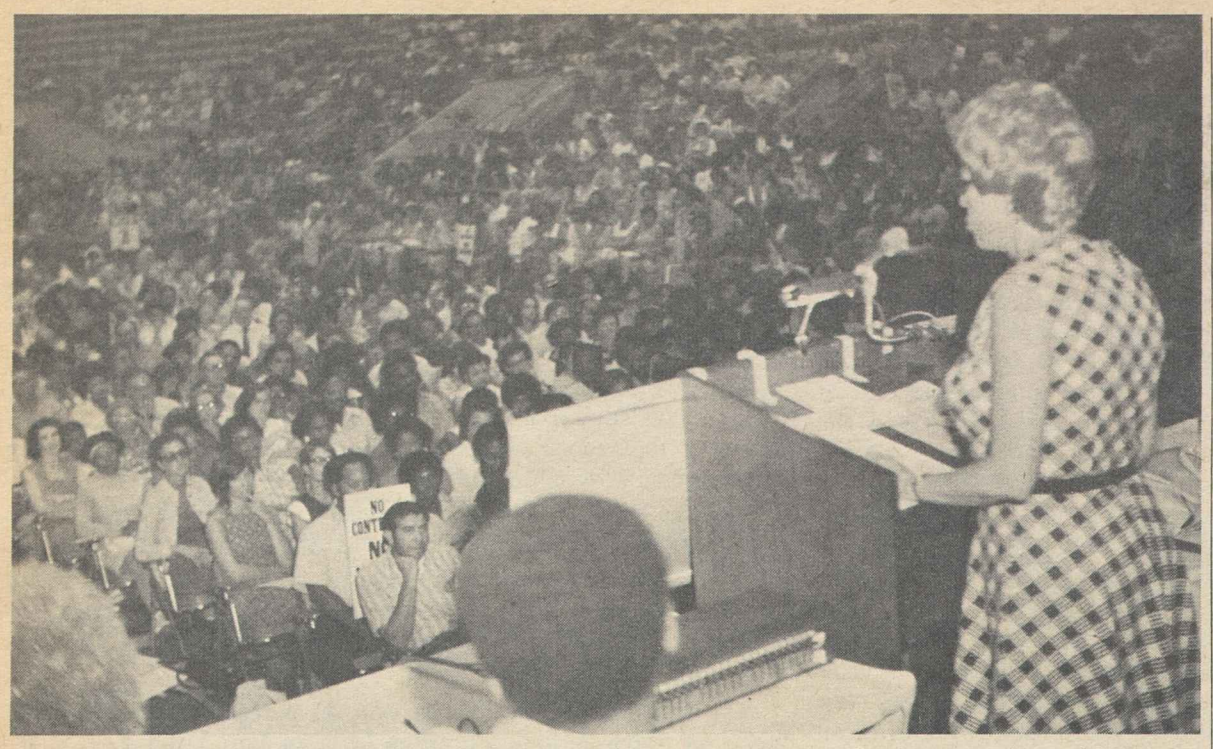
A strong campaign financing bill, in light of the Watergate revelations, is deemed essential by many. The Senate has passed a measure calling for major reforms but there is hope that the House bill will have even more teeth. There is growing support for more public financing of elections.

For the rest of this year and perhaps for a long period thereafter two critical issues, which legislators found predominant in the public thinking, will color the scene: inflation and Watergate.

Despite assurances from the President, public patience with soaring prices along with wage restraints is being sorely tested.

Although Nixon wishes otherwise, Watergate is something that will not go away. The Senate hearings are expected to last into November but the issues before the courts will keep Watergate with all its ramifications hot.

LABOR'S MANPOWER program remains zeroed-in on guiding minority youths and others with special job-finding problems, despite the Administration's shift of national priorities away from disadvantaged Americans, President Julius Rothman, center, of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly interview program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting Network.



DETROIT TEACHERS listen to Local 231 President Mary Ellen Riordan explain major issues involved in the two-week-old AFT strike. While wages are the foremost consideration, the controversial issue of teacher accountability is near the top. Other school strikes are in progress in scattered locations across the country.

Boards Called 'Despotic':

Teacher Strikes Fight Hard Line

Teacher strikes erupted across the country with the opening of fall classes as school boards in Michigan, Illinois, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York took a hard line in negotiations with unions.

A major walkout centers in Detroit where the Detroit Federation of Teachers, AFT Local 231, is seeking wage increases, smaller class size, a shorter class day and a shorter calendar work year for its 10,600 members.

President Henry Linne of the Michigan Federation of Teachers characterized school boards in Detroit and in seven other Michigan school districts where AFT members are engaged in walkouts as "arrogant" in rejecting teacher concerns and "despotic" in demanding unacceptable working conditions.

Michigan teachers want pay scales that at least maintain their last year's purchasing power, Linne said. They also want a cost of living escalator clause, and a guarantee against a rollback in contract provisions.

AFT teachers affected by the walkouts are employed by school districts in Taylor, Roseville, Highland Park, Madison Heights, Inkster, Hamtramck, and Harper Woods.

In Detroit, where the strike is in its second week, 13 bargaining sessions have been held between July and the start of the school year, Sept. 5. The school board at first tried to operate the schools, but shut them down completely when the strike proved 95 percent effective. The outlook is for a long and bitter strike, the union said.

A controversial issue in the Detroit situation is the board's attempt to impose "teacher accountability" on union members. Under the concept, salary would be tied to performance.

Joining the Teachers' locals on strike in Michigan are some 14,000 teachers in 26 districts of the Michigan Education Association, a member of the unaffiliated National Education Association. The NEA units have filed a lawsuit charging collusion on the part of some of the school boards involved.

AFT President David Selden spoke to a joint rally of the city and state federation of teachers at Detroit's giant Cobo Hall on Sept. 12.

On the college level, Wayne County Community College in Detroit was the scene of a walkout by some 145 fulltime and 750 part-time faculty members of AFT Local 2000.

President Tom Turner of the Detroit AFL-CIO has stressed the entire labor movement in the city supports the AFT's position of "no contract—no work."

Elsewhere, some 650 Pawtucket, R.I., teachers settled their strike but 2,000 others in North Providence and Providence remained away from their classrooms. In the latter two communities, school boards have attempted to force contract acceptance without full negotiations.

Local 1274 in Niles Township, a suburb of Chicago, settled its strike after its 450 members walked out Sept. 4. At Southeastern Regional Vocational High School in Easton, Mass., 85 teachers are on strike over a board attempt to erode the old contract by denying the union the right to bring other than individual grievances.

In New York, a total of 500 teachers were out on strike in school districts in Harrison and Greenburgh.

Former Surgeon General Endorses Health Security, Hits HEW Policy

Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld, former surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service under President Nixon, charged that the Administration is placing a greater priority on politics than the health care needs of the people.

In his first press conference since leaving the top U.S. medical post, Steinfeld said the nation's defective health care system must be corrected and he urged enactment of the labor-supported National Health Security bill. He also announced that he has joined the Committee for National Health Insurance, which is working for passage of the Health Security measure.

But he warned that a good health program will not emerge "until an aroused public demands action and a concerned Congress finds the way."

Dr. Steinfeld, after three years as surgeon general, was not reappointed earlier this year and a successor has not yet been named.

He now heads a department in cancer research at the Mayo Clinic. He said he holds little hope for the Administration's answers to the health care crisis.

"The Watergate mentality has permeated the health apparatus," he declared.

Career health officials in government do not have access to the President, Steinfeld noted, but must report to persons who are more concerned with politics.

"Programs are supported or discarded not in relation to their long-range health care value, but in relation to their immediate political public relations value."

He said the major decisions are made by "anonymous people" in the Office of Management & Budget which has no health professionals on its staff.

Steinfeld diagnosed the condition of the nation's health care system as "chaotic" and laid much of the blame at the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Noting that the HEW recently moved to withhold about $1 billion that Congress had appropriated for various health programs, Steinfeld said, "This shows the legislative and executive branches are at least a billion dollars apart on their concepts.

"The big losers are the people who need the programs," he stressed.

He also expressed concern for the future of the U.S. Public Health Service, which has been facing the axe of Administration budget cutters for some time.

Steinfeld said that although the professionals of the Public Health Service have done more to eradicate diseases than any comparable group in the world, the service is "in the process of being destroyed."

Efforts of medical schools to meet the shortage of 50,000 physicians by expanding classes is also being undermined by the Administration, he said.

Steinfeld called the cut in promised funds for both new medical schools and increased enrollment an example of "executive schizophrenia at its worst."

"Today, we really do not have a health care delivery system. No group, no governmental body is responsible for medical research and education, or the quality, availability and delivery of health care."

He said the Kennedy-Griffiths health security measure totally addresses itself to the health care weaknesses by emphasizing planning, preventive medicine and quality care.

Health Security, he pointed out, also fixes responsibility and accountability, while preserving the doctor-patient relationship.

Although Health Security has been described as expensive, Steinfeld said it would cost less than what is paid now for health care.

"It will accomplish this through planning, through the appropriate use of preventive health care, through the avoidance of duplication of costly medical facilities, through the provision, on an ambulatory basis, of much of what is now in-hospital medical care. It will eliminate needless surgery and needless repetitive tests."

"In short," Steinfeld stressed, "it will improve the quality while reducing the cost of medical care."

Abitibi Accord Breaks Logjam in Paper Talks

Toronto—The United Paperworkers and three other unions have reached a tentative agreement with the Abitibi Paper Co. which will provide two annual wage increases of 8.5 percent with a minimum of 36 cents per hour in the first year.

The agreement is regarded as a major breakthrough in Canadian paper industry negotiations. The first year's increase is retroactive to May 1, 1973. Paperworkers President Joseph P. Tonelli called it an "outstanding agreement; one of the finest ever."

More than 6,000 union members—5,200 of them members of the Paperworkers and the other 800 members of the Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Operating Engineers—are covered by the agreement at the nine divisions of Abitibi, seven in Ontario and one each in Quebec and Manitoba.

The agreement also makes major pension improvements. There is provision for a 25 percent increase in past service benefits prior to Dec. 31, 1972, and a unique bridging formula that allows a worker to opt for early retirement at age 62 with no actuarial reduction plus a monthly benefit of $7 for each year of service up to a maximum of 30 years. The worker may receive the bridging supplement until age 65 when he becomes eligible for Canada or Quebec pension plan benefits.

Holidays are increased to 11 from 10 and the vacation plan is amended to provide three weeks vacation after five years of employment instead of after eight, and a new clause is inserted to provide six weeks after 27 years. A new long term disability plan provides a benefit of 50 percent of normal monthly earnings up to a maximum of $800 per month for every month of previous service until the disabled worker reaches age 65.

The Abitibi agreement followed similar settlements at Kimberly-Clark mills at Marathon and St. Catherines, Ont., and the Labrador Linerboard mill at Stephenville, Newfoundland.

Nevada Labor Presses For Union Shop Rights

Reno—The Nevada State AFL-CIO at its 17th annual convention here voted to renew its drive to amend the state's "right-to-work" law, which outlaws union-shop agreements with employers.

The 150 delegates passed a resolution urging an amendment to give workers the right to vote an "all-union agreement" if they so wish. The resolution would change the law to establish a union shop if more than half the workers voted for it.

"Workers simply want the right to vote whether to have a union shop or not," Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley said. Paley pointed out the unfairness of the existing law which forces union members to carry the load for all workers in a bargaining unit.

The two-day meeting was packed with speakers from the state and national scene.

Gov. Mike O'Callaghan noted the meeting occurred "at a time when the budget crunch has hit the American working man and woman with a painful jolt, which is being bitterly resented." He said such problems "frustrated state government, for economic situations are of a national nature."

"It is to Washington, D.C., we must turn with our demand for action and a promise of help," he said.

The prospect of such help, however, is very dim, Nevada's two United States senators told the delegates.

Sen. Alan Bible charged the Nixon Administration with mismanagement and unfair controls, describing the latter as "a dismal failure."

Sen. Howard W. Cannon cited the crisis created by the upward spiral of prices while business reaps record profits.

Nevada Labor Commissioner Stanley P. Jones said this year's session of the state legislature was perhaps the most beneficial for workers in some years, and he credited the State AFL-CIO for its efforts.

Other speakers included National COPE Director Al Barkan, Lt. Gov. Harry Reid, State Insurance Commissioner Dick Rottman, John Reiser of the Nevada Industrial Commission, President Primo Bertoldi of the Northern Nevada Central Labor Council, and Nevada Attorney Gen. Robert List.

President Al Bramlet was re-elected to a sixth term. Also re-elected were District Vice Presidents John Stralla, E. W. (Bud) Tucker, Mark Tully and Boyd Manning. John Madill was elected to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of District Vice President Claude Evans.

'Open Season' on Labor:

Multinationals Cited As Threat to Unions

Blackpool, England—A strong international labor movement is essential in protecting workers from the manipulation of multinational corporations and the exploitation of unions by totalitarian governments, AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress warned.

Federation Vice Presidents Peter Bommarito and Martin J. Ward, in addresses to the TUC's annual conference here, said unions around the world must continue to cooperate to achieve full social justice and human rights for all workers.

Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers, charged that multinationals not only add to the maldistribution of wealth, but are out to destroy the world's strong unions.

"Multinational firms have declared open season on those trade unions throughout the world that have been successful in protecting and improving their members' jobs, wages and living standards," he declared.

These firms attempt to divert attention from their economic cannibalism by blaming labor for today's economic and social ills, Bommarito noted.

He said multinationals are largely responsible for the unprecedented increase in the concentration of wealth and corporate assets.

"This concentration of wealth has already reached the point where less than 3 percent of the largest companies of the Western world already own over 75 percent of corporate property," Bommarito pointed out.

And, he said, the multinationals show no respect for international boundaries as they wield tremendous power to manipulate workers, local governments and even whole countries.

Bommarito cited an example of the multinationals' creed of "company before country" in quoting a statement of a Ford Motor Co. vice president:

"It is our goal to be in every single country there is—Iron Curtain countries, Russia and China. We at Ford Motor Co. look at a world map without any boundaries. We don't consider ourselves an American company. . . .

"When we approach a government that doesn't like the United States, we always say, 'Who do you like—Britain, Germany? We carry a lot of flags. We export from every country.' "

At the same time, Bommarito said, multinationals ruthlessly contribute to unemployment by playing off the workers of one country against another.

Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, said that multinationals not only have contributed to unemployment in the United States, but have perpetuated cheap labor markets wherever they go.

Noting the growing "love affair" between U.S.-based multinationals and the Soviet regime, Ward said that Russian workers could be further exploited and little could be done to correct the injustices.

"Russian workers are helpless," he said. "They have no right to strike. They have no collective bargaining. They have no free trade unions to organize their struggle."

He warned that tyranny still exists in the Communist countries and cannot be concealed with overtures of detente.

"The AFL-CIO believes in defending the rights of peoples to live in freedom—national freedom, individual freedom and human dignity," Ward stressed.

"We can never take seriously any government's talk about detente . . . when it does not have a detente even with its own people."

Ward said that workers must have representatives elected by workers, not appointed by party apparatus, who can bargain honestly with management.

Certain governments can operate without freedom, but unions cannot, Ward declared. When unions are not independent of outside control, they are not unions, he said.

CANADIAN RAILROAD WORKERS demonstrate outside Parliament to protest legislation enacted by the Trudeau Government ordering striking rail unions back to work. Unions branded the law anti-labor and reactionary.

Support Renewed For United Way

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged all AFL-CIO members and affiliates to renew their support of the United Way of America and its many local and national agencies through AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.

In a letter to United Way board chairman James R. Kerr, Meany took note of "the vital role which the United Way plays in providing financial support to the many voluntary health and welfare agencies serving our communities." Over the years, he added, AFL-CIO members have made massive contributions to United Way organizations — in terms of both money and volunteer help.

"Trade union cooperation with the United Way is in keeping with our commitment to the voluntary effort of a free people in a democratic society for a better community for all," he said.

Lionel Murray Elected To Head British TUC

Blackpool, England—Lionel Murray took over as general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress from retiring Secretary Victor Feather at the end of TUC's annual conference here.

Usually known as Len, Murray at 51 has spent almost all his working life with the TUC. A World War II infantry officer who landed with British troops on D-Day, Murray joined the TUC's economic department in 1947 and headed it for 15 years before becoming Feather's deputy four years ago. He was unopposed for the top job in the British union movement.

Feather's farewell conference marked few changes in union policy. Major debates centered on the European Common Market, the government's pay and price laws, and the anti-union legislation introduced two years ago.

The conference decided to continue its opposition to the Common Market. A motion objecting to the principle of British membership of the nine-nation community was carried by an overwhelming show of hands, while a proposal that the TUC should take its place on Common Market advisory committees was narrowly defeated. But individual unions remain free to make their own contacts with their European counterparts, as the Miners have already done.

Strong objections to the TUC's taking part in further talks with the Heath Government on its legally enforced pay policy were raised, particularly by the 1.1 million-member Engineering union. But the conference voted to let a five-man delegation return for further discussions at Downing Street.

The British government's policy is closely modeled on that of the Nixon Administration — though running some 10 months later— and it is due to move out of phase 2 into phase 3 within weeks.

Few trade unionists believe agreement with the government on phase 3 is possible, and the unions are preparing to oppose a renewal of legal restraints on wage bargaining, through strikes if necessary.

The Industrial Relations Act, which the British government also largely patterned on American legislation, come in for further strong criticism. The act imposes many restrictions on union activity —it permits governments to impose 60-day cooling-off periods in major disputes and it bans secondary boycotts — but the TUC has managed to render it effectively unworkable by refusing to cooperate with any of its provisions, even those that might favor the unions. An attempt was made at conference to extend the TUC campaign by declining to appear before the court set up by the act, but this was defeated.

A split emerged, however, over the TUC's insistence that no member union take advantage of the act. The new laws permit union shop arrangements only to unions that allow their rule books to be scrutinized by a newly appointed registrar, and several unions believed they could not survive without the union shop.

As a result 20 unions with some 360,000 members defied TUC instructions and were expelled from the congress at the conference, leaving 106 unions mustering just under 10 million blue and white collar workers. Those expelled include the Bankers, the Seamen, the Bank Employes and Actors' Equity. Under TUC rules other unions are now free to recruit their members.

U.S. Urged to Bar Chromium From Rhodesia

Both the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers have urged Congress to restore its embargo on chromium ore and other strategic products from Rhodesia in protest against Rhodesia's racial discrimination policies.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs, said, "We believe that the United States has a firm obligation to abide by the United Nations' sanction which it voted to impose on the importation of Rhodesian chromium."

Rejecting claims that such imports are justified by defense or commercial needs, Biemiller cited studies by the UN Association showing that America's economic health and employment would be improved by the repeal of the so-called "Byrd Amendment" which permits the importation.

Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan, testifying before the Humphrey subcommittee, urged Congress to reimpose the embargo, saying that the union feels that "as a nation we must be socially concerned about basic human justice."

Maryland-D.C. Labor Elects Andrew Lewis

Baltimore—Andrew M. Lewis, Jr., was elected president of the Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO to succeed Charles A. Della.

Della, who headed the state body since 1963 and had served as its secretary-treasurer earlier, announced his retirement at the opening of the 9th biennial convention.

Lewis has been secretary-treasurer since 1967. Delegates elected Edward Lanen of Retail Clerks Local 400 to fill Lewis's old post.

Other top officers of the state body are First Vice President Edward Courtney, who succeeds retiring Culver B. Windsor, and Second Vice President George Apperson.

Focusing on the widening role of women in the labor movement, delegates voted to establish a fulltime women's activities director.

In creating the new post, the convention stressed the need to develop leadership and educational programs to assist women workers and union members.

Other key resolutions adopted at the four-day convention call for passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill, support for the Clothing Workers locked in the bitter Farah strike, opposition to any efforts to deny welfare assistance to families of strikers, protection of jobs and benefits of social workers involved in changes in government programs, and continued cooperation with the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Major convention speakers included AFL-CIO National COPE Director Al Barkan, State & Local Central Bodies Coordinator Stanton Smith, and Commissioner Harvey Epstein of the Maryland State Dept. of Labor.

Gas Workers Union Granted SEIU Charter

Clarksburg, W.Va.—The Service Employes awarded a charter to the 1,700-member Allegheny Mountain Gas Workers Union, which represents non-management employes of the Consolidated Natural Gas Supply Co. and two subsidiary firms.

President George F. Kump of the new SEIU Local 999 said the decision to affiliate with the SEIU was based on the impressive record the SEIU had rolled up in representing employes of Consolidated's sister company, the East Ohio Gas Co.

Consolidated is a major natural gas producer and transmission and storage company serving customers in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York state. The two subsidiaries are River Gas Co. and Hope Gas Co.

The new local represents virtually all non-management workers at Consolidated and the subsidiaries, including compressor station operators, well tenders, clerical personnel and data processors.

Override 5 Votes Short:

Veto of Medical Bill Narrowly Sustained

The House fell five votes short of overriding President Nixon's veto of an emergency medical services bill to aid local governments and ban the closing of U.S. Public Health Service hospitals.

Although 273 congressmen voted to override, the White House managed under heavy pressure to pull together 144 votes. The Senate had voted last month 77 to 16 to override, 15 votes more than the needed two-thirds majority.

The legislation would have authorized $185 million for new federal programs in developing emergency medical service systems to help prevent needless deaths of heart attack and accident victims.

In vetoing the measure Aug. 1, Nixon said it was inflationary and infringed on the role of state and local governments.

The labor-backed bill also would have blocked the Administration's continued efforts to phase out the eight remaining Public Health hospitals that serve U.S. merchant seaman in major port cities around the country.

Besides the AFL-CIO, the veto drew opposition from numerous health and civic groups. They included the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Public Health Association, senior citizens' groups, League of Cities, Conference of Mayors, the Grange, and others.

The American Medical Association took no stand on the bill.

The measure passed the House originally 306 to 111 in July. The opposition came from 77 Republicans and 78 Democrats.

Joining in the move to override the veto were 227 Democrats and 46 Republicans, while six Democrats and 138 Republicans voted to sustain the veto.

It was the fifth time this year that Congress has sustained a Nixon veto. Another test will come next week on the minimum wage veto.

More vetoes may be on the way, Nixon warned Congress, if any legislation is enacted that would cut defense spending or raise the cost of domestic programs.

That point came through as part of the President's second "state of the union" message in which he said he would cooperate and compromise in an effort to have his legislative program enacted.

A few days after the Congress received the message, the Senate voted to make available immediately a 5.9 percent increase in social security benefits instead of waiting until next July.

The vote on an amendment by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) to a civil service retirement bill was 58 to 31. The social security provision, however, could face a stiff battle in the House because of a jurisdictional issue.

Humphrey said the increased cost of living, particularly higher food prices, requires that the higher social security benefits be made available immediately.

The increase, approved earlier this year by Congress, would raise the average monthly benefit from $167 to $176. For couples the average benefit would go from $278 to $294 a month.

In other congressional activity, House and Senate conferees worked out a compromise on a vocational rehabilitation bill that would provide $1.3 billion over two years for the handicapped workers.

Nixon had vetoed two previous rehabilitation bills, one in 1972 and another earlier this year.

The rehabilitation legislation may be the first test of the President's proposal to cooperate with Congress. The new measure sharply reduces the funds authorized in the two earlier bills.

9-15-73

Backpay Bill Comes Due for Postal Service

(Continued from Page 1)

other employes similarly situated. The postal unions were upheld in a 1971 ruling of the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., and the Postal Service accepted a consent decree for payment of the money due.

A 1965 federal law required all government employes to be paid overtime rates for work beyond their normal scheduled workweek. The Post Office Dept., as it was then called, mistakenly took the position it could change regular schedules merely by notifying the employe of such changes by the Wednesday prior to the week in which the changes were to be made.

After settlement of the suit under the consent order, a program for processing payment of the backpay claims was worked out and approved by the court. Part of the agreement called for the Postal Service to publish legal notices of the debt payment and the claims procedure in every daily newspaper in the United States. This was done on June 25.

As of Sept. 17, each postal installation in the country will have forms available for all eligible empoyes to file claims. They will be given one hour on the job to fill out the forms. If they cannot finish them, they must be allowed to take the cards home.

In addition to those presently on the payroll, all former employes, including those who have retired and the estates of those who have died are eligible to participate.

The unions involved have alerted all members to the claims procedure and are offering assistance and guidance to eligible Postal Service employes.

Up, Up and Away!

Skyrocketing Prices Break All Records

(Continued from Page 1)

collected on Aug. 14, after the Nixon Administration's summer freeze on most prices had been removed. Food price ceilings, except for beef, came off July 18. The regulation of nonfood commodity prices was relaxed on Aug. 12. Raw agricultural prices and imported items were not subject to the freeze.

A few hours after BLS issued its wholesale price report, the Cost of Living Council unexpectedly ordered an end to beef price ceilings—three days ahead of their scheduled Sept. 12 removal. At the same time, the COLC ordered that Stage B of its final Phase 4 food regulations be put into effect.

The principal effect of the new rules is to allow the food industry to pass through to consumers all cost increases on a dollar for dollar basis. Stage A of the complicated pricing system permitted price rises to reflect only raw product cost increases since June 8.

Now the food sector of the economy is governed by the same rules that have applied to all other industries since Aug. 12. While the rules do not allow a profit markup on the pass-through of increased costs, the system is widely expected to result in still higher prices for consumers.

The huge increase in August wholesale prices was even more dramatic since it came on the heels of an unusual 1.4 percent decline the month before. July prices dropped due to the price freeze. Anticipating a surge in prices following removal of the restrictions, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz tried to brace consumers for the bad news by warning that the August wholesale price index would reflect "astounding" increases.

Astounding was an appropriate word for many of the price rises, particularly among farm products and processed foods and feeds. On an unadjusted basis, grains shot up 69.5 percent in August—834 percent on an annual basis and 166.9 percent above a year earlier. Hay, hayseeds and oil seeds rose 56.7 percent over the month, at an annualized rate of 680.4 percent, and were 153.3 percent higher than a year earlier.

But the biggest price increases in the farm and food sector were in animal feed and animal products. The over-the-month rise was 88.6 percent—1,063.2 percent on an annualized basis and 245.9 percent above the level a year earlier.

BLS said the 26.1 percent overall increase in farm products principally reflected higher prices for livestock, grains and oil seeds but also included live poultry, eggs, raw cotton and milk. The only major decline was for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.

Nonfarm products rose relatively little in August, only four-tenths of 1 percent. The rise in July was one-tenth of 1 percent. The BLS said the chief reason for the slight increase was that price control machinery remained in place in the industrial sector of the economy until Aug. 12.

Even so, the bureau noted sharp advances in the price of metals and widespread increases among textile products and apparel. Prices in the pulp and paper group also rose, along with machinery and equipment.

Lumber and wood products—exempt from Phase 4 controls—rose after two successive monthly declines, BLS reported.

Jobless Rate Rises a Notch To 4.8 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

the same number of people were without jobs in May 1963.

The Administration's announced goal is to reduce the unemployment rate to 4.5 percent by the end of this year. The jobless rate stood at 6 percent through most of 1971, finally dropping to about 5.5 percent in mid-1972 where it held until the first part of 1973.

Nonfarm payroll jobs rose by 292,000 during August to 75.8 million, BLS said. The increase was limited almost entirely to service-producing industries, which as a group posted an increase of 270,000. The rise included gains of 90,000 in services, 75,000 in wholesale and retail trade and 60,000 in state and local government jobs.

Manufacturing employment was virtually unchanged in August. A small increase in durable goods was largely offset by a decline in nondurable goods, due mostly to job cutbacks in food processing. BLS noted manufacturing employment is still down by 400,000 jobs from the pre-recession level of 1969-70.

The number of construction jobs was virtually unchanged in August, after rising gradually over the previous three months to about 3.7 million, BLS said.

There was little change in the unemployment rate in the various categories of the labor force. BLS noted the jobless rate for household heads was 2.8 percent, up one-tenth of 1 percent. A similar increase was registered for adult men and full-time workers, raising their rate to 3.1 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

For teenagers, the August rate was 14.3 percent, down one-tenth of 1 percent. The rate for adult women remained unchanged at 4.9 percent while blacks dropped from 9.3 to 8.7 percent.

The average duration of unemployment in August was 10 weeks, up from 9.6 weeks in July. The factory workweek declined 12 minutes to its June level of 40.6 hours. The use of overtime at factories dropped 12 minutes also to a 1973 low of 3.6 hours.

Meany Urges Barring Moscow Olympics Site

(Continued from Page 1)

the student games." Meany recounted the incidents during the games against Israeli athletes and citizens and Soviet citizens who are Jews:

- Israeli press representatives were denied entry into the Soviet Union to cover the games even though Soviet authorities had promised them visas.
- The Israeli team was "hooted and jeered" during opening ceremonies.
- Israeli athletes were denied use of telephones or contact with the Russian people.
- Israeli athletes were purposely excluded from sightseeing tours arranged by the Russians.
- Russian soldiers "jammed" the stands during basketball games involving the Israeli team and repeatedly shouted "kike" and other "filthy epithets" at the athletes and spectators who rooted for the Israelis.
- "A Soviet woman, who floated two balloons with the inscription, 'Welcome Israeli Team,' was arrested and sharply reprimanded and warned against further 'hooliganism.' "
- Soviet militia prevented Jewish ticket-holders from entering the sports arena and after one game attacked some 20 spectators who raised Israeli banners.

"It was clear to all," Meany continued, "that this harassment was centrally planned and organized in line with Communist policy and Soviet government orders.

"Surely, the American members of the Olympic Committee realize that holding the Olympics in a country where the people are denied freedom of communication and emigration is contrary to the very spirit of the games," he added.

"Brezhnev's Russia is totally unfit and unqualified to host the Olympics or any other international sports event. Totalitarian Moscow is not a fit place for the youth of the world to come together in welding friendship through athletic competition.

"The Olympic torch is already close to extinction. The Olympics cannot afford any more tragedies. 1936 and 1972 were more than enough," Meany said.

"Moscow must not be chosen as the site of the 1980 Olympic Games."

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Meany Says Lowest Paid Victims of Pay Veto Vote

Public Fund Urged for Elections

Political campaigns must be financed by public funds, not private contributions, to prevent future Watergates, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

"America's political system has been corrupted beyond belief by money," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said. And the problems of developing a workable system of public campaign financing, he told a Senate subcommittee, "are less overwhelming than piecemeal attempts to make the present corrupt system workable."

With private contributions barred, Biemiller said, there would no longer be a need for public servants to become "politicians for rent to the highest contributor."

As a first step toward the goal of eventual public financing of all campaigns, Biemiller proposed these immediate actions:

- Provide for sole federal financing of the 1976 presidential campaign with a strictly enforced ban on contributions from any other source. Administration of the law should be in the hands of a special commission answerable to Congress, not the Justice Dept.
- Require television and radio stations to provide equal, free time for all candidates for federal office. "It is ironic that the air waves—the property of all the people—have become the most costly medium of reaching the people."
- Permit postage-free mailings by all legitimate candidates.
- Establish and strictly enforce ceilings on total contributions to all candidates for Congress or to their political committees, with public reports on every contribution furnished before Election Day.

Biemiller cited the abuses uncovered from the 1972 campaign, involving millions of dollars of unreported and in some cases illegal contributions.

He cited the "quid pro quos" stemming from these contributions by special interest groups—"anti-trust actions stopped, higher support prices for vital commodities, a subminimum wage to benefit hamburger chains and exemption from price controls for an industry."

Labor doesn't want any exemption from a ban on contributions to candidates, Biemiller stressed.

But under the present system, "if we did not contribute to friendly candidates, we would

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Senate Sets Retirement Plan Rules

The Senate concluded a two-day debate on pension reform with unanimous passage of a bill setting federal standards for private pension plans and establishing a mandatory reinsurance system aimed at safeguarding the earned retirement benefits of workers.

Nothing in the Senate-passed bill would require employers to provide pensions to their workers. But if they do, either through a plan negotiated with a union or unilaterally, the pension plan would have to meet new federal standards on vesting and funding.

The complex measure was an amalgamation of separate bills that had been drafted by the Senate Labor Committee and the Finance Committee.

Last year, a jurisdictional battle between the two committees stalled action on a Labor Committee bill. This year, after each committee had drafted its own version, key members of both panels meshed the two bills together in a compromise that was accepted by the Senate with only minor changes.

The same overlapping of jurisdiction faces the House, with both the Ways & Means Committee and the Labor Committee expected to contribute to the final version. In a bid to speed congressional action, the Senate tacked its pension bill to an unrelated House-passed measure that had originated in the Ways & Means Committee. However, that committee may not turn

(Continued on Page 2)

LABOR'S CASE against the tight money, high interest rate policy of the Nixon Administration was presented at House Banking Committee hearings by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

Consumers Pay Price:

Interest Spiral Cited As Spur to Inflation

Soaring interest rates are victimizing consumers, feeding inflation and plunging the nation toward recession, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger termed it imperative that the federal government assert its responsibility over the nation's banking system "on behalf of all the American people" and not just the banks.

They told the House Banking Committee that the tight money squeeze touted as an anti-inflation measure by the Nixon Administration and the Federal Reserve System has in fact added substantially to inflation.

"Rising interest rates are a rise in prices," Biemiller stressed. "Interest rate costs are in the price of everything we buy—from food to a TV set, automobile and house. They are the major part of the monthly payments on a house or the rent that is paid for an apartment."

With the prime interest rate—the rock-bottom rate banks charge to their biggest corporate customers—now hovering around 10 percent, the recession danger is intensified, Biemiller said.

"Sharp increases in interest rates discourage business expansion and result in production cutbacks and job losses. As builders' loan costs and mortgage rates rise, homebuilders postpone construction," he warned. "State, county and municipal governments put off building hospitals, schools, roads and public buildings."

Not only are housing starts way down, Biemiller said, but high interest and mortgage rates are pricing decent homes "out of the reach of even middle-income working people."

Biemiller called for "a thorough congressional review of the federal government's monetary policy and

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House Fails In Move to Override

By David L. Perlman

President Nixon won his battle to hold down the wages of America's lowest-paid workers as the House failed to muster the two-thirds majority needed to override his veto of the minimum wage bill.

The House voted 259-164 to repass the bill over the President's veto, but the margin wasn't enough.

AFL-CIO President George Meany termed it "a sad day for America's working poor."

He said "the will of the majority has been thwarted and the worst-paid workers in America will continue to subsidize their greedy employers."

The President's "political victory," Meany asserted, "is in reality a victory for exploitation and greed."

The vetoed bill would have extended coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to nearly 7 million additional workers, including household domestics.

It would have raised the minimum wage for most workers now at the $1.60 level to $2 this year and $2.20 next July. Newly covered workers and farm workers would have reached that level over a longer series of step-ups.

Nixon had claimed the legislation was inflationary and the White House announced that the President was "gratified" by the failure of the House to override the veto. Nixon said "it is now up to Congress" to come up with a new bill that won't be vetoed because it will raise the minimum wage "in a way

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UN Study Group Told Workers Face Multinational Threat Now

United Nations, N.Y.—The AFL-CIO strongly backs an international code of conduct to regulate the mushrooming spread of multinational firms and banks.

But "U.S. workers cannot afford to sit by and merely wait" for such a code to be drawn up and will continue to press for national legislation to control the giant firms, Nat Goldfinger, director of the federation's Dept. of Research, told a United Nations study group here.

"In the absence of adequate and effective international regulation of the multinationals," Goldfinger said, "the ability of the U.S. to respond to the realistic issues of expanded exports" by other nations "requires an adequate U.S. trade and investment policy."

The United States does not have such a policy now, Goldfinger observed. As a result, abuses by the multinationals — which are motivated solely by the desire to maximize profits—"have had a devastating impact on the position of the United States in international economic relationships," Goldfinger said.

"This deterioration has accelerated in recent years," he said, "with serious adverse impact on U.S. workers, communities, industries and the national economy."

Goldfinger told the UN panel the proposed Foreign Trade & Investment Act of 1973, sponsored by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) and supported by the AFL-CIO, "is an effort to provide a framework for dealing specifically with the causes of America's deteriorating position in international economic relationships."

Goldfinger was one of 14 witnesses to appear before the panel of "eminent persons," whose members are conducting a year-long study of the political and economic impact of the multinationals. The study stems from a 195-page UN report spotlighting the threat to world economic stability and progress posed by the multinational companies.

"It is the view of the AFL-CIO that U.S. government action is urgently needed for the regulation, accountability and proper taxation of U.S.-based multinational corporations," Goldfinger told the panel.

(Continued on Page 8)

Election-Eve Firings Cancel Stevens Vote

Wallace, S.C.—Charges that J. P. Stevens & Co. illegally fired or threatened to discharge 22 workers less than 48 hours before a union election prompted the National Labor Relations Board to call off balloting here.

The Textile Workers Union of America charged that Stevens discharged 14 workers who had questioned company representatives at "captive audience" meetings called to pressure employes to vote against the union.

The firings came two days before the scheduled Sept. 19 NLRB election at two Stevens plants here that employ 1,000 workers.

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Illinois State Employes Get Union Rights

Springfield, Ill. — Gov. Dan Walker has issued an executive order granting Illinois state employes the right to form unions and bargain collectively.

The action was hailed by organized labor as opening the door to first-class citizenship for the state's workers and a major step toward elimination of patronage. The state government is the largest employer in Illinois, with more than 117,000 workers.

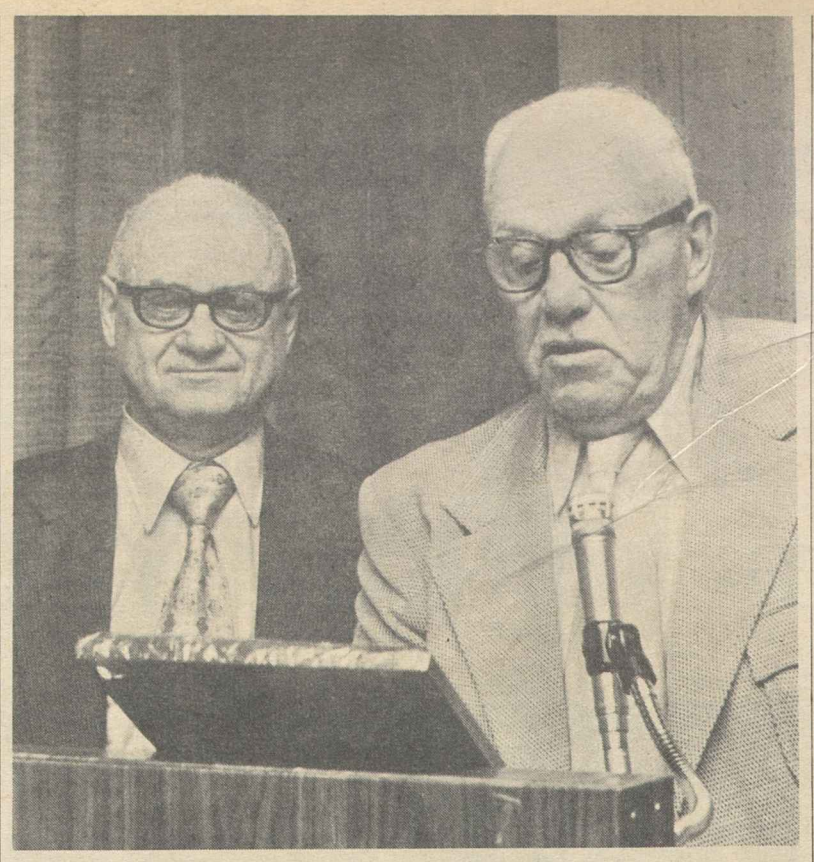
Walker's executive order creates an Office of Collective Bargaining and a six-member State Employe Labor Relations Council consisting of the state director of labor as chairman, the director of personnel, the chairman of the State Civil Service Commission and three public members to be appointed by the governor.

Affected are employes of departments, agencies, boards, and commissions under the governor or under gubernatorial appointees whose vouchers go through the state Dept. of Finance.

Walker said the order will have no effect on the status of existing state employe organizations, unless a majority chooses other organizations to represent them in bargaining. The order implements provisions in the state personnel code authorizing the director of personnel to negotiate with employes over wages, hours and working conditions.

Walker noted that 35 other states have passed public employe collective bargaining laws, Wisconsin being first in 1959. Executive orders on collective bargaining have been issued by the governors of three other states — California, Florida and Washington. The California order was later suspended by a state law.

In issuing the executive order, the governor said he would "continue fighting for a broad collective bargaining law for all public employes."



PLAQUE PRESENTATION to Albert Vottero, left, by AFL-CIO President Meany cites the long service of Vottero on the steering committee of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee for General Electric & Westinghouse unions. Vottero, first vice president of the Flint Glass Workers, is the last of the original members of steering committee to retire.

Manufacturing Profits Soar in Second Quarter

Stockholders received a 14 percent annual rate of return on their equity in manufacturing corporations in the second quarter of this year, the Federal Trade Commission reported.

The rate was 2.4 percent higher than that of the previous quarter and the highest quarterly rate in seven years.

The FTC report also noted after-tax profits of manufacturing firms shot up 23 percent, or $2.5 billion, from the first to the second quarter to a total of nearly $13 billion. The gain compares with a 4 percent advance in the January-March period. Compared with a year earlier, second-quarter profits were up 35 percent.

The FTC survey was the second government report in the past month to reflect the booming profits currently being reaped by American businesses. The Commerce Dept. last month reported second-quarter after-tax profits throughout the economy rose 36 percent above the comparable period of 1972. The FTC report covered only manufacturing concerns.

The FTC additionally noted manufacturers' after-tax profit margins in the spring quarter of this year rose 13 percent—or six-tenths of 1 cent—to 5.1 cents per dollar of sales. That is the highest the margin has been since the second quarter of 1969 when it was also 5.1 cents. The gain was 13 percent over the similar period in 1972, as well as the first quarter of this year.

After-tax profits rose an average 21 percent in the non-durable goods industries, where net earnings came to $5.8 billion, the FTC noted. Durable goods showed a 26 percent increase in profits to $7.1 billion. The increases compared to a 12 percent rise in durables and a 4 percent drop in non-durables in the first quarter of the year.

The apparel group led the non-durable goods industries in first-to-second-quarter gains in net earnings, rising 93 percent. Rubber was next with 46 percent. Only leather registered a decline, showing a 13 percent drop in after-tax profits over the quarter.

Among the durables, the stone-clay-glass industry was the leader with a jump of 224 percent. Lumber climbed 55 percent, primary metals went up 40 percent, and fabricated metals advanced 31 percent.

Reinsurance Required:

Senate Approves Pension Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

to pension legislation until it completes action on the trade bill. The House Labor Committee has gotten a head start on the issue, with hearings by a subcommittee chaired by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.).

The Senate-passed bill includes features that have been both sought and criticized by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution last month urged prompt passage of "pension reform legislation establishing minimum standards of fiduciary responsibility, vesting and funding, and providing for pension plan termination insurance. It should be administered by the Dept. of Labor. Such legislation should take into account the legitimate differences between single and multi-employer plans."

Impetus to the legislative drive came from the case histories of companies that went bankrupt, were merged or bought out by other firms or conglomerates, or abandoned the United States to shift production to cheap-labor foreign nations. Publicized congressional hearings heard testimony from workers with long service who suddenly found themselves jobless and either ineligible for pensions because they had not reached retirement age or unable to collect because there was not enough money in the till to pay the promised benefits.

The Senate bill requires pension plans to gradually build up reserves until they eventually have enough money on hand to meet all obligations. Single-employer plans would be given 30 years to achieve this goal. Multi-employer plans, where the risk is considered markedly less because the failure of a single company would not be fatal, would have a 40-year period to achieve full funding.

The vesting provision of the Senate bill does not, however, make the distinction the AFL-CIO had urged between single and multi-employer plans.

Vesting is the system under which a person with a specified length of service is entitled to benefits earned during that employment when he reaches retirement age, even if he has left the company's employment before then.

Under the Senate bill, a worker with five years of service covered by a pension plan would be assured at least a 25 percent vested right in his earned benefits. The vesting would increase 5 percent a year to reach 50 percent after 10 years, and then 10 percent a year to reach the 100 percent level after 15 years of covered employment.

Since the amount of the pension benefit is normally tied to length of service, the amounts guaranteed by early vesting would in most cases be modest. For example, if a plan were devised to provide a $300 a month pension after 30 years of service, the comparable figure for 10 years of service would be $100. A 50 percent vesting right would guarantee pension benefits of only $50. Nothing in the bill prevents the negotiation or granting of a higher degree of vesting.

An important feature of the legislation is the requirement that all employers take out insurance plans to cover any contingent liability in the event the plan is terminated. Benefits earned by employes will be insured up to an amount equal to half of their high five-year average pay or $750 a month, whichever is less. Employers will have the option of purchasing the insurance from a government corporation or from a private insurer.

The government corporation, to be set up within the Labor Dept., would also administer a voluntary portability program. If both his former and new employer have agreed to participate, a worker changing jobs could have his vested benefits from his former job transferred to his new pension plan.

Administration of the program is through a complex division of responsibility between the Treasury Dept. and the Labor Dept. The Commerce Dept., as well as Treasury and Labor, will have a role in the termination insurance system.

Included in the bill is a new tax windfall for self-employed professionals such as doctors and lawyers, based on an Administration proposal which was strongly criticized by the AFL-CIO. It substantially increases the tax-free portion of income that can be set aside as a "retirement plan."

Aerospace Pay Issue Goes to COLC Panel

Disposition of a backpay dispute in the aerospace industry is in the hands of a three-member special panel appointed by Cost of Living Council Director John T. Dunlop.

The panel, headed by former Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Director William E. Simkin, was given the responsibility of reaching "prompt agreement" on a solution to the case that has held up payment of back wages to nearly 120,000 workers for more than a year. About two-thirds of those affected are members of the Machinists. The rest belong to the Auto Workers.

The case goes back to Jan. 5, 1972, when the old Phase 2 Pay Board reduced by 17 cents an hour the wage increases negotiated in 1971 for members of the Machinists and Auto Workers employed by Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, Rockwell International and LTV Aerospace.

The unions charged the Pay Board's action was illegal, pointing out that the pay cut was actually part of a catch-up adjustment allowed under an earlier contract. Two courts sustained the unions, and remanded the case to the COLC for "further consideration."

The panel is expected to report its findings to Dunlop by Oct. 31. The Machinists estimate its members affected by the dispute are owed an average of $352 each.

Machinists President Floyd Smith said he did not understand why it should take so long for the panel to handle a case that the courts have already decided.

"Aerospace workers need their backpay in full now and the need grows with each passing 'phase' as prices rise and rise and rise," he said.

Other members of the COLC panel are Ralph Seward, former chairman of the National Mediation Board and impartial chairman under the Steelworkers' contract with Bethlehem, and J. Keith Mann, associate dean of the Stanford University School of Law.

Rail Clerks Train Women for Jobs

The Railway & Airline Clerks received a Labor Dept. contract to train and place 200 Job Corps women enrollees as clerks for railroad office operations.

The six-month contract between the union and the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration calls for training at Job Corps centers in Charleston, W.Va., Los Angeles and Tulsa.

Arbitration Unit Set Up In Mediation Service

L. Lawrence Schultz has been appointed to the new post of director of arbitration services for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Schultz, 52, had been director of planning and training with the FMCS for the past four years.

Favored-Nation Status Opposed for Soviet Bloc

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the House Ways & Means Committee that the federation strongly opposes the granting of most-favored-nation status to Communist countries.

Such trade concessions, he said in identical telegrams to each committee member, "would be contrary to the best interest of the people of the United States and would be an abandonment of this nation's principles to support free nations, free economies and free peoples."

He warned that extension of most-favored-nation status to Communist countries would:

- Insure massive increases in imports from countries that repress their populations, thwart formation of free trade unions and stifle legitimate dissent.
- Legitimize commercial arrangements by countries that use trade for political and military objectives.
- Be used to expand and modernize Soviet industry to further the USSR's ambitions and power in the world, and only incidentally to improve its people's lives.

Such a concession would, he said, "be a direct slap at all freedom-loving individuals" in Russia and in all other Communist and totalitarian countries "who look to this nation for moral courage and leadership."

He warned that it would "signal to our trading partners and democratic nations that America puts commercial enterprises and the best interests of multinational corporations over its democratic commitments abroad and its citizens' welfare at home."

Meany urged the committee to reject most-favored-nation benefits for Communist countries in foreign trade legislation and to prohibit any credits or loans to such countries.

At First Convention:

Graphic Arts Union Sets Bargaining Goal

St. Louis—Coordinated collective bargaining and organizing programs to provide wider benefits to all members of the merged Graphic Arts Union were soundly affirmed by delegates to GAIU's first convention.

Achieving equity in wage scales and benefits for the various crafts represented by the union was stressed as a vital step in maintaining the strength developed through the merger of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and the Bookbinders.

In outlining the union's bargaining objectives for coming negotiations, a convention resolution specified the immediate goals of a 35-hour workweek; health, pension and welfare benefits to be paid fully by employers; cost-of-living escaltor clauses; a standard contract term of two years, and a maximum of three years, under certain conditions.

Delegates also reaffirmed the need to continue the extensive organizing program launched at the 1971 LPIU convention before the merger with the Bookbinders.

In an address to the 400 delegates, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland stressed the important role organized labor plays in the political and economic lives of Amercans.

Kirkland said there are two sides of American life. In political life we accept the idea of one man, one vote. In economic life, "concentrated power, raw power, tends to call the shots."

"The only real element of democracy in economic life . . . is that represented by you brothers here, that represented by the American trade union movement," Kirkland said.

He called on workers to help big business from "buying out the Bill of Rights, from buying out the Congress and the courts, as they have already bought out, lock, stock and barrel, the White House and the presidency of the United States."

Kirkland assailed the Federal Reserve Board for allowing the prime interest rate to rise to record highs. He also pointed to the rise in prices and the relative stability of wages and said "the average man is completely handicapped in struggling to keep up with the cost of living."

Turning to President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage, Kirkland noted that it came at a time when inflation is running out of control, housing is being cut back and the prices of bare necessities are soaring out of reach.

The President's veto of the bill "using the most pious phrases—inflationary, creating unemployment—can only be regarded as the greatest single exercise of political hypocrisy we've seen in many a year," Kirkland declared.

National COPE Director Al Barkan told delegates:

"Washington these days is not a happy place. There's a smell of corruption. There's a dark cloud of suspicion around the highest office the American electorate can bestow—the presidency."

Watergate and all its ramifications brought Washington the "worst political scandal in American history, and we haven't even heard the full story yet," Barkan said.

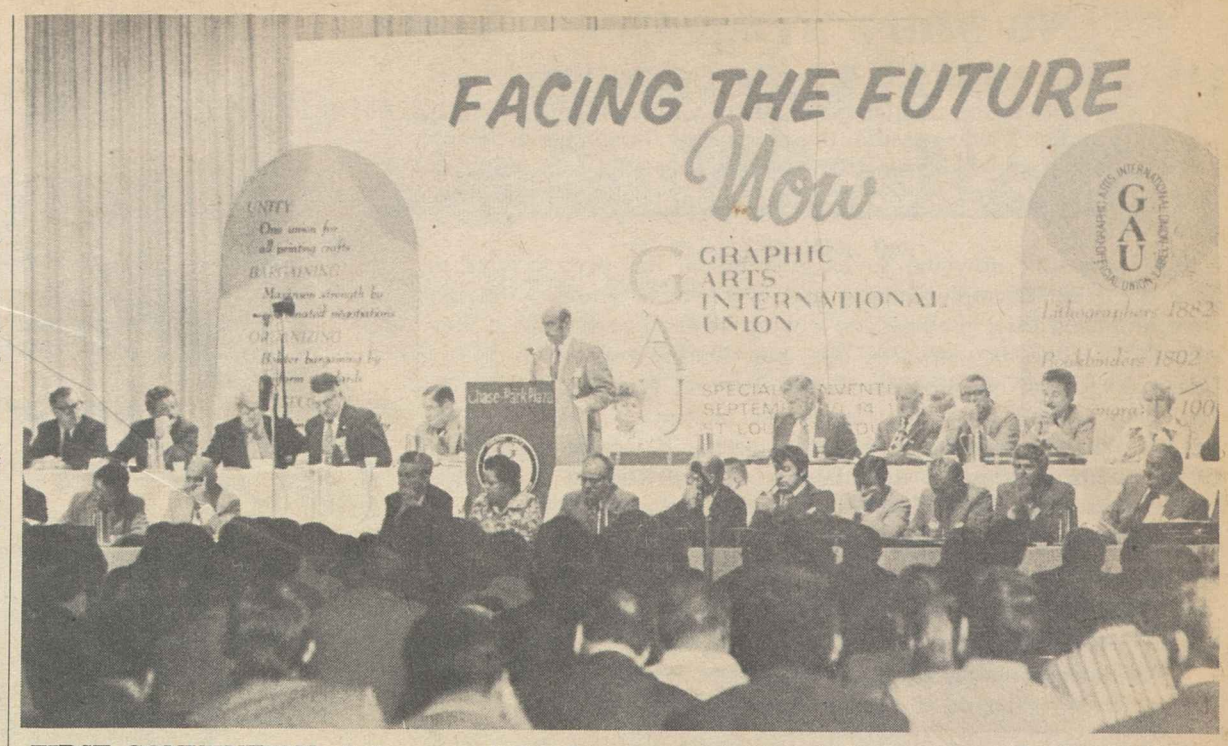
Delegates reaffirmed the former LPIU policy of mandatory retirement for international officers at age 65, although incumbent former officers of the Bookbinders are exempted.

Elections for the union's top offices will be held at the 1975 convention.

Other key resolutions adopted by the convention call for:

- Encouragement by the international of the merger of local unions.
- A study of proposals to establish a consumers' and women's affairs department within the GAIU.
- Continuation of a sliding scale per capita tax based on weekly wages.
- Exemption of the Canadian graphic arts industry from the provisions of the Burke-Hartke bill.
- Passage of the National Health Security bill by Congress.
- Support for the Clothing Workers in the Farah strike and boycott.

Delegates also took time between convention sessions to picket a number of St. Louis stores that continue to sell Farah pants.



FIRST CONVENTION of the merged Graphic Arts Union in St. Louis hears GAIU President Kenneth J. Brown call for an effective collective bargaining and organizing policy. The year-old union was formed by the merger of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and the Bookbinders.

Boilermakers' Russell Berg Is Dead at 68

Niles, Mich. — Services were held here for former Boilermakers President Russell K. Berg, who died Sept. 18 at the age of 68.

A telegram from AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praised Berg as "a devoted trade unionist whose loyalty, ability and years of service to his fellow workers will be long remembered."

Berg acceded to the union presidency in 1962 when he was elected to complete the unexpired term of William A. Calvin who died in office. He held the post until his retirement for health reasons on Aug. 31, 1970. He had served as vice president of the international for 14 years before becoming president.

Berg became a boilermaker's helper at the age of 17. He was initiated an apprentice railroad boilermaker in Lodge 47, Niles, in 1923. He served as secretary of the lodge and chairman of the shop committee on the Michigan Central Railroad.

Later, Berg worked in the construction industry, and transferred to Lodge 647, Minneapolis. He was elected business manager in 1940, serving in that capacity until becoming an international vice president in 1948.

IUD Publication Probes Health Care Inadequacy

Providing good health care for all Americans is one of this country's most serious unmet needs, I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., declares in the latest issue of Viewpoint.

Viewpoint, the IUD's quarterly publication, devotes its current issue to an examination of the need for a better health delivery system and what can be done to fill that need.

"This country of ours has the potential for bringing truly adequate health care to all its people," Abel says in the magazine's foreword. "Too many of them aren't getting it now. It requires no special optic skill to see the gap between the potential and the present reality. Our responsibility is to close that gap."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health, in an article titled, Everyone Has a Share in the Crisis, makes the case for a federally administered national health insurance program.

"The health crisis cuts across all economic, social, political, and geographic lines," Kennedy points out. "It affects rich and poor, black and white, old and young, city and farm, business and labor, North and South, Republican and Democrat alike. . . .

"As insurance agent for the nation, the federal government would effect controls on costs, as well as incentives for efficiency and quality of care. It would also undertake to increase the resources available to supply care."

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Monopoly, details the burden faced by Americans who are forced to pay high and discriminatory prices for drugs.

"The United States is the only industrial country in the world which has set no limits to the degree of exploitation of its citizens in matters pertaining to health," Sen. Nelson says in an article, What the Traffic Won't Bear.

He calls for corrective legislation including such measures as compulsory licensing of drug patents, limitation or elimination of the use of drug brand names, greater control of drug advertising, and providing physicians with objective information about the comparative merits of drugs.

Authors of other articles are Max W. Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance, on the inadequacies of the national health delivery system; Sheldon W. Samuels, IUD director of health, safety and environmental affairs, on continuing occupational health and safety needs; Rep. H. John Heinz III (R-Pa.), on the need for federal assistance for medical education; and Jefferey Cohelan, executive director of the Group Health Association of America, on the organization and operation of prepaid group practice plans.

TV Coverage Of Watergate To Continue

The nation's three major commercial television networks have agreed to resume live coverage of the Senate Watergate hearings on a rotating basis when they enter their next phase on Sept. 24.

Appeals from many organizations, including the AFL-CIO, led to the networks' decision. There had been considerable pressure on the networks from Administration partisans to end the gavel-to-gavel coverage they provided from the start of the hearings last May.

AFL-CIO President George Meany wired the heads of the three networks the coverage was clearly in the public interest, and should be continued. He said the coverage represented "a high point in electronic journalism."

Urging the networks to "reject the pressure of those who would limit the public's knowledge of Watergate," Meany added:

"Full congressional examination of the Watergate scandal is preeminently the public's business. It must be conducted in the public's gaze.

"There can be no more important use of the public's airwaves than to continue the excellent gavel-to-gavel coverage of the early hearings."

NLRB Denies Labor Law Coverage To Motel Workers at State Park

A 3-2 ruling by the National Labor Relations Board could lead to the exclusion from federal labor law protection of thousands of workers in state recreational facilities operated by subcontractors.

For years, employes of concessionaires in state and federal parks and similar facilities have come under the jurisdiction of the NLRB as employes of private contractors. In this case, the NLRB majority held that the contract gave the state such wide control over the operations of a motel that the NLRB should not take jurisdiction.

The minority held, however, that the decision opened the way to denying thousands of workers the protections of the NLRB, depending on what kind of a contract was drawn between the state and its concessionaires.

The case involved Local 505 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, whose members are employed by Ohio Inns, Inc., in Gloucester, O. The union sought an election at Burr Oak Lodge (operated by Ohio Inns under a concession with the Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources as a recreational center). At issue was whether the workers were employes of the state or employes of Ohio Inns.

The board majority, consisting of Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members Howard Jenkins, Jr., and Ralph E. Kennedy, held that the employes were under the control of state officials, were state employes in effect, and so exempt from NLRB jurisdiction.

Members John H. Fanning and John A. Penello disagreed. They pointed out that "the operation of hotel and restaurant facilities in government-owned parks and recreation areas under concessions is a widespread and growing business." As such, it involves a growing number of workers who are employed by the concessionaires. These, the minority declared, are not co-partners with the state in the operation of the facilities involved, but are direct employers of the people who work for them. The two dissenters, in fact, noted that Ohio Inns was willing to have an NLRB election and that the state did not regard the workers as "public employes" on the state's payroll.

Under the circumstances, the dissenters held: "We are very reluctant, indeed, to withhold the rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act, to disenfranchise those employes and thousands of others in this state and throughout the country on the record of these proceedings."

Because of the far-reaching impact of the majority decision in the case, it is expected to be appealed to the courts.

R. B. Lagather Named To Labor Dept. Post

Robert B. Lagather, 47, has been named Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations. He succeeds the late John C. Shinn.

Lagather will assist Assistant Sec. Paul J. Fasser, Jr. He joined the Labor Dept. in 1962 after a decade of private law practice in the District of Columbia.

No More Tragedies

LET US NOT REPEAT the shameful blunder of 1936 when the U.S. Olympics representatives yielded to Hitler's blandishments and bullying and made possible the holding of the games in Berlin —the "capital city of Nazism." This action was a flagrant violation of the anti-racist provision of the International Olympic Committee Constitution.

For some time now the Soviet government has been driving to have the 1980 Olympic Games held in Moscow. Russian officials have indicated their readiness to put up more than twenty million rubles ($29,200,000) towards this end. During the recent World University Games in Moscow, Soviet Premier Kosygin and K. A. Andrianov (USSR Olympic Committee chairman) conferred with Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the availability and facilities of the Russian capital for such a huge event. Fifty of the 74 members of the IOC have already visited Moscow to take a first hand look.

To hold the 1980 Olympics in Moscow—the "holy city" of communism—would be in equally flagrant violation of the "Fundamental Principles of the IOC" whose Point I declares:—

"No discrimination in them is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or politics."

In the plans of the Kremlin, the University games were to show the world Russia's spirit of "detente" and to serve as a sort of dress rehearsal which would clinch the 1980 site for the USSR.

The facts at hand speak forcefully and irrefutably against awarding the 1980 Olympics to the Soviet capital. The entire atmosphere of the University games was dangerously polluted by Soviet politics and racism. The wrongs were perpetrated primarily, though not solely, against the Israeli and Jewish Soviet citizens. The unspeakable behavior was, above all, against the universally accepted elementary concepts of sportsmanship.

The Olympic ideals, embraced by all decent people who believe in promoting international friendship through athletic competition, were trampled in the dust during the student games. Certainly, no service to international detente!

The Soviet behavior at the University games was a blow against all human decency and not only against the Israelis. This behavior is of the same spirit and stripe as the Kremlin's inhuman treatment of the Russian intellectuals crying for freedom and human decency. As long as the Soviet government distrusts its own people, no other people can trust the Kremlin rulers' talk about international detente. Awarding Moscow the 1980 Olympics would hurt rather than help true detente.

Brezhnev's Russia is totally unfit and unqualified to host the Olympics or any other international sports event. Totalitarian Moscow is not a fit place for the youth of the world to come together in welding friendship through athletic competition.

The 1980 Olympics in Brezhnev's Moscow would do no more than did the 1936 Games in Hitler's Berlin for "creating international respect and good will and thus helping to construct a better and more peaceful world." (Point 3, IOC "Fundamental Principles.") The Olympic torch is already close to extinction. The Olympics cannot afford any more tragedies. 1936 and 1972 were more than enough!

Moscow must not be chosen as the site of the 1980 Olympic Games.

—From an editorial by AFL-CIO President George Meany in the September Federationist.

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Keep It Burning!

A Word Edgewise:

Nixon's Assertion of Privilege Has No Statutory Justification

By John P. Roche

SIX MONTHS AGO an issue was making headlines, but for some strange reason it has vanished without a trace, not even a trail of bubbles. It was then hard to find a paper which was not discussing in detail the question of "newsmen's privilege," the crux of the argument being whether a journalist should be compelled to reveal his sources to a grand jury.

A formidable array of pundits submitted that, unless Congress passed legislation providing immunity, sources for hot stories would dry up. A black militant, for example, would not level with a journalist if he knew the latter could be forced to spill to a grand jury.

"This kind of frank discussion is only possible when those who take part in it know that what they say is in strictest confidence."

The quote is not from the debate over newsmen's privilege. It is, of course, from President Nixon's Aug. 15 speech in which he defended his refusal to turn his tapes over to the Ervin Committee or to Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

One would have thought that vigorous journalists would have picked the point up and used it to buttress their case for privilege, but they have been too preoccupied fixing the President in their cross-hairs to grab his support.

Interestingly enough, another passage in the same speech was ignored, though in fact it undermines Mr. Nixon's claim to privilege. "The law has long recognized," he said, "that there are kinds of conversations that are entitled to be kept confidential, even at the cost of doing without critical evidence in a legal proceeding. This rule applied, for example, to conversations between a lawyer and a client, between a priest and a penitent, and between a husband and a wife."

"In each case," he continued, "it is thought so important that the parties be able to talk freely to each other, that for hundreds of years the law has said these conversations are 'privileged' and that their disclosure cannot be compelled."

Now, as I pointed out here months ago, the Anglo-American legal tradition conferred no automatic immunity except to husband and wife. (The basis for this will set Women's Lib aflame: since the wife was the husband's property, she had the same legal standing as a dining room table.) All the other privileged relationships mentioned by the President rest on state laws (and not all states have "shielded" the confessional). Thus when the President attempted to put his relationship in the protected category, he assumed precisely what does not exist: a law establishing a privileged status for presidential communications.

As best one can figure out the President's constitutional argument, his immunity rests on inherent Executive power, on (to swipe a phrase from Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.) some "invisible radiation" from the general terms of Article II of the Constitution.

IN OTHER WORDS, when the Founders wrote "The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," their intention was to grant just about any power a President might determine to be "executive" in character. Without boring you with another historical journey, let me simply state that this is preposterous.

Mr. Nixon, in short, has no statutory immunity—any more than journalists have. And the argument or prerogative — the inherent powers of the British Crown—simply won't wash.

The interesting question is whether we can anticipate a new united front of the President and the press in quest of "shield laws."

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Entire Economy Threatened:

Money Crunch Feeds Inflation As Consumer Costs Pyramid

The following is excerpted from a statement by Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller on interest rates before the House Banking Committee.

RISING INTEREST RATES are a rise in prices. Interest rates are the price of money. When farmers or businessmen borrow money to maintain or expand their operations, the interest payments are a cost. And the cost gets passed on and sometimes pyramided all the way to the consumer. And if the consumer borrows money to make the purchase—through an installment loan or mortgage loan—he pays that additional interest charge, too.

Interest rate costs are in the price of everything we buy—from food to a TV set, automobile and house. They are the major part of the monthly payments on a house or the rent that is paid for an apartment.

Sharp increases in interest rates discourage business expansion and result in production cutbacks and job losses. As builders' loan costs and mortgage rates rise, homebuilders postpone construction. State, county and municipal governments put off building hospitals, schools, roads and public buildings.

Only the big, blue chip corporations can afford to continue to expand their operations for awhile, because they have large internal liquid holdings, their own way of raising funds and they pay the lowest interest rates when they borrow.

High interest rates mean lost jobs. They hit construction first and hardest, but the effects spread and frequently wind up in recession.

Housing starts are on their way down. Local building permits, in July, were down 19 percent from the beginning of the year. There are predictions of a 30 percent drop in housing starts by the first quarter of 1974.

Moreover, high interest rates are sometimes built into the family living-cost structure for many years. For example, on a 30-year mortgage obtained at 8½ percent to 10 percent in recent months, the family will have to pay that high rate month after month for 30 years, unless the mortgage can be refinanced at a future time, when interest rates are lower.

But a tight monetary policy cannot bring down the sky-high level of food prices, which are still rising. And it can curb the capital goods boom—the only sharply rising sector of economic activity which is expected to continue to move up sharply—by depressing the entire economy.

This capital goods boom rests essentially on the flood of cash to corporations.

The cash-flow of after-tax profits from higher prices, plus depreciation write-offs, helps corporations have enough money to pay for much capital expansion without borrowing money. And when they borrow money, they pay the prime rate. The high cash-flow makes it possible to pay back the debt (at the higher prime interest rate) rather rapidly, thus making the impact temporary. This process can continue for many months, until the major corporations are eventually hit by the general recession that results from a monetary squeeze and soaring interest rates.

This is a rich country, with a powerful and flexible economy. But even the rich and powerful American economy cannot prosper under the blows of the sharply rising interest rates of 1973.

The banking system and the price of money are an important governmental responsibility. The federal government should assert this responsibility on behalf of all the American people, instead of just benefitting the banks and money lenders.

AMERICA NEEDS sufficient expansion of money and credit, at reduced interest rates, to encourage balanced economic expansion and reverse the dangerous trend towards a recession and money crunch.

- Major loopholes of special tax privilege for corporations—such as the 7 percent tax credit and accelerated depreciation, adopted in December 1971—should be eliminated to provide additional federal revenue and curb the one-sided, temporary capital goods boom.
- The AFL-CIO urges the Congress to direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable rates, for housing and community facilities and to curb the flow of credit for such activities as conglomerate takeovers, land speculation and foreign subsidiaries.
- The AFL-CIO also urges the Congress to require pension funds and trust accounts of banks to invest a portion of these monies in low- and moderate-income housing.
- Effective controls should be established and maintained on the export of agricultural products and crude materials, so long as such goods are in short domestic supply; tax subsidies for the export of such goods, in short supply, should be ended.
- The time is long overdue for a full-dress congressional investigation and review of the Federal Reserve System and the nation's monetary policy—to bring the Federal Reserve machinery and policy objectives into harmony with the needs of the American people for a balanced economy and full employment, rather than the wishes of money lenders alone.

Interest rates have been in a rising trend ever since 1950. They have skyrocketed in 1973. It is surely time for a thorough congressional review of the federal government's monetary policy and machinery.

Termed 'Utter Idiocy':

Nixon's Rejection of Wage Bill Scored as Setback for Low-Paid

PRESIDENT NIXON'S REJECTION of the minimum wage bill with a plea that raising the pay of the nation's lowest-paid workers would fire inflation and cut jobs was branded "utter idiocy" by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

The truth is, Biemiller said, the measure the President refused to sign into law would have so little impact on the economy that it would add only four-tenths of 1 percent to the total of all the wages paid to the nation's 85 million-member workforce and "that's hardly inflationary."

He said the President raised the ancient myth of inflation that has been exploded by the government's own reports to Congress every year since the first federal minimum wage was set in 1938. He stressed that even the Chamber of Commerce, in its testimony before a Senate committee last year, declared flatly, "Inflation is not caused by minimum wages."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Biemiller said the claim that the bill would cause even more unemployment than has persisted during the Nixon Administration is just as empty as the inflationary charge.

Actually, unemployment has dipped after every minimum wage boost over the last 35 years, he said—again citing the annual Labor Dept. reports to Congress—with the single exception of 1967, when it rose only one-tenth of 1 percent.

Biemiller pointed out that millions of American workers are pegged to the federal minimum wage and never get a raise unless the rate is improved by law. And, he added, since the law hasn't been improved in six years, the rapid rise of living costs and the "tremendous increases in food prices . . . has already hit these poor people on minimum wage harder than it has hit anybody else in the country."

Reporters questioning Biemiller were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

DEEP IN THE SUBSOIL of many western states—notably Colorado, Utah and Wyoming—are billions of tons of oil-bearing shale of immense value in dollars and immense value in energy-producing resources. Most of it lies in federal lands and so in public ownership.

For many years there has been debate as to when and how these immensely rich public resources should be developed—by the government, along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, by private exploitation through government licenses, or by a combination of the two.

In the legislative works are two approaches to the development of oil shale as an important answer to the nation's current gasoline dilemma. One is the Nixon Administration approach, the other that of a number of liberal senators.

The Dept. of the Interior has just made public a "Final Environmental Statement on Proposed Prototype Oil Shale Leasing Program." As could be expected, its emphasis is on the private development program based on leases to be granted by the federal government to private interests now in the process of grabbing at the chance to take over the oil shale program.

There are two major considerations in the Administration proposal. One is who will profit from the immense wealth that lies in the public domain—the public or private corporations? And secondly, what guarantees will we have that oil shale extraction will not leave us with environmental horrors such as have been produced by strip mining in other parts of the country?

The Nixon program, as so far revealed, does not go into the philosophy of public or private exploitation of nationally owned resources.

NOW BEFORE CONGRESS is a second program introduced by Sen. Henry Jackson, Washington Democrat, and a number of other senators, including Mansfield, Humphrey, McGee, Symington, Williams, Eagleton, and McGovern. This is a broad energy program, but includes a special section on oil shale "based on a government-industry program jointly managed and funded to demonstrate commercial methods of producing environmentally acceptable fuels from shale oil."

Along the lines of TVA, a "Shale Oil Development Corporation" would be established, with a membership of nine—five appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, plus four recommended by non-federal entities.

This federally controlled agency would be empowered to enter into contractual arrangements with private companies "consistent" with the purposes of the legislation. The corporation would conduct the necessary research and select "the two or more technically and environmentally feasible methods for producing crude oil." It would also design, construct and operate for each method a full-scale commercial facility to produce a product that can be sold as the corporation may direct.

In a statement on Energy and Natural Resources adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last February, the federation said:

"We again ask for creation of TVA-type development agencies in the field of raw materials and energy fuels, including oil shale found on the federal domain, to develop new and expand existing supplies, overcome technological and environmental problems associated with the extraction and processing of oil shale and provide a cost yardstick for the benefit of consumers."

In testimony before Congress in 1971, the AFL-CIO opposed leasing proposals by the Administration in its energy message of that year. It demanded that even prototype leasing for extraction of oil shale be denied "until all questions, including environmental, had been properly studied and resolved."

THE MINIMUM WAGE VETO was an act of "utter idiocy," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

House Rollcall on Minimum Wage Veto

The House on Sept. 19 failed to override President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill. The 259-164 vote to override was short of the required two-thirds majority.

On labor's scorecard, right votes (R) for overriding the veto were cast by 208 Democrats and 51 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 135 Republicans and 29 Democrats.

Numerals show congressional districts. AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) A
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) PR
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) R
18. Mathias (R) W
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) R
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Gunter (D) R
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) A
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) R
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) PR
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) PR
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Roncallo (R) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) W
30. McEwen (R) PW
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) PR
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Saylor (R) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) PW
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) A

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

House Fails to Override:

Working Poor Held Victims of Veto Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

that helps to check inflation and that protects jobs for low-income workers."

Nixon is the first President ever to veto a minimum wage bill, and the arguments he used parroted the scare warnings of the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups every time Congress has considered improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Employers can't afford to pay the higher wages, they said, and low-paid workers would lose their jobs.

As the AFL-CIO noted in a "Myths vs. Facts" analysis sent to every congressman before the vote, employment has risen substantially after nearly every previous improvement in the minimum wage and Secretaries of Labor in both Republican and Democratic administrations found the impact on the overall economy healthy, not inflationary.

It also riddled the Nixon Administration's insistence on a sub-minimum wage for young workers—a drive powered by a lobby of hamburger and fast food chains whose top executives were among the heaviest contributors to the Committee to Re-elect the President.

In announcing his veto of the minimum wage bill, Nixon disregarded the recommendation of Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan that he sign the bill. But he told his news conference that Brennan is "a team player" and understands the reasons for the veto.

Most House moderates joined the liberal bloc in voting to override the veto, but the total was still 23 below the two-thirds mark.

Voting to override were 208 Democrats and 51 Republicans. Voting against passing the minimum wage bill over the President's veto were 135 Republicans and 29 Democrats. **(Rollcall, Page 6.)**

The House conservative coalition also blocked minimum wage legislation last year, in the 92nd Congress, by refusing to agree to a conference with the Senate to reconcile sharply different bills.

The last time Congress voted improvements in the wage-hour law was in 1966, when the two-step increase to $1.60 an hour was hailed as bringing workers paid at the federal minimum above the government's poverty level.

Since then, the drastic drop in purchasing power of the dollar has dragged the minimum wage well below the poverty line.

In other congressional developments:

- Both the House and Senate voted unanimous approval to a scaled-down version of a vocational rehabilitation bill that President Nixon had twice vetoed.

The legislation would extend and expand state and federal programs for training and rehabilitating the physically handicapped. It would authorize $56.2 million more than the President's budget request for the current fiscal year.

While the vetoed bills called for a three-year program, the new version which the President is expected to sign is a two-year authorization, with a $650 million authorization this year and $680 million for the next fiscal year.

- The Senate gave voice vote approval to a labor-supported amendment restoring a $5 million cut made by the Appropriations Committee for Radio Free Europe funds.

The amendment, proposed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), brings the funding for the fiscal year to $45.9 million, the amount the House had voted.

Interest Spiral Termed Spur To Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

machinery" and urged an "expansion of money and credit, at reduced interest rates, to encourage economic expansion and reverse the dangerous trend towards a recession."

He proposed also:

- Elimination of the special tax loopholes for corporations, including the 7 percent tax credit and accelerated depreciation.
- A directive from Congress to the Federal Reserve system to allocate "a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable rates, for housing and community facilities."
- A requirement that pension funds and bank trust accounts invest a portion of funds in low and moderate-income housing.
- Controls on the export of agricultural products and raw materials that are in short domestic supply.

Labor Documents Rise In Prime Lending Rate

The steady climb in major banks' prime lending rate to the current level of 10 percent was documented by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger in their appearance before the House Banking Committee.

The rate has doubled since the summer of 1972. It has gone up a spectacular 400 percent since the start of the Korean War. And this year alone, there have been 16 increases of one-quarter of 1 percent each in the last six months.

Even at the height of the Korean War inflationary boom, the prime rate was only 3¼ percent, about a third of the current level.

When President Nixon took office, the rate was 7 percent but jumped to 8.5 percent midway through his first year. For the next 18 months, the rate never dropped below 7 percent. It finally began to drop in 1971 until the sharp spiral upward during 1973.

AFL-CIO STAFF INTERNS are welcomed by Federation President George Meany and Education Director Walter G. Davis after beginning a year's work in various AFL-CIO departments. The program, now in its fourth year, is geared to prepare highly motivated young people for union staff assignments. From left are Davis, Michael L. Tiner, Legislation; Roger Clayman, Civil Rights; Mary E. Reyna, Public Relations and Publications; Meany; Michael Graydon, Social Security; Thomas R. Roth, Research; Jim E. Lapping, Research.

Minnesota Convention Blasts Nixon On Economic Policies, Wage Veto

St. Paul, Minn. — Record high interest rates, President Nixon's minimum wage veto and national priorities dominated speeches and discussions at the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention here.

"We are faced with a national administration that is showing complete lack of leadership and is completely blind to the economic and social needs of its people," State AFL-CIO President David K. Roe told the opening session.

"I read this morning's paper with the headline, 'Nixon Asks Congress Action on His Programs' to complete the peoples' business before the year ends," Roe said. "I wish he'd just quit doing favors for us. We just can't afford any more favors from Richard Nixon."

Roe called on Congress to do what it could to get the Federal Reserve to roll back its discount rate, now at a record 7.5 percent. And he promised a tough fight against any attempt in the 1974 Minnesota legislature to increase the 8 percent interest rate limit in the state's usury law, which includes home mortgages.

Roe also urged union officials who serve as trustees on pension and welfare funds "to get hold of that banker you've invested these millions of dollars with, and say, 'Hey, we want our money put out to low- and middle-income people for home loans in this state at reasonable and practical rates.'"

The state's two Democratic senators also leveled sharp attacks on the Nixon Administration in addresses to the delegates.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale recalled a pledge by the President in 1968 that if he were elected the American people would never have to choose between inflation and unemployment.

"I didn't know what he meant at the time," Mondale said. "Unfortunately, he's given us both."

The senator assailed Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill on the grounds it was inflationary.

"Now that's completely wrong," Mondale said. "The whole increased payroll from that minimum wage would have added only two-fifths of 1 percent to the nation's payrolls—no inflationary thrust at all."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey called on Nixon to show "as much concern about the high interest rates which are gouging this country as you have about paying some poor soul $2 an hour for an honest day's work."

Humphrey also charged that Phase 4 is "not controlling inflation but legitimizing increased prices." And he lambasted the President for ignoring domestic problems under the guise of "national security" priorities.

"National security has become all too easy a justification," Humphrey said. "The Watergate plumbers had as much to do with national security as Jesse James did with honest banking."

On the same themes, Al Barkan, national COPE director, warned that lack of planning is heading the country toward a recession and higher unemployment. Barkan challenged Minnesota labor to elect two more Democratic congressmen next year as its contribution to a "two-thirds, veto-proof Congress."

The Minnesota legislature came in for high praise from delegates, officers and speakers. This year's session passed all major proposed labor legislation, including issues that had been part of labor's program for as many as 50 years.

Delegates adopted resolutions to strengthen consumer protection laws, to fight any easing of state usury laws, to create a special interim committee on environmental and job protection legislation, to improve public employe bargaining, and to strengthen occupational safety and health, unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

High Joblessness Holds in 34 Areas

The number of major labor areas with "substantial" unemployment dropped to 34 in August with removal of the Buffalo and Utica-Rome, N.Y., areas from the Labor Dept.'s list of job markets experiencing high rates of joblessness. The department defines substantial unemployment as a rate of 6 percent or more.

Firings Prompt NLRB To Call Off Stevens Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Another eight workers were told by plant officials that they would be informed the day after the scheduled election if they still had jobs with Stevens, union organizers reported.

The election was postponed by the NLRB pending a complete investigation of the charges. No new date for the balloting has been set yet.

The union also charged the company with further violating the National Labor Relations Act by threatening to shut down plant operations if employes choose the TWUA as their bargaining agent.

The organizing campaign seeking the first representation election at the two Stevens plants here is being directed by TWUA Organizing Director Paul Swaity and AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Coordinator Harold McIver.

Swaity and McIver said the company told the workers they would be able to express their views at the meetings under the firm's new "open door" policy.

But when workers—some active in the union's organizing campaign—attempted to exercise this opportunity, the meetings were adjourned and they were fired.

McIver said eight were fired at the close of the first meeting. Six others were discharged after another meeting. And eight additional workers were warned that they could expect to be fired after the election.

Swaity and McIver pointed out that the company's action was in direct conflict with a recent NLRB decision that gave workers the right to question anti-union speakers at "captive audience" meetings.

These meetings are held on company property during working hours and attendance is required by all employes. Only company views are presented and no opportunity is given to the union to reply.

The refusal of Stevens to allow employes the chance to question company officials is "clear proof of its workers' desperate need for a voice in their working conditions," Swaity and McIver declared.

They pointed out that Stevens already has been ordered by the NLRB to pay $1.3 million in back wages for the unlawful firing of 289 pro-union workers in other plants the company operates in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Stevens is also facing contempt of court charges for flouting previous NLRB orders and is the defendant in a $64 million civil damage suit for wiretapping the telephones of labor organizers in Wallace.

At OSHA Hearings:

Stiff Rules Pushed On Cancer Agents

Recommendations of a Labor Dept. advisory committee for a permanent federal standard to regulate the exposure of workers to cancer-causing substances go a long way toward meeting the occupational health goals of organized labor, union witnesses testified at hearings here.

And they urged the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to reject the attacks of employer and industry groups opposed to a strong standard.

Job safety specialists of the AFL-CIO and affiliates commended the advisory committee's efforts to improve OSHA's temporary standard on 14 carcinogens. The final version is slated to be issued Nov. 3.

At public hearings conducted by OSHA, labor representatives also outlined steps to further strengthen the standard for better protection of workers from the toxic chemicals.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO job safety committee, said the final standard should expand on the administrative protections for workers. He urged that employers be required to maintain records on the concentration of carcinogenic substances that workers are exposed to in regulated areas.

Taylor also stressed that workers and their representatives should be informed of their rights to observe such monitoring and have access to the records.

Safety Director Sheldon W. Samuels of the Industrial Union Dept. called for strict regulations on the issuance of permits for the production and use of chemicals. And he emphasized the need for periodic inspections of workplaces to assure that employers comply with the provisions of the standard.

In essence, the final proposal builds on the emergency temporary standard, in effect since May 3, which requires that the 14 chemicals be handled in controlled areas that are sealed off from other workplaces. Special clothing, air supply and decontamination sections are also required.

The final proposal provides for the labeling of all containers to inform workers of hazards, symptoms, emergency treatment and safe use. It also would require annual medical examinations for workers and, after Dec. 31, 1975, permits for use of the 14 hazardous chemicals.

Anthony Mazzocchi, legislative director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, urged that the legislative date of the permit system be advanced to May 3, 1974, six months after issuance of the permanent standard. He said the two-year delay proposed by OSHA was unconscionable.

Louis S. Beliczky, director of industrial hygiene for the Rubber Workers, told the hearing panel that employers who cite the expense of complying with health standards tend to ignore the cost to workers exposed to the carcinogens.

Employer representatives, calling on OSHA to reject many of the key recommendations of the advisory committee, contended that the government had no legal authority to hold the hearings or to set up a licensing system on the use of the carcinogens.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association argued that OSHA should treat the substances that are carcinogenic to animals differently from those found hazardous to humans.

But Dr. Marcus M. Key, director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, pointed out that "no evidence exists to scientifically conclude that any one of the 14 agents under consideration is not carcinogenic to man."

Some of the agents included in the list because of research involving animals may also have a high potential for causing cancer in humans, Key said.

Because of lessons learned from earlier studies of two cancer-causing agents, Key warned that further chances must not be taken "at the expense of the health of the American worker."

Workers 'Can't Wait' On Multinational Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

"We are pleased that the UN report recognized the need for national action."

He said the AFL-CIO does not blame the deterioration of America's trading position in the world entirely on the rapid spread of U.S.-based multinational firms.

"But it is our conviction that the unregulated operations of the multinationals are a major factor," he said. "As a result, we seek U.S. legislation to curb their adverse impact on U.S. society and the U.S. economy."

U.S.-owned multinationals include the nation's largest defense contractors, government contractors, manufacturers, and financial institutions, Goldfinger noted.

"Multinationals are America's major exporters and importers of products, technology, money and jobs," he said.

"The exports of foreign manufacturing subsidiaries of U.S. companies are more than twice as great as the total volume of manufactured exports from the U.S. And this does not include the exports of other firms with license, patent or joint-venture arrangements with U.S. multinationals."

The shutdown of manufacturing operations in the United States and the transfer of technology and capital abroad "depress the American economy by the loss of jobs, the loss of payrolls, the loss of national tax revenues, the loss of local purchasing power, the loss of local taxes and the 'ripple out' effect on local services," Goldfinger observed.

"Hard-hit communities face empty factories, the slackened business of Main Street, unemployed workers and an eroded tax base," he said, with workers suffering the most.

"Capital is mobile. Investments can be moved out of an unprofitable business to other companies, industries and countries. Top-management officials are usually much more mobile than workers.

"In contrast, workers have great stakes in their jobs and their communities—skills that are related to the job or industry, seniority and seniority-related benefits, investment in a home, a stake in the neighborhood, schools and church."

Much more information about multinationals—not only in the U.S. but also those based in other countries—is needed, Goldfinger stressed.

"The realities of international trade and investment in the 1970s, the size, scope and characteristics of multinationals need to be examined.

"We urge the UN to continue its interest and endeavors to obtain adequate and comparable information on the multinationals as the prerequisite for effective measures through appropriate international machinery.

"The AFL-CIO will continue its efforts to obtain U.S. government measures to deal with the multinationals and their operations."

IUE Pledges Cooperation in Job Bias Case

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, citing a long history of battling against discrimination, said it will "cooperate fully" in resolving charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission alleging job bias at three major corporations.

Discrimination based on sex, race and national origin are alleged in charges filed with EEOC against the General Electric Co., General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and unions representing the workers at the plants.

The IUE noted that it has filed discrimination charges of its own against GE and GM and is currently carrying out an affirmative action program "to root out and eliminate . . . all discrimination in contracts and shop practices."

It said it has assured the EEOC of its readiness to assist in resolving all complaints, declaring: "The IUE opposes discrimination by employers, by unions, by government and others. We have fought it since the union's founding and we will continue to fight it as long as it exists."

The EEOC's National Programs Division notified the companies and unions involved of the charges, but the agency did not publicly identify the targets or detail the complaints. It said its "prime interest" is "to negotiate a voluntary settlement."

The Auto Workers civil rights department, in a comment by William Oliver, noted the union's machinery to deal with discrimination and said the UAW will investigate and respond to the EEOC charges. Another unaffiliated union, the United Electrical Workers, said it has consistently fought discrimination and called on the EEOC to "end its lethargy" in enforcement of the law.

Charges were also filed against Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Labor Credit Unions Add 100,000 Members

Madison, Wis.—Membership in union-sponsored credit unions grew by more than 100,000 in 1972, the Credit Union National Association reported.

The increase of about 13 percent raised membership from 810,000 to nearly 917,000 spread among 910 labor credit unions in the United States and 31 in Canada.

Federal Funding Urged In Election Campaigns

(Continued from Page 1)

risk the election of anti-labor candidates and the enactment of laws contrary to the interests of working people."

Because "the foes of labor have contributed millions of dollars to elect their friends," contributions by organized labor have "prevented monied interests from totally dominating elections."

He asked the committee: "Stop us and every other campaign contributor. The risks are too great for us to unilaterally stop making campaign contributions as long as the other side continues."

Biemiller stressed that the AFL-CIO has never tried to hide its contributions and is "quite proud" of the effectiveness of its Committee on Political Education. "And until the laws are changed, we will continue to urge our members to make voluntary donations to COPE which, in turn, will continue to make contributions to candidates who support working men and women."

But labor would be "delighted" to get out of fund-raising and concentrate its political role on helping members to register, become informed on candidates and issues and getting out "to vote their consciences on Election Day."

Unless federal financing of all elections is soon adopted, Biemiller warned, the nation faces the threat of "a succession of Watergates."

9-22-73

IUD Urges Relief From Postage Rise

Atlanta—A resolution urging the Senate to take quick action to alleviate the impact of higher postal rates on non-profit publications was unanimously adopted at the Industrial Union Dept. convention here.

Unless Congress acts to change the situation, the resolution pointed out, the 10-year schedule of increases imposed by the Postal Rate Commission may force many union newspapers and magazines to stop publishing.

"The strangulation of these (non-profit) publications by exorbitant postal rates would create a dangerous vacuum in American communications," the IUD said.

South African Slayings Draw Labor's Outrage

AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed American labor's outrage at the slaying of 12 unarmed black workers by South African police in a wage dispute at one of the world's biggest gold mines, in Carletonville.

Meany termed the dead workers and other black miners who were wounded when the police opened fire "victims of the vicious, inhuman system of injustice known as apartheid."

He expressed the AFL-CIO's sympathy with the family and friends of the victims and affirmed the federation's solidarity with the South African workers struggling for equal rights.

Most of the slain workers were migrant contract workers from Lesotho, whose prime minister declared a day of mourning.

"The AFL-CIO joins with the government and people of Lesotho in expressing its grief and its abhorrence of this and other repeated violations of fundamental human rights by the racist minority regimes of southern Africa," the Meany statement said.

"We call upon the labor movements and other democratic forces the world over to renew their efforts to obtain human rights, economic and social justice—including full trade union rights—for all people of southern Africa."

News reports indicated that violence erupted in the compound where some 8,500 black workers live following rejection of wage demands.

The slayings came against a background of increasing demands for higher wages by black workers who are paid far less than white workers receive for the same work. Most of the mine workers are contract labor brought in from other African states.

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Trade Bill Assailed as Monstrosity

The trade bill the House Ways & Means Committee has shaped from the Nixon Administration proposal is "worse than no legislation at all," the AFL-CIO declared.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller asked committee members to scrap the draft bill and make a fresh start next year on "new and effective trade legislation."

If the current version becomes law, Biemiller said in a letter to all members of the Ways & Means Committee, it will be "a giant step backwards for American business, American consumers and American workers." It will take "a disastrous toll" in jobs and industry.

As the AFL-CIO sees it, Biemiller said, the committee bill would give the President virtually a free hand "to take any action he sees fit in U.S. trade policies for political, military or economic purposes."

And he warned that "Congress, having ceded its constitutional right to regulate commerce, would suffer the blame for the erosion of U.S. industry, jobs and standard of living."

Under the committee bill, the President could use the excuse of fighting inflation to increase imports from any country and ignore laws and agreements to the contrary, Biemiller noted.

The President would also be given blanket authority to enter into international trade agreements which Congress would then have to either accept or reject as a single package. The procedure would leave Congress "virtually helpless."

Terming the bill that is being put to the committee for the final approval "a legislative monstrosity without redeeming qualities," Biemiller cites these other deficiencies:

- The trade bill fails to provide even a minimum defense against the continuing flood of imports which are wiping out jobs and whole industries at a devastating rate. In the first half of 1973 imports increased by 22.6 percent over last year. Ironically, U.S. prices of those imports rose by 25 percent during the same period.
- The bill contains no safeguards against the continued export of jobs and technology to other parts of the world where corporations can maximize profits and minimize costs at the expense of U.S. production and jobs, further eroding the nation's already threatened industrial base.
- The bill seeks to "buy off" American workers and businessmen through the federal dole of so-called "adjustment assistance," a concept which is a proven failure

(Continued on Page 3)

Decline in Real Earnings Tied to Nixon's Policies

MANY SCHOOLS shortchange students by leaving labor out of their curricula, speakers emphasized at a three-day national planning conference in Washington sponsored by the AFL-CIO. At the rostrum, Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, prepares to introduce Carl Golden, left, and President Albert Shanker of New York's United Federation of Teachers. Golden, a UFT member, discussed ideas and materials for use in teaching labor in social studies courses.

'Utter Incompetence' Charged by Meany

By James M. Shevis

Consumer prices rose at a record-breaking 1.9 percent rate last month, "the sharpest one-month rise since September 1947," the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The explosive rise, coupled with a 1.9 percent decline in workers' real spendable earnings, is "complete proof of the utter incompetence of this Administration," AFL-CIO President George Meany commented.

"Its economic policies are destroying the living standards of millions of American families," Meany said.

Substantial increases in food prices accounted for about 80 percent of the rise in the BLS consumer price index. Nonfood commodity prices also jumped, and the services index rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, the largest monthly rise in almost three years.

"A rise in mortgage costs, primarily due to increases in mortgage interest rates, accounted for more than half the rise in the services index," BLS noted.

Workers also got the short end of it on wages. Real spendable earnings—take home pay measured in 1967 dollars—dropped from a weekly average of $96.16 in July to $94.34.

The August figure was $2.02 below the August 1972 level. Real spendable earnings have now dropped 3.2 percent, or $3.15, since last October when the weekly average was $97.49. The steady drop was a clear indication of a trend line, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger said.

Meany noted the BLS announcement on prices came only 48 hours after President Nixon blocked the efforts of America's poorest paid workers to get an increase in the minimum wage.

"He claimed it would be infla-

(Continued on Page 8)

Retreat on Housing Denounced

AFL-CIO President George Meany charged the Nixon Administration with abandoning the nation's housing goals and called on Congress to carry out the commitment of "decent housing for America's families."

He termed the President's "non-housing message" to Congress "a major step backward" which would enrich bankers but leave most Americans priced out of the housing market.

Nixon told Congress that federal programs of subsidized low-income housing have been failures.

Instead of building more housing for low-income groups, Nixon said, the federal government should encourage private enterprise to finance housing by providing a tax credit for lending institutions that make money available for mortgages.

Presumably, if more private housing were built, those who could afford it would move out of older housing and poorer families could move in. He also asked Congress to raise the interest ceiling on FHA

(Continued on Page 2)

Despite Improvements:

Labor's Role Found Neglected in Schools

Participants at a three-day national planning conference on Labor and the Schools agreed that American schools have generally shunned the labor community, but they saw hopeful signs that this may be changing.

John Sessions, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, told the conferees a wealth of good supplemental teaching materials on labor's role in society has become available. He noted, too:

"A number of school systems, responding to local interest, have developed curriculum materials both for special elective courses in collective bargaining and for introducing material about workers and their unions into the regular courses in history, social studies and even literature."

But Sessions was not alone in pointing out that much more remains to be done before labor is given a "fair shake" by the nation's schools, particularly at the secondary level of education.

Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers of New York, Local 2 of the AFT, told the Washington conference that he was upset at "the invisibility of labor in textbooks and in the curriculum and also about the attitude on the part of the labor movement that it doesn't seem to care."

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger noted that trade unions have a vital interest and a direct concern with labor and economic education in the schools. He observed, however, that while the quality of economic education is improving, the number of students in these areas is declining.

M. L. Frankel, president of the Joint Council on Economic Edu-

(Continued on Page 2)

Farm Workers Vow To Preserve Union

Fresno, Calif.—Members of the United Farm Workers proved their union is very much alive as they held their first constitutional convention since receiving their AFL-CIO charter in March 1972.

The three-day convention in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley was extended an extra day as 346 delegates worked their way through a 110-page constitution, unanimously elected Cesar Chavez as president and passed numerous resolutions.

They also responded enthusiastically to the message of support presented by major speakers—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Seafarers President Paul Hall, who represented AFL-CIO President George Meany, and Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.

Besides Chavez, members elected to the new nine-member executive board are Gilbert Padilla, secretary-treasurer; Dolores Huerta, first vice president; Phillip Veracruz, second vice president; Pete Velasco, third vice president; and Mack Lyons, Richard Chavez, Marshall Gans and Eliseo Medina.

(Continued on Page 3)

Federal Pay Hike Delay Challenged in Senate

The Senate moved toward a showdown with the Nixon Administration over the President's insistence that federal employes set an example of "self-denial" and wait an extra two months for a scheduled pay raise.

Before the Senate, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was a resolution that would disapprove Nixon's plan to put off until Dec. 1 a raise that is due on Oct. 1 for the federal government's 2.3 million salaried employes. Their pay is adjusted each year to match salary scales for comparable jobs in private industry.

Nixon's attempt to delay the raise can be blocked if either the House or the Senate passes a resolution of disapproval.

Such a resolution was introduced by the chairman and senior minority member of the Senate Civil Service Committee—Senators Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) and Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii)—and the AFL-CIO strongly urged its passage.

A letter sent to all senators by Federation Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted that this is the third time in as many years that President Nixon has acted to delay or reduce the comparability pay adjustments for federal workers.

While Nixon wants them to wait

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Nixon Assailed For Retreat on Housing Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

and Veterans Administration insured mortgages.

The President said low-income families would be best served through a cash allowance that would enable them to pay the market price for housing. But because of the budget cost involved, Nixon advocated only a modest step-up in an experimental program of housing subsidies for the elderly.

Meany said the only concrete feature of Nixon's program "is that the interests of lending institutions are once again given priority over the needs of low- and moderate-income families."

The President, he noted, would abandon the housing goals set in 1968 legistlation and rely on higher interest rates and tax credits to relieve the shortage.

"These actions come at a time when spiraling interest rates already prohibit a majority of Americans, including a growing number of working families, from obtaining housing in the private market," Meany said.

Instead of providing federal funds to build housing, Meany added, Nixon "proposes instead to put more money into the pockets of the bankers and suggests only that a program of housing allowances might be adopted at some time in the future after further study. The cash payment program, tied to an already short supply of existing low-income housing, would depend on the trickle-down effect from middle-income housing. It would cause rents to be pushed higher than at present without any provision for adequate additional housing."

Meany called on Congress to fulfill the national commitment for adequate housing for "poor as well as wealthy."

Chemical Union Votes Dues Increase

St. Louis—The Chemical Workers voted increases of 50 cents in the monthly per capita payment to the international and $1 in local union dues at a special two-day convention here.

Delegates also approved a plan for future automatic increases in the per capita and local dues by a rollcall vote of 688 to 404.

The vote for the flat rate increase in per capita payments and local dues was nearly unanimous, the union reported. Effective Oct. 1, the per capita goes to $4.15 a month and local dues to a minimum of $7 a month.

Future increases in both will be tied to the rise in average hourly earnings in the chemical industry based on Labor Dept. statistics.

The resolution provides for local dues to increase by twice as much as the per capita tax. These increases will be applied on July 1, of 1974, 1975 and 1976.

The plan will be reviewed at the Chemical Workers' 1976 convention, which will have authority to renew, revise or discontinue the automatic increases.

Higher costs and operating expenses were cited as creating the need for improved financing.

Hailing the convention action, Chemical Workers' President Thomas E. Boyle and Sec.-Treas. Frank D. Martino said the additional revenue will help the union "secure a better future for our members."

HOOKED RUG carrying the AFL-CIO symbol is presented to Federation President George Meany by Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton on behalf of the Korean labor federation. The rug was made by members of the Korean textile workers union in appreciation for a training center financed with an AFL-CIO contribution and channeled through the Asian-American Free Labor Institute. Wharton had led an AFL-CIO delegation to the Far East with stops in Vietnam, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.

Detroit Teachers Vote For Continuing Strike

Detroit — More than 10,000 members of Teachers Local 231 in Detroit voted to continue their strike for improved wages and benefits despite a judge's order to return to work.

Mary Ellen Riordan, president of the Detroit Federation of Teachers, said she would go to jail rather than comply with the injunction issued by Wayne County Circuit Court Judge Thomas J. Foley.

While wages are a key issue, the Detroit teachers are also fighting against a school board attempt to tie salaries to an "accountability" formula.

"The school board's so-called new accountability plan is really a smoke screen to avoid talking about the issues for which they are accountable," Mrs. Riordan said.

"Teachers are already accountable," she said. "Administrators can observe teachers at any time, without notice, and recommend discipline or dismissal if they aren't doing the job. That's accountability."

The board's accountability plan would remove teacher discipline and dismissal from grievance procedure. It would involve tests of teacher performance, including public-criticism sessions.

Foley was expected to issue a show-cause order to members of the DFT's executive board. The decision to continue picketing was approved by an estimated 95 percent of several thousand teachers attending a special meeting. Teachers began their strike when classes opened Sept. 5.

The Detroit teachers have not had a raise since 1971. They seek a 9.7 percent across-the-board increase in their base pay to match the rise in the cost of living in Detroit since 1971.

In addition, DFT negotiators want a clause in the contract to allow future cost-of-living adjustments pegged to the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index.

They also want a reduction in class size to a firm maximum of 33 students, a guarantee that books and supplies will be delivered at the start of the school year, and job security for substitute teachers. Talks are continuing under the auspices of the Michigan Employment Relations Commission.

Elsewhere in Michigan, court orders forced teachers to return to their jobs in Highland Park, Lamphere, Hamtramck, Inkster and Roseville.

In Chicago, a strike by the Cook County Community College faculty continued. A settlement at Wayne Community College resulted in a 6.3 percent across-the-board raise and a cost of living escalator for next year for 150 full-time and 750 part-time teachers.

260 Jobless Get Trade Act Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified 260 members of the United Shoe Workers at Rochester, N.H., eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs to increased imports of women's footwear.

The petition for adjustment assistance was filed with the Tariff Commission by the union for employes of the Hubbard Shoe Co., Inc., which closed the Rochester plant in April.

Council to Determine Brewery Union Status

The question of the affiliation of the Brewery Workers with the AFL-CIO will be placed before the federation's Executive Council at its meeting on Oct. 17, President George Meany announced.

Meany wrote Brewery Workers President Karl Feller that if the council "concludes that continued affiliation of the Brewery Workers Union with the AFL-CIO is impermissible, it will undoubtedly bring this matter to the attention of the convention."

The council will meet in Bal Harbour, Fla., a day prior to the opening of the AFL-CIO convention.

Meany's letter noted that several council members "evidenced concern" at the council's August meeting "as to whether the negotiations which you and other representatives of the Brewery Workers Union have been conducting with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Union, made it improper for the Brewery Workers Union to remain a member and affiliate of the AFL-CIO."

The question whether continued affiliation is "compatible" with the objectives and principles of the AFL-CIO should therefore be "formally placed" before the council, Meany said.

Feller told the council in August that his union's executive board had voted to merge with the Teamsters but that the actual merger had not yet taken place. He noted that the board's vote had not been unanimous and a number of locals had voiced opposition.

Meany has indicated that in case the Brewery Workers union is expelled from the AFL-CIO or withdraws locals opposed to joining the Teamsters can remain in the AFL-CIO either as directly affiliated local unions or by affiliating with an appropriate AFL-CIO international union.

In his letter to Feller, Meany invited the Brewery Workers union president or other representatives of the union to appear before the council if they wished to be heard.

Termination Coverage:

Flexible Pension Bill Approved in House

The House Labor Committee has voted unanimous approval to a pension reform bill that is similar to the Senate-passed measure, but somewhat more flexible.

It would set federal minimum standards for vesting and funding of private pension plans and set up a compulsory termination insurance to protect workers against loss of earned benefits if their employer goes out of business or the pension plan is cancelled.

Meanwhile, the House Ways & Means Committee has also staked out a jurisdictional claim to pension legislation.

It announced that it will begin consideration of pension legislation on Oct. 1, and use the Senate-passed bill as a starting point for its deliberations.

To speed up the normal timetable, the committee decided to skip public hearings and set Oct. 1 as a deadline for interested groups to submit written statements. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, reflecting the go-slow attitude of employers, protested that "there is no immediate need for haste" and asked the Ways & Means Committee to postpone action and schedule public hearings.

The overlapping jurisdiction in the House parallels the dilemma the Senate faced when separate bills were reported by its Labor Committee and Finance Committee. But conflict was averted when key members of the two committees worked out differences between the two versions before Senate debate began.

In general, the complex House Labor Committee bill provides several alternative formulas for achieving the goal of full vesting and full funding of pension plans over a period of years.

Vesting gives a worker with a specified length of service or combination of age and service the right to receive earned benefits from the pension plan even if he quits his job or is laid off before normal retirement age. Full funding means that the plan has enough money on hand to meet pension obligations.

The House bill would allow a longer period of time for plans developed through collective bargaining to reach the vesting and funding standards. It also would permit the Secretary of Labor to allow variances from the standards to avoid economic hardship. This, presumably, would allow multi-employer plans where the risk is least and coverage broadest to seek a more gradual timetable.

The House Labor Committee bill would cover any pensions provided solely from union dues under the vesting standard, but would not impose funding requirements.

The Nixon Administration has opposed pension termination insurance, which unions consider an essential feature of any pension reform legislation. A motion to delete the termination insurance provisions was soundly beaten in the House Labor Committee.

Labor's Role Slighted by U.S. Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

cation, pointed out that colleges and universities are not adequately preparing prospective teachers in labor and economics education.

Sessions, in his opening remarks, said the conference was being held "in the hope that it will be a productive contribution toward the development of more realistic teaching about the place of collective bargaining in American society."

"We are not interested in brainwashing students or in censoring textbooks," he said. "We are concerned that students understand the nature of the collective bargaining process in which some of them will one day participate as union members, and some of them as a part of management."

The conference drew more than 100 union officials, educators and observers from across the country to discuss the problem of anti-labor bias in the American educational system and develop an action program for implementation in the schools.

"A large part of the initiative will need to come from AFL-CIO central bodies, many of which are represented at this conference," Sessions said.

"Working together with school boards, school administrators and teachers, they can do much to bring about a meaningful approach in the school curriculum to working people, their aspirations, their unions, and their system of collective bargaining."

The conference had its genesis in a resolution introduced at the 1971 AFL-CIO convention by President Al Shipka of the Greater Youngstown, O., AFL-CIO.

Shipka, who spoke at the conference, noted then that young people were being denied instruction in labor's role in the nation's economic, political and social history, and proposed that the AFL-CIO sponsor an educational planning conference to correct the situation. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

"This conference is a striking illustration of the ability of an individual member of the AFL-CIO to see his own idea translated into official policy," Sessions noted.

At First Convention:

Farm Workers Vow To Preserve Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Despite the wholesale raids on UFW contracts, Chavez expressed confidence of success. "We are involved in a life and death struggle," he said. Dues-paying membership is now about 18,000, he reported, compared to about 69,000 at the peak of the season when the union had all its contracts.

One common theme running through all the speeches was staunch support of the UFW in its fight with the Teamsters.

Hall called the Teamster organizing drive in the fields a "shameful exhibition of a conspiracy to keep people down."

John Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO pledged support for California legislation to permit secret-ballot representation elections among farm workers and firm opposition to any limitations on the use of the boycott.

Top Catholic and Protestant leaders also pledged their active support. They included Bishop Joseph Donnelly, chairman of the U.S. Bishops' Committee on Farm Labor, Msgr. George G. Higgins, secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference; the Rev. Wayne Chris Hartmire, director of the National Farm Workers Ministry.

With its new constitution, the UFW made significant changes in its operations.

Instead of monthly dues of $3.50, which proved a problem to seasonal workers, the constitution provides for a percentage of weekly earnings. An initiation fee of $25 also was added.

The constitution calls for conventions to be held every two years on the Labor Day weekend. It also provides for an elected five-member board of auditors to be made up of field workers who will make an annual audit with the assistance of a professional auditor.

The convention itself was unusual in that delegates stayed at homes of union members, brown bag lunches were served on the convention floor, and delegates diligently concentrated on convention business far into the night. The final session ended at 6:30 Monday morning, Sept. 24.

At one point near the end of the session, a weary Chavez told the delegates, "Brothers and sisters, I can't see you any more." But the work continued until the last resolution was passed.

Among them was one in appreciation "to the AFL-CIO, especially Brother George Meany, for solidarity and financial support."

Another resolution called for federal passage of farm labor legislation. It asked for "Wagner Act coverage for farm workers free of Taft-Hartley amendments for the same 12 years as enjoyed by other workers."

UFW came out against any compulsory arbitration, expressed support for the Farah strike and boycott and called upon the Teamsters to get out of the fields.

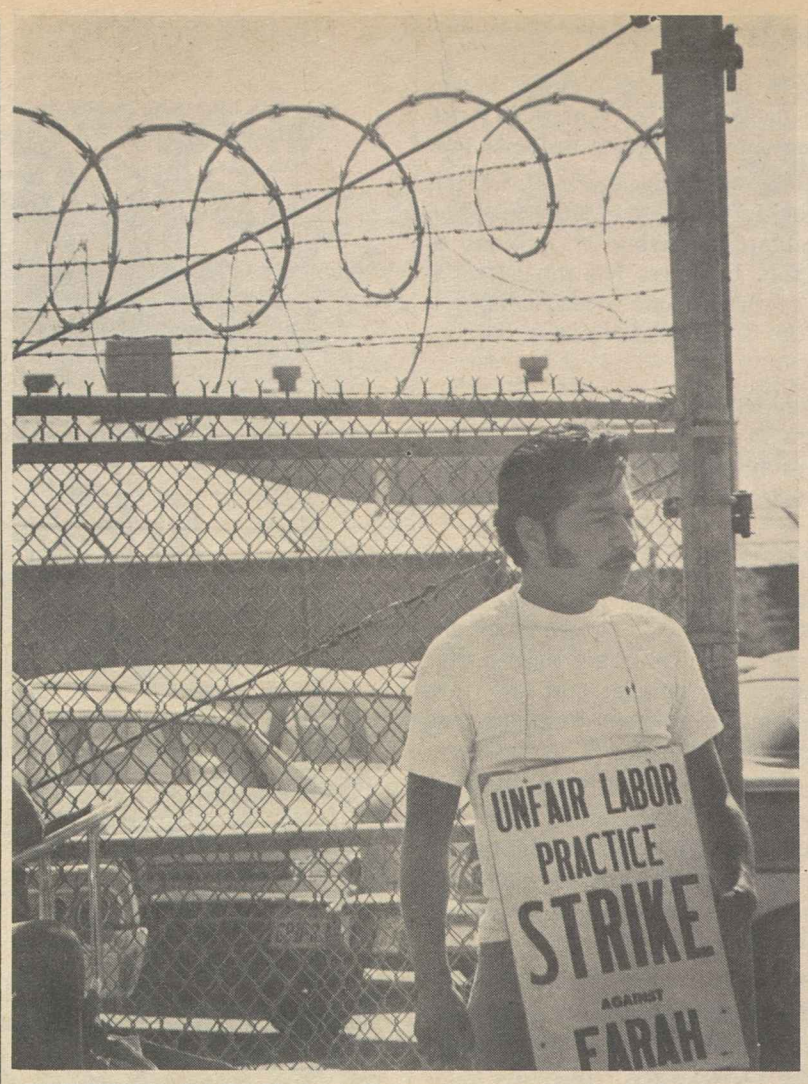
Trade Bill's Defeat Urged By AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

at meeting the real problems of import damage.

- The bill would give preferential treatment to so-called underdeveloped nations. This would permit zero tariffs for such "emerging nations" as Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Haiti, and other low-wage enclaves that already have taken over huge segments of production of U.S. electronics, textiles, apparel, and shoes. This provision would encourage an even greater relocation of U.S. industry from this nation to these "preferential" areas.
- If the most-favored-nation provision for Communist countries is in the final version of the bill, it further adds to the crushing burden for American business and workers. MFN would insure massive increases in imports from countries which repress their population, thwart formation of free trade unions and stifle legitimate dissent.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO believes that trade legislation is needed. But he urged the Ways & Means Committee to first vote down the pending bill and "start anew in January on a meaningful trade bill that meets the nation's problems."



FORTRESS FARAH, including military-style barbed wire topping on fences surrounding Farah plants in the Southwest, is depicted in a new color film, "The People vs. Willie Farah," that tells the story of the 17-month struggle of striking Clothing Workers for union rights. Farah is one of the world's largest producers of men's pants.

Film Depicts Struggle Of Farah's Workers

Striking Clothing Workers are telling the story of their 17-month struggle for justice at Farah Manufacturing Co. plants in the Southwest in a new color film, "The People vs. Willie Farah."

The 21-minute film produced by the ACWA, which had its premiere showing in Washington recently before several hundred union representatives, relates the determined effort of the Mexican-American strikers to recover that "misused" treasure known as "dignidad"—human dignity.

The Clothing Workers' strike began in El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., on May 8, 1972, when Farah fired a number of active union supporters, thus fanning the smoldering bitterness of more than 3,000 workers and goading them into the walkout. Workers of other Farah plants—in Victoria, Tex., and Las Cruces, N.M.—joined the strike.

The film focuses on the workers themselves and such community supporters as Father Jesse Munoz, pastor of Our Lady of the Light Church in El Paso whom the strikers regard as the "parish priest" to the walkout. Father Munoz is convinced that the Farah workers will win their struggle for dignity and social justice and "truly share in the American dream."

"There is agony here, but there is ecstasy," he says. "These people are on an exodus to a promised land."

One of the strongest voices in support of the strike, is Catholic Bishop Sidney M. Metzger of El Paso. "I feel sorry for Willie Farah," the bishop says. "If he had vision he would introduce social justice. But, of course, he just doesn't understand what it's all about."

Farah repeatedly has said he will never tolerate a union in his company.

Interviews with the strikers themselves are among the most moving segments of the film. There's the woman who tells how she "trembled" whenever a supervisor appeared; the worker who shows his badly burned arm saying, "there's no such thing as sick leave at Farah," and men and women who report the hardships of trying to feed and clothe families on an average wage of $69 a week.

The film concludes with an appeal from one of the strikers, Gloria Munoz of Las Cruces: "Please do not buy Farah slacks. . . . If it weren't for labor's boycott we would have lost. . . . The boycott is the soul of our struggle."

The color film is available without cost for showing by unions around the country. It may be obtained from local offices of the Clothing Workers or from ACWA, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003.

N.C. Delegates List Priorities On Legislation

Greensboro, N.C.—The first three of the 126 resolutions adopted by the North Carolina AFL-CIO convention spelled out the federation's legislative priorities:

- Passage of agency shop legislation to permit unions and employers to negotiate a contract that would require workers who do not join the union that bargains for them to pay a "fair share service fee" for the benefits they receive.
- Repeal of state laws denying union recognition to public employes and enactment of legislation granting full collective bargaining rights to public workers.
- Repeal of the sales tax on food, coupled with tax reform so that low-income families won't carry an unfair portion of the tax burden.

The 438 delegates also adopted a strong organizing resolution, calling for joint efforts by local unions, central bodies and the state federation.

North Carolina ranks 50th in the extent of union organization and 49th in average factory wage, the resolution pointed out, stressing that the two statistics have a direct cause-and-effect relationship.

Top officers of the State AFL-CIO were re-elected without opposition, including President Wilbur Hobby and Sec.-Treas. Roger L. Bauguss.

The list of convention speakers included National COPE Director Al Barkan, North Carolina Lt. Gov. James Hunt, President Clyde M. Webber of the American Federation of Government Employes, Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers Union of America, Sec.-Treas. Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole of the Tobacco Workers and officers of several other unions.

A resolution cited the notorious union-busting history of the J.P. Stevens textile chain and called for amendments to the National Labor Relations Act that would "make it no longer profitable for employers to flout the law."

Soviet Attacks On Dissidents Condemned

New York—A group of prominent American scientists, academicians, civil rights and trade union leaders has cabled its support to beleaguered Soviet dissidents Andrei D. Sakharov and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

"We laud your courageous efforts on behalf of peace and freedom—values that have no national boundaries," the Ad Hoc Committee for Intellectual Freedom said in its telegram. "We are proud to stand with you in this noble effort."

Soviet authorities have mounted an intense campaign of persecution against Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov and their colleagues, who are struggling for freedom of expression. The committee also sent a protest message to Communist Party Sec. Leonid I. Brezhnev, demanding that "this flagrant violation of basic human rights cease immediately."

A spokesman for the committee, civil rights leader Bayard Rustin, said, "Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn symbolize one of the great issues of conscience of our time, and we would be morally culpable if we failed to rally to their cause the way we did to Martin Luther King's in our own country" in the '50s and the '60s.

High Court Urged to Strike Down Texas Laws Used to Harass Unions

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to uphold a finding that Texas laws used to break up a Farm Workers' organizing drive in the Rio Grande Valley six years ago were unconstitutional.

A three-judge federal court last year ruled that the Texas Rangers, the elite state police force, had acted unconstitutionally by harassing and arresting farm strikers and their supporters during the Starr County organizing campaign.

The unanimous court declared unconstitutional a state ban on "mass" picketing, which the Texas law defined as "more than two pickets at any time within 50 feet of any entrance to the premises being picketed, or within 50 feet of any other picket."

It also overturned sweeping statutes prohibiting "secondary" picketing, boycotts or work stoppages.

The AFL-CIO brief cited numerous Supreme Court decisions that any regulation of free speech—which includes picketing—must be narrowly drawn to further the state's legitimate interest.

Neither the Texas law nor its application can meet that test, the AFL-CIO attorneys stated. As for the two-picket, 50-feet apart rule, the brief contended: "Plainly, a far greater number of pickets at any entrance can be allowed without any interference of movement in or out of the premises" and there can be no justification for limiting the number of pickets at locations other than entrance or exit points.

Likewise, the AFL-CIO contended, the state's attempt to use its secondary boycott ban against the Farm Workers represents both a suppression of free speech and a one-sided intervention of the state on behalf of the employers.

The three-judge district court, in its original decision, had this to say about the conduct of the Texas Rangers and the county law enforcement authorities:

"The conclusion is inescapable that these officials had concluded that the maintenance of law and order was inextricably bound to preventing the success of the strike. . . . The net result was that law enforcement officials took sides in what was essentially a labor-management controversy."

A 1967 study of the Starr County organizing campaign by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission cited examples of:

- Physical and verbal abuse of strikers and supporters by the Rangers.
- Arrests of farm union members and organizers on complaints by farm owners without full investigation of the complaints.
- Encouragement of non-striking workers to cross picket lines.

A Step Backwards

THE TRADE BILL that is being written in the Ways & Means Committee will be a giant step backwards for American business, American consumers and American workers if it becomes law.

After close study of the bill as it now stands, the AFL-CIO is firmly convinced that this legislation is worse than no legislation at all and threatens the basic standard of living of millions of Americans. No other legislation before Congress has the potential for such great and lasting damage to the income levels of Americans, to existing laws that protect our society, and to the very industrial base of our nation.

The AFL-CIO believes that trade legislation is needed, but it is far more preferable to start anew in January on a meaningful trade bill that meets the nation's problems than to proceed with legislation that will extract a disastrous toll in jobs, industries and national well being.

The bill relinquishes important powers of the Congress to the President. As of the date of enactment the President may, ostensibly to fight inflation, arbitrarily increase the import of goods in any category from any country, sweeping away voluntary agreements, standards, import restraints and purchasing policies and laws now in effect. Countervailing duty, escape clause and anti-dumping provision would all be meaningless under this authority.

The President would have the authority to enter into international trade agreements, leaving Congress only the authority to vote up or down highly complicated changes in tariff and non-tariff safeguards—all in one unit. These international agreements would be "packaged" for presentation to Congress in such a way as to make a rational evaluation impossible.

The trade bill fails to provide even a minimum defense against the continuing flood of imports which are wiping out jobs and whole industries at a devastating rate. In the first half of 1973 imports increased by 22.6 percent over last year. Ironically, U.S. prices of those imports rose by 25 percent during the same period.

The bill contains no safeguards against the continued export of jobs and technology to other parts of the world where corporations can maximize profits and minimize costs at the expense of U.S. production and jobs, further eroding the nation's already-threatened industrial base.

The bill seeks to "buy off" American workers and businessmen through the federal dole of so-called "adjustment assistance," a concept which is a proven failure at meeting the real problems of import damage.

The bill would give preferential treatment to so-called underdeveloped nations. This would permit zero tariffs for such "emerging nations" as Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Haiti, and other low-wage enclaves that already have taken over huge segments of production of U.S. electronics, textiles, apparel, and shoes. This provision would encourage an even greater relocation of U.S. industry from this nation to these "preferential" areas.

In total, it is clear that the bill is a legislative monstrosity without redeeming qualities. At a time when America is sorely beset by a rising torrent of manufactured imports, when we are in monetary difficulties and trade balance problems, legislation that will only further compound these illnesses would be a gross disservice to the nation.

—From AFL-CIO letter to members of House Ways & Means Committee.

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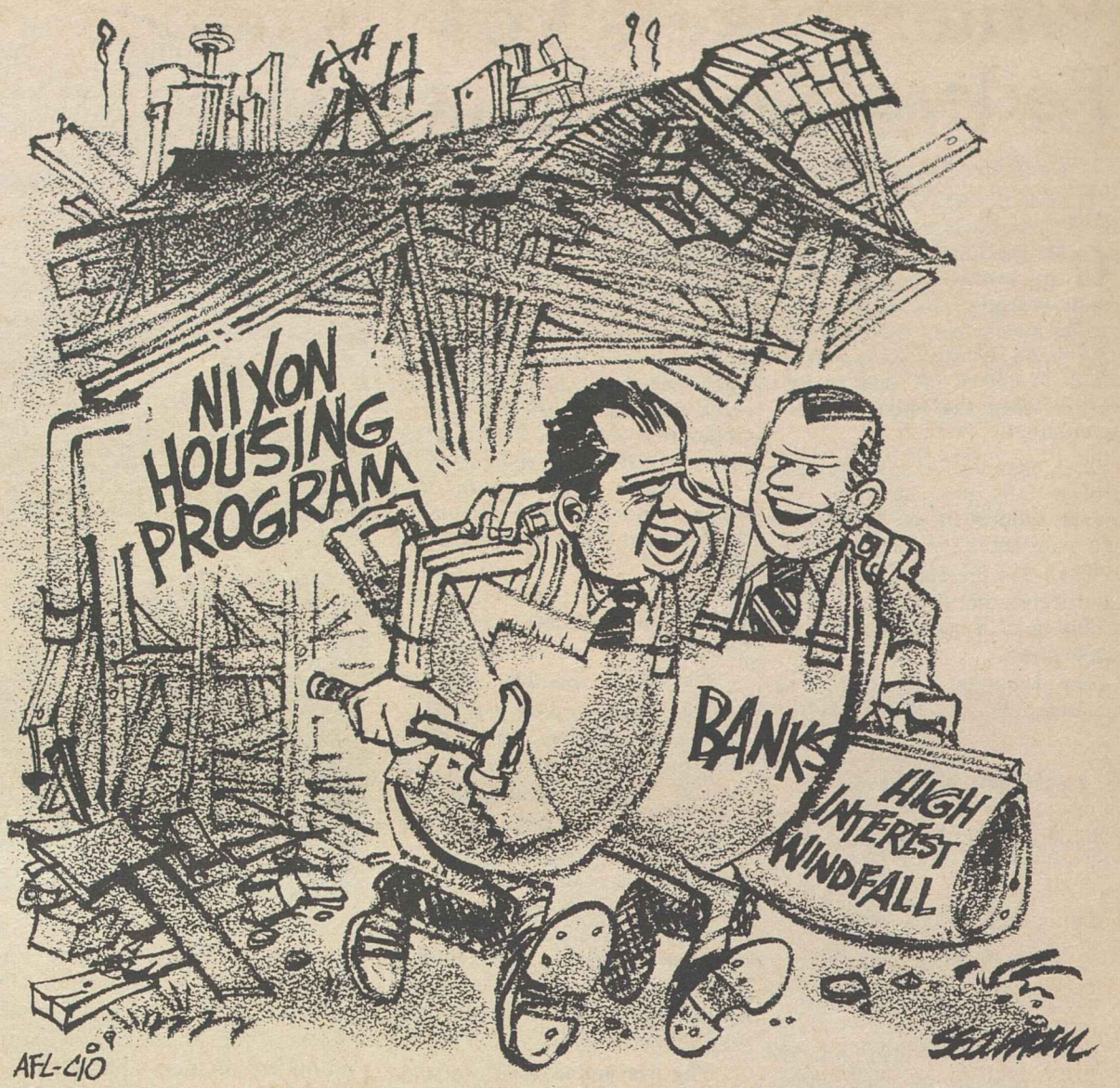


A Word Edgewise:

Arab Ploy Obscures Origins Of Middle East Confrontation

By John P. Roche

A FEW DAYS AGO I overheard a conversation between two college freshwomen. It shook me up. "I think it's awful," one said, "how those Israelis have caused the energy crisis." "Yes," agreed her companion, "they never should have invaded those Arab countries like that—no wonder the Arabs are mad."

This crazy version of events in 1967 set me to meditating. Neither of these young women struck me as a fool. (They were obviously not Jewish, but that category includes 97 percent of the population.)

Then I realized that in 1967 they were 12 or 13 years old and probably had all the political consciousness of a teddy bear.

The random thoughts of two youngsters hardly constitute a solid reading on the attitude of the American people at large, but the more I thought about the subject, the more convinced I became that the Arab strategy in the Middle East—one of "No war; No peace" —has produced a real psychological payoff.

Israel, which went into the war as a small nation under assault by a massive coalition, emerged as a quasi-great power in the area. This was not a matter of calculated design; it was the consequence of a desperate fight for survival. Israel did not want war, but war was forced upon her.

The proper sequence of events, then, was 1) The Arab states, as they flatly proclaimed, set out to annihilate Israel; 2) the Israelis beat hell out of them; and 3) the Arabs announced that they were the innocent victims of "imperialist aggression" and refused to negotiate peace terms with Israel.

Indeed, when various Mickey Mouse solutions were proposed involving indirect talks—the various Gunnar Jarring missions, for example—the Arabs announced that as a precondition for not talking directly or indirectly with Israel, the latter would have to evacuate the territories occupied during the war. In Arabic this is known as "chutzpah."

Gradually over the last six years this scenario has been obscured. There has been a spectacular orchestration of anti-Israeli propaganda in the "Third World," most recently at the conference of the "non-aligned" powers in Algiers.

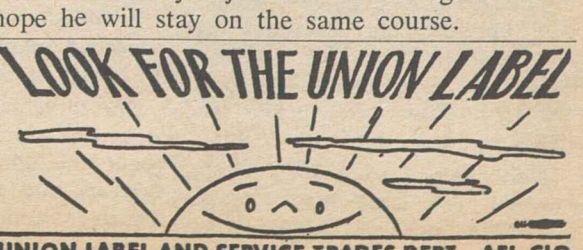
In the United States, an interesting combination of Sen. J. W. Fulbright, the oil companies, and the New Left has been busy arguing that Israel is no more than a U.S. client state, a potential source of mercenaries in the event of trouble in the Middle East.

PERHAPS EVEN MORE DANGEROUS in a subtle and wholly non-conspiratorial fashion is the growing image of Israel as Miami Beach plus Phantoms. A number of recent stories have featured the "new Israeli affluence" complete with photographs suggestive of an island in the Bahamas.

Lord knows, I don't wish a Spartan existence on anybody, but these narratives overlook two crucial points: first, the average Israeli is not well off in Western terms; and, second, Israel is not an island in the Bahamas. It is a society living in the shadow of the gallows. Pictures of lush young girls in bikinis frolicking on the Elat beach thus undermine the harsh reality and provide fuel, not for anti-Israel sentiment, but for indifference.

Finally, it seems clear that, under the pretext of the "energy crisis," American Middle Eastern policy is undergoing a revision. Pro-Arab officials in the State Dept. are reading President Nixon's recent observation that both Israel and the Arabs have to give a little as presaging an end of the "tilt toward Israel."

What this overlooks is, as Golda Meir has pointed out time and time again, that if the Arabs want Israel to give a little, they should pick up the phone, call Jerusalem, and start negotiations. To ask Israel to turn in her blue chips as a precondition for discussing peace is in fact the Hanoi gambit in Vietnam which President Nixon resolutely rejected. He was right. Let us hope he will stay on the same course.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

To Halt Contribution Abuses:

Watergate Fallout Demands Federal Funding of Campaigns

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO testimony on federal financing of election campaigns before the Senate Rules Committee.

ORGANIZED LABOR has long believed that money—campaign contributions—is the seedbed of political corruption. And it is up to Congress to act now to prevent this seedbed from sprouting future Watergates.

Despite the efforts of Congress to tighten the campaign financing laws, consider the abuses in the 1972 election that have been uncovered thus far:

- One party collected millions of dollars before the effective date of the Campaign Financing Act of 1971—contributions that were unreported, unreceipted and contrary to the spirit of the law.
- Hundreds of thousands of dollars in virtually untraceable cash—generally the infamous $100 bills—floated around Washington and the country and across international borders, accompanied by a retinue of bagmen and launderers.
- Under the threat of criminal action corporations have belatedly reported making illegal contributions out of corporate funds at the urging of fund raisers for the one person who, above all others, is charged with administering the laws of this country.

Then there were the "quid pro quos"—antitrust actions stopped, higher support prices for vital commodities, a subminimum wage to benefit hamburger chains and exemption from price controls for an industry, to mention just a few.

What this adds up to is subversion of the democratic process. The democratic principle of government by the people has been undermined by the big contributor, turning public servants into politicians for rent to the highest contributor.

We do not appear before this committee as political neophytes. We are seasoned veterans at the "political game." Organized labor sets up separate political funds, solicits voluntary contributions from individual union members to these funds, and makes contributions from these funds to congressional candidates.

But we want to get out of this element of the "game."

We have never tried to hide labor's political contributions. We are quite proud of the work of our Committee on Political Education. And, until the laws are changed, we will continue to urge our members to make voluntary donations to COPE, which, in turn, will continue to make contributions to candidates who support working men and women.

But we have never liked making political contributions. It is an activity that has been forced upon us.

If we did not contribute to friendly candidates, we would risk the election of anti-labor candidates and the enactment of laws contrary to the interests of working people.

The foes of labor have contributed millions of dollars to elect their friends, so contributions by organized labor have partially filled the vacuum—and, we believe, prevented monied interests from totally dominating elections.

The idea of government financing of federal campaigns has been around a long time. President Theodore Roosevelt first proposed it, and the AFL-CIO has consistently supported the concept since 1956.

We realize there are many problems that must be worked out—such as funding for primaries, elimination of capricious candidates. But, we submit, these problems are less overwhelming than piecemeal attempts to make the present corrupt system workable.

THE CONGRESS has already tried the piecemeal approach, and the events of 1972 proved that approach won't work. As soon as the Congress passed the 1971 act, a nest of political vultures found the weak underbelly—the time between the signing of the 1971 act and its effective date. They tore holes in it—large enough to drive millions of dollars through.

The AFL-CIO wholeheartedly supports complete federal campaign financing for all offices and a complete bar on any private contributions to such candidates. We know there are many grave problems that may take time to solve but there are some actions which can be taken without delay. They are:

1. Provide for sole federal financing of the 1976 presidential campaign with a clear mandate for strict enforcement of the law to prevent any contributions from any other source. In view of the politicizing of the Justice Dept. by the present administration, enforcement of the law should be taken out of the hands of the Justice Dept. by creating a special commission with enforcement powers answerable only to the people's elected representatives, the Congress.

2. To reduce the cost of campaigns require that television and radio stations, which use the public's air waves, provide equal, free air time for federal candidates. It is ironic that the air waves—the property of all the people—have become the most costly medium for reaching the people.

3. Establish a special election frank permitting postage-free mailing by legitimate candidates for federal office.

4. Establish and strictly enforce ceilings on the total, aggregate contributions to congressional candidates or their political committees. Every contribution must be reported in full and reports supplied to the public before Election Day.

We repeat, the goal is federal financing of elections.

If federal financing of elections is not provided soon and if the costs of campaigning continue to spiral, then America will be plagued by a succession of Watergates.

Curriculum Expanded:

Labor Studies Center Offers New College Credit Program

THE AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will begin its fifth year with a new program that can lead to a college degree and an enlarged union staff development curriculum that triples the original scope of study.

Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the Labor Studies Center, said the college credit program was worked out with Antioch College and the University Without Walls, which has some 40-such work-study programs across the country.

Hoehler pointed out that the college degree program will include earned credits in social studies and the arts and humanities, as well as earned credits in labor studies. He said that many of the full-time union staff and elected union officers accepted for the degree program will be able to convert their trade union experience into "competencies" in various labor studies that can then be transferred as college credits.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Hoehler said that the curriculum expansion will be followed soon with the center's move from its temporary location in downtown Washington, D.C., to a 47-acre, seven-building campus in suburban Maryland.

He said that on-campus facilities will accommodate about 100 students in a residential atmosphere during two- or three-week courses at the center. The new campus may also lead to the development of a program that will make it the adult education center of the American labor movement, Hoehler added.

Hoehler stressed that the increasingly complex situations union officers and staff must deal with today make it especially hard to work with only "seat of your pants" or "college of hard knocks" experience. He said that more formalized classroom sessions are a valuable addition to the experience of actual union operations.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE MASSIVE WHEAT SALES to the Soviet Union, which most economists credit with being a significant factor in both food shortages and spiraling prices, became a sensational news story only after the sale was completed.

Nixon Administration officials, who were as startled as anyone over how the Soviets took them to the cleaners, have been choice targets for recriminations.

Just 10 years ago there was another flap over the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union that few have recalled but which makes fascinating and instructive reading in light of current developments.

In 1963, the USSR also had a disastrous wheat harvest. As they did 10 years later, they moved into the world market to meet their needs.

However, in that year our government was well aware of the actions of Soviet agents. They knew, for example, that arrangements were made for $500 million purchases in wheat from Canada.

President Kennedy, who was on top of the negotiations, announced the arrangements had been to sell $250 million worth of wheat to the Soviets.

The issues involved were not at all what they were this year. They came down to two primary ones and they were heated:

Should we sell wheat to the Soviet Union at all, and should it be shipped in U.S. bottoms or other bottoms?

Richard M. Nixon, then a private citizen but before a Vice-President, sharply castigated the proposal. He said:

"What we're doing is subsidizing Khrushchev at a time when he is in deep economic trouble. . . . It pulls his economy out of a very great hole and allows him to divert the Russian economy into space and into military activities that he otherwise would have to keep in agriculture."

The sales were welcomed by farmers who were expecting the prevailing market price they didn't get that year.

Much of the infighting was centered on the proposal which would provide the USSR the benefit of credit guarantees made available by the Export-Import Bank. They would require the Russians to put 25 percent down and borrow the remaining 75 percent to be repaid at six-month intervals with a 5 percent annual interest.

In the Senate, Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.) fought the proposal as did Rep. Ben Jensen (R-Iowa).

The second big issue was over how much of the wheat should be moved in U.S. ships. Maritime unions, with widespread backing, insisted on U.S. bottoms. Earlier the Soviets had agreed to comply with a Kennedy demand to have the wheat carried 50 percent in U.S. ships. Later the Soviets balked, saying that large American freighters were too big for Soviet ports.

It was in March 1964 before agreement was reached on this issue. The Soviets agreed to attempt to comply with their earlier commitment to use 50 percent U.S. bottoms. The actual figure came to less than this largely because the U.S. flag fleet is so depleted.

The irony of the sale, though, was that following the intense national debate over whether the Export-Import Bank should extend credit to the Soviets cash was paid.

The final figures show that 65.6 million bushels of wheat were shipped to Soviet Russia at a market value of $159 million. However, $43 million of this was paid by the taxpayers to exporters in export subsidy.

This Soviet wheat sale was far smaller than the one this year, it did not have such a devastating impact on our economy, farmers received the market price, and our government was thoroughly aware of it.

The role of the President then and now, of Nixon then and now, and of the Republicans and Democrats then and now make a fascinating contrast.

ANOTHER FIRST will be chalked up by the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center when it begins its fifth year offering a college degree program as well as an expanded labor studies curriculum, the center's Executive Director, Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

House Rollcall on Veto of Medical Bill

The House on Sept. 12 voted 273-144 to override President Nixon's veto of the emergency medical services bill, which also would have prohibited the closing of U.S. Public Health Service hospitals. The majority, however, was short of the two-thirds needed to override a veto.

On labor's scorecard, right votes (R) for overriding the veto were cast by 227 Democrats and 46 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 138 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Numerals show congressional districts. AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) PR
3. Hammerschmidt (R) R
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) W
18. Mathias (R) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) PR
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) R
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) R

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Gunter (D) R
6. Young (R) R
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) R
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) R
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) A
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) A
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) PW
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) R
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) A
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) R
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1, Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) A
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) A
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) W
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Roncallo (R) W
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) PR
29. King (R) W
30. McEwen (R) A
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) R
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) A
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) A
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) A
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) R
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Saylor (R) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) PR
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) A
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) R
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) PW
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) R
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Daniel, Robert (R) R
5. Daniel, Dan (D) R
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

ILO-WHO Guidelines:

Proper Health Care Pressed for Seamen

Geneva — A major advance toward guaranteeing proper medical care aboard ship for the men who sail the world's merchant fleets was taken here under the joint auspices of the International Labor Organization and the World Health Organization.

Prompted by President Paul Hall of the Seafarers, a joint committee of the two United Nations agencies pointed the way for worldwide action to insure that at least one crewman on every cargo vessel is adequately trained as an emergency substitute for a qualified doctor.

The need for such training was spotlighted in a resolution that Hall submitted to a full-dress maritime conference of seafarers, ship owners and government delegates held by the ILO in 1970.

Acting on the conference-approved resolution, the ILO's Governing Body placed the question at the top of the agenda for the week-long session that the joint ILO-WHO committee has just completed.

In setting out the guidelines for medical and first-aid training for seamen, the expert committee stressed that seafarers encounter medical problems peculiar to their life afloat. It said this calls for "special training measures" to make certain that the care the seafarer receives aboard ship is developed and maintained on a par with "modern standards and practices."

Bert Lanpher, a vice president of the Seafarers and secretary-treasurer of the Staff Officers Association, termed the session of seaman's representatives, shipowner delegates and WHO doctors a "step toward the provision of medical care by a qualified, competent man with advanced training on every vessel of the world's fleets."

Lanpher and Max Condiotti, administrator of the Staff Officers' training and pension and welfare programs, were among the seafarer members of the committee.

Follow-up action on the committees recommendations will be taken by the ILO Governing Body, Lanpher said. He said he expected the proposed training program to be placed before the next ILO maritime conference, still to be set, for final decisions binding on governments.

In other action, the expert committee drafted a two-fold program aimed at heading off dental trouble for seamen and for guaranteeing them first call for emergency treatment when in port.

That a seafarer should have priority in dental care when his ship is in port "should be internationally accepted," the committee said.

A series of special measures for protecting the health of crews manning tankers carrying dangerous chemicals in bulk was also listed by the committee. One of the proposals would have all crew members of such ships undergo a special medical examination. The committee's union members pointed out that although the shipping of dangerous chemicals in bulk is a relatively new maritime development, there were already about 300 merchant ships engaged in this trade.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION issues are reviewed by Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO director of international affairs, at a Washington conference on activities of International Trade Secretariats for representatives of federation affiliates.

Federal Reserve Overhaul Urged To Help Build Balanced Economy

The AFL-CIO wants the Federal Reserve System—the nation's central bank—to use its considerable economic power to achieve a balanced economy and full employment instead of merely serving the narrow interests of its member banks.

Following up recent testimony before the House Banking Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller elaborated on labor's reasons for asking Congress to investigate and overhaul the Federal Reserve System.

Despite its "independence" and "ownership" by member commercial banks, the AFL-CIO stressed, the Federal Reserve was created by congressional legislation and should act in the interests of all of the people and as an arm of government policy.

Acting as the bankers' bank, the Federal Reserve determines to a large extent whether money and credit will be scarce or readily available, whether interest rates will rise or fall.

"What the Federal Reserve decides and does affects the cost of money, of cars, of houses, of doing business, and the upward or downward trends of business cycles," Biemiller noted.

He told the House committee that the AFL-CIO considers these issues "the valid business of every American citizen" and, without questioning the personal integrity of the bankers, does not believe that such an important economic tool as monetary policy should be left in the hands "of a select group."

Under Federal Reserve guidance, Biemiller noted, the trend of interest rates has been up for the past 20 years "with especially adverse effects on housing costs." And he charged that the Federal Reserve's insistence on tight money policies has been a major factor "in creating recurring recessions and unemployment."

Labor's proposal, he told the House panel, is that "the Federal Reserve System must be made a regular part of the U.S. government."

It is "essential" that its role be coordinated with government policy and the role of other government credit agencies and that it operate as an arm of government rather than "a cooperative enterprise among bankers."

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO is convinced that "America needs sufficient expansion of money and credit, at lower interest rates, to encourage balanced economic expansion, full employment, maximum purchasing power and social progress."

It wants Congress "to direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable rates, for housing and community facilities and to curb the flow of credit for such activities as gambling casinos, conglomerate takeovers, land speculation and foreign subsidiaries."

It believes that the terms of office of the Federal Reserve Board chairman and vice chairman should be for the same term as the President who appoints them and that the Board of Governors should include representatives of labor and consumers.

Further, Biemiller urged, the capital stock of the Federal Reserve which is now owned by member banks should be retired to end the contradiction in terms of a privately-owned government agency.

While "the AFL-CIO does not pretend to have all the answers on all of the complex details of the federal government's monetary operations," that is all the more reason for a major congressional inquiry to develop the best mechanism "for urgently needed changes in the nation's monetary policy and operations."

Oregon Labor Boosts Per Cap for Voter Drive

Klamath Falls, Ore. — Oregon AFL-CIO convention delegates voted to earmark two cents of a six-cent per capita increase on Jan. 1 for implementing the AFL-CIO's computerized voter registration program. Total per capita is now 27 cents.

The measure passed with ease after the program was detailed by Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies, and John Perkins, assistant COPE director.

Lloyd Knudsen, the State AFL-CIO legislative and political director, warned the more than 600 delegates and guests that in the wake of workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance gains costing employers up to $100 million in the past legislature, business interests could be expected to mount a major effort to remove labor's friends from the legislature.

"We have to work hard to see that our members are registered to vote so that we can hold the line with what we gained," Knudsen said.

One major gain already threatened with a referral attempt is the public employe collective bargaining bill, which for the first time gives all public employes in Oregon the right to collective bargaining.

Two leading candidates for governor both said the new legislation should be given an opportunity to work.

State Treasurer Jim Redden, a Democrat who had earlier headed the task force to draft the bargaining bill, said it "is perhaps the most progressive legislation in the nation."

Sec. of State Clay Myers, the leading Republican candidate for governor, told delegates simply, "I do not support that referral effort."

In line with the all-out effort on voter registration, delegates voted to create a COPE Women's Activities Dept., and Mrs. Nellie Fox, Business Representative for Retail Employes Local 1092, was appointed to the position by Dean Killion, State AFL-CIO president.

Killion was re-elected without opposition to his first full term as president after appointment last January. He replaced Ed Whelan, who resigned to take a State Economic Department directorship.

Re-elected also were Pat Randall, secretary-treasurer; Knudsen, legislative and political director; Earl Kirkland, first vice president. Inez McPherson was elected second vice-president, succeeding Mrs. Fox.

Three of the more than 100 resolutions approved by delegates urged passage of a comprehensive National Health Security plan as provided in the Kennedy-Griffiths bill.

Other resolutions included support for passage of import and foreign investment regulation through the Burke-Hartke bill; support of the United Farm Workers' struggle in California, and vigilance against the new labels being used to disguise slacks and pants produced by the struck Farah clothing company: Daire, Golden Scroll, Beau Mark, Cliff Mark, Pass Port, Club 20, Par Excellent, Supar and Kinrod.

Delaware Labor Hits Rigid Industrial Curbs

Rehoboth Beach, Del. — An over-restrictive state coastal zoning plan can seriously jeopardize needed growth in job opportunities, the Delaware AFL-CIO warned at its 17th annual convention here.

The 230 delegates and alternates called for provisions in the state zoning proposal to allow adequate industrial development in coastal areas while safeguarding the environment.

Without provisions for a controlled industrial development program, the state labor body stressed that the job potential—both for the construction trades and industrial workers—would be seriously undermined.

In a tandem resolution, the convention urged the state to construct deep-sea multi-purpose port facilities that would be operated under state controls. The state federation is supporting a bill in the legislature that would lead to the construction of the deep-sea port. The bill has passed the Senate, but is now bottled up in the House.

Delaware AFL-CIO President John A. Campanelli, who was elected to a new two-year term, called for closer cooperation among the state's major labor councils, especially in the push for legislative programs that would benefit union members through job development.

Campanelli said that too often in the past, individual councils have catered only to their own interests while providing little support to the interests of the labor movement in the state.

The goals of organized labor cannot be fully achieved unless the building trades, industrial unions and public employes work together, he declared.

The convention elected Edward Peterson of the Iron Workers as first vice president and nine new members to the state federation's executive board.

Peterson takes over the post formerly held by Campanelli, who was appointed president when Harold T. Bockman was named director of the State Division of Industrial Affairs.

Howard E. Hillis, who was not up for re-election, continues as secretary-treasurer.

Major resolutions adopted at the convention call for:

- Federal legislation providing national standards for state workmen's compensation benefits.
- A 35-hour workweek for state and public employes.
- A federal voter registration law through the use of postal cards.
- Passage of the labor-supported National Health Security bill.

Convention speakers included Rep. Pierre S. duPont (R-Del.), President Ben Feldman of the Leather Goods, Plastic & Novelty Workers, Associate Director Lawrence Smedley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, George H. R! Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and John McManus of the federation's Dept. of Community Services.

Meany Charges Incompetence:

Cut in Buying Power Tied to Nixon Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

tionary to give them an opportunity to pay their grocery bills which increased 7.7 percent in just one month," Meany said. "That means that their food prices alone have gone up 44 percent since the minimum wage was last adjusted.

"Despite the deceptions, distortions and outright falsehoods of White House propagandists, it is obvious that this Administration has no constructive program for combating inflation," Meany said.

Administration spokesmen had predicted the BLS report on consumer prices would show a rise, but the magnitude of the increase was far worse than even they had expected. Nixon's anti-inflation efforts to roll back price increases to no more than an annual rate of about 2.5 percent by the end of this year appeared completely dashed.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the cost of living has gone up at an annual rate of 10 percent in the six months that ended in August, BLS reported. Over the 12-month period ended in August, the rate of increase was 7.5 percent.

Overall food prices last month soared at the astronomical rate of 6.1 percent, the biggest gain in a single month since 1946. The July increase was only five-tenths of 1 percent. The largest advance in all of 1973 was 2.4 percent in March.

Grocery store prices normally drop in August when food supplies are plentiful. BLS noted most of the August increase in the food index was due to "unusually sharp" increases in poultry, eggs and pork.

Gary Seevers, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the sharp climb in prices "was in part an over-reaction to pressures built up during the freeze" imposed by the Administration on June 13. The freeze was ended for all foods except beef on July 18 and for most other items on Aug. 12.

The BLS had no explanation, however, for the steep hike in beef and veal prices during the month. By law such prices were frozen. Yet the BLS report showed they rose a seasonally adjusted 6.7 percent in August.

Food prices were collected on Aug. 7, 8 and 9 while prices for other items were collected throughout the month, BLS noted. The freeze on beef prices ended on Sept. 9.

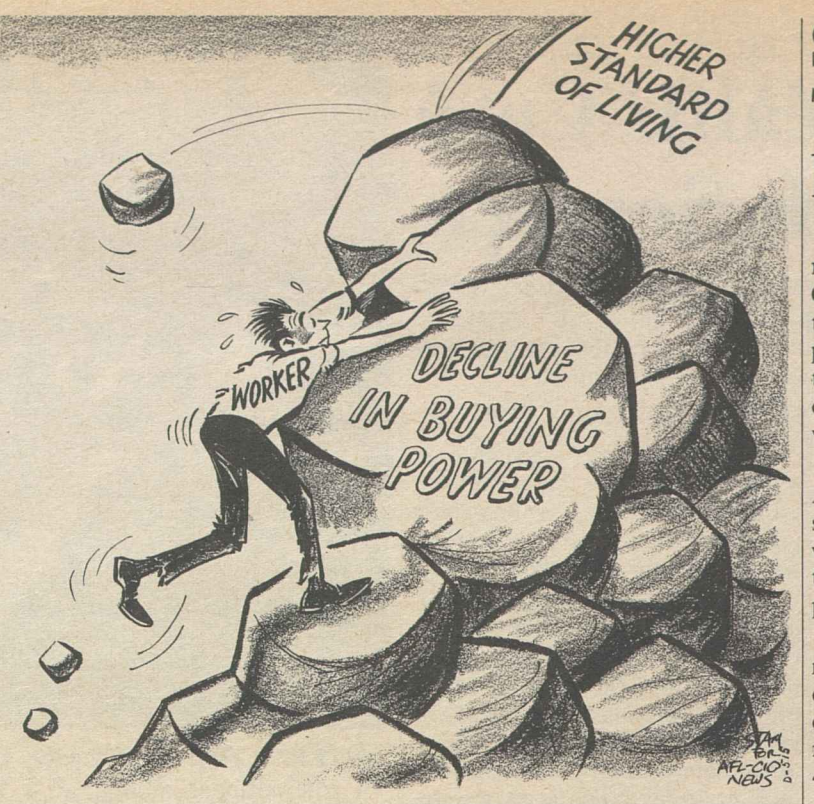
Meat, poultry and fish prices jumped 16.4 percent over the month, after declining one-tenth of 1 percent in July during the freeze, the BLS report noted. Dairy prices went up 2 percent, fruits and vegetables increased 1.1 percent, cereals and bakery products rose also by 1.1 percent and other supermarket prices soared 4.5 percent. Restaurant meals and snacks went up 1.1 percent.

CEA member Seevers indicated further grocery price rises lie ahead.

"The food sector continues to be an area where there will be pressures for price increases until food supplies have expanded to match the high level of demand," he said in a statement.

Nonfood commodities, which usually decline in August, too, rose two-tenths of 1 percent, BLS reported. The big increases were in apparel, up 1 percent, and fuel, up nine-tenths of 1 percent. Prices for houses, home maintenance and repairs also increased.

The services component of the CPI reflected increases in residential telephone and other household services. The rise in the rent index was larger than in recent months. And the cost of medical care services continued to increase.



Federal Pay Hike Delay Challenged in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

an additional two months for their pay raises, Biemiller said, "he has failed to take actions that would delay the higher prices federal employes—and, indeed, all working Americans—must pay at the checkout counter.

On the heels of the sharpest price rise in 26 years, Biemiller said, "simple justice and equity demand that federal employes receive the pay increase they have earned."

Still uncertain is the amount of the pay raise. Over the sharp protests of federal employe unions, the Office of Management & Budget and the Civil Service Commission changed the formula for computing comparability and recommended an average 4.77 percent raise. A presidential pay advisory panel rejected this and told the President that employes should get the full 5.47 percent raise the Bureau of Labor Statistics had reported in the comparable private sector. The final decision is up to the President.

In other congressional action affecting federal employes, the House passed two labor-supported bills.

It voted 217-155 to raise the government's share of the health insurance premiums of its employes from the present 40 percent of cost. The share paid by the government in its role as employer would rise to 55 percent immediately, with additional 5 percent increases each year until it reaches 75 percent after four years.

Also passed by the House and sent to the Senate was a bill providing higher pensions under an early retirement formula for federal law enforcement officers and fire fighters.

The hazardous-work retirement legislation coupled an increase in their pension computation formula with a mandatory early retirement at age 55 or after 20 years of service, whichever came later. The mandatory retirement could be waived until age 60 by mutual agreement of the worker and the employing agency.

The new formula would give 56,000 eligible employes a pension of about 50 percent of pay after 20 years of service, 60 percent after 25 years.

Senate Votes To Bar Cuts In Defense

In two close votes, the Senate rejected proposals that the AFL-CIO had warned would weaken the nation's security by forcing a premature withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe and putting off development of an adequate weapons system.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to senators, had urged defeat of both weakening amendments to legislation authorizing funds for weapons procurement and development.

One of the labor-opposed amendments would have postponed the development timetable for the Trident, a nuclear missile-firing submarine. It was defeated on a 49-47 vote.

The amendment to force a 40 percent cut in the number of U.S. military forces stationed abroad over a three-year period—which would have substantially reduced American deterrent strength in West Germany and South Korea—initially carried on a 49-46 vote. But before the day was over, the Senate reversed itself and refused by a 51-44 vote to write the amendment into the pending bill.

Biemiller's letter declared that "actions of the Soviet government make it essential that U.S. troop strength in Europe not be diminished and that the nation's submarine strength be increased."

Only if negotiations bring about the withdrawal of Soviet forces in Europe can American troop strength be safely reduced, Biemiller said. But "so long as the Soviet Union maintains its present attitude, the United States must be in a position to fulfill this nation's obligation under NATO."

Dinner Theater Accord First for Actors' Equity

New York—Minimum salaries for performers, stage managers and assistant stage managers are provided in a new Actors' Equity contract covering dinner theaters, the first of its kind.

The 14-month agreement also provides a formula for the employment of non-professional performers and chorus members. Fringe benefits and work conditions are included in the settlement, which was approved by dinner theater operators at an American Dinner Theater Institute meeting.

The contract categorizes dinner theaters into small theaters seating up to 349 persons, medium theaters seating between 350 and 549, and large theaters seating over 550.

The pact calls for these minimum salaries:

- Performers: $135 a week in small theaters, $165 a week in medium theaters, and $176 a week in large theaters.
- Stage managers: $165 a week in small theaters, $210 a week in medium theaters, $240 a week in large theaters (dramatic), and $260 a week in large theaters (musical).
- Assistant managers: $135, $165, $176, and $176 in each category listed under stage managers, plus an additional $15 a week if performing.

Actors working more than 15 weeks in the same production at the same dinner theater will receive a 5 percent salary increase. Beginning with the 31st week, an actor will receive an additional 10 percent salary increase.

The contract also provides that an actor working in one show who is cast in the next will be paid, in addition to his current salary, for rehearsing the next show no less than $50 a week in large theaters, $30 a week in medium theaters and $20 a week in small theaters.

9-29-73

Support Renewed For Yule Seal Drive

Efforts to overcome the threat of lung diseases must be continued, AFL-CIO President George Meany said in renewing the federation's endorsement of the Christmas Seal campaign.

In a letter to Dr. Wendell L. Van Loan, president of the American Lung Association, Meany noted that the AFL-CIO is especially concerned with research in respiratory diseases prevalent among workers in mines, mills and crowded cities.

Citing the efforts of the lung association in health education on tuberculosis and emphysema, Meany urged all affiliates and members to support the 1973 Christmas Seal drive through the AFL-CIO community services program.

Labor Papers Facing New Postal Rate Hike

Labor publications would be hit with an even stiffer series of postage hikes than already scheduled under a new rate proposal filed by the U.S. Postal Service.

The increases, subject to approval by the independent Postal Rate Commission and then by the Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service, would raise the per-piece charge for mailing even the slimmest of non-profit second-class publications to 2.2 cents a copy by 1981, plus an also increased per-pound rate of 5.5 cents.

Under the present schedule, which the AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association warned will force many unions to abandon or curtail their publications, the per-piece rate is scheduled to rise to 1.7 cents in 1981.

It currently is one-half of 1 cent, which is a 150 percent increase in little more than a year in the cost of mailing a typical eight-page union newspaper.

Under the Postal Service rate proposal, the permanent two-tenths of 1 cent minimum per piece rate would be lumped together with the surcharge that is scheduled to rise each year into a single "per-piece handling charge."

The first temporary phase of the new schedule, to take effect in January, would actually slightly reduce the current postage charge—from one-half of 1 cent to four-tenths of 1 cent.

If the proposed rates are approved, the per-piece rate would go to seven-tenths of 1 percent in July 1974, and to eight-tenths of 1 percent a year later. These rates are the same as the present schedule of incrases. But thereafter, the impact of the proposed new rates would be felt.

In cents per copy with the currently scheduled rates in parentheses, the proposed per-piece rates to take effect in July of the year listed would be as follows: 1976—1.1 (1.0); 1977—1.3 (1.1); 1978—1.6 (1.3); 1979—1.7 (1.4); 1980—2.0 (1.6); 1981—2.2 (1.7).

There would also be a gradual rise in the per-pound rate charged on non-advertising portions of publications. The poundage rate, now scheduled to rise to 5 cents in 1981, would go to 5.5 cents. Publications carrying advertising would face an even steeper rise.

The Postal Rate Commission will hold public hearings on the proposal and make its recommendations to the Board of Governors. However the Postal Service is authorized to put its new rates into effect temporarily if the Rate Commission doesn't issue its decision within 90 days. Postmaster General E. T. Klassen said the rates will be put into effect on Jan. 5, 1974 if the commission does not rule before then.

Citing increased costs, Klassen proposed rate increases in all categories of mail, with first-class letters going from 8 to 10 cents, airmail to 13 cents and post cards to 8 cents.

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Meany Hits Bid to Hike College Fee

AFL-CIO President George Meany called a proposal by the Committee for Economic Development for sharp increases in tuition charges at public colleges and universities "extremely dangerous."

"If implemented," Meany told top state AFL-CIO officials in a letter, "it would shatter the hopes of workers to insure that their children have the advantages of higher education."

Meany alerted the state labor federations that the CED recommendations will undoubtedly receive favorable consideration from many state legislators.

He urged the officials "to bend every effort to keep the cost of public higher education within the means of workers' families."

In his letter, Meany included an analysis of the CED proposals prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Highlights of that analysis include:

- "Workers have generally come to expect that their sons and daughters will continue their education beyond high school. The CED recommendations would price higher education beyond their reach."
- "There is no more valid reason for shifting the financial burden of higher education to the student than there would be for shifting the financial burden of elementary and secondary education to the students and their immediate families."
- "For those students who are not poor enough to benefit substantially from the grant program (proposed by the CED on a sliding scale based on parental income), the CED would suggest loans. We do not believe that the price of higher education should be starting life under a mountain of debt."
- "The proposed increased costs of higher education and the mounting interest rate of education loans would price medium income students out of the higher education market just as medium income families are already being priced out of the housing market."
- "Wealthy students will be little troubled by the proposals. The poor may find some relief. The working people of America will carry the greatest burden if they are not priced out of the market altogether."

The business group's report proposed to narrow the tuition gap between public and private colleges by more than doubling the present

(Continued on Page 7)

Congress Urged to Assert Control Over U.S. Budget

SENIOR CITIZENS who participated in the production of the 16-millimeter film, We've Come of Age, rest between shooting takes in New York's Central Park. The film was produced to help older Americans organize effectively to spur beneficial legislation and social reform. The film is available from the National Council of Senior Citizens, 1511 K St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Labor Hits Executive Domination

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to recapture control over the federal budget and reverse a dangerous trend toward Executive Branch domination of government.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said a major reorganization of congressional committees and procedure is needed to restore constitutional powers that have been eroded in both Republican and Democratic administrations.

The issue is not partisan, he stressed.

Biemiller presented the AFL-CIO's proposal to a special House committee, headed by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), which was established to study the House committee system.

Labor views the inability of Congress to deal with the federal budget as the most pressing problem, Biemiller testified.

He termed the budget "a political document" which reflects the priorities of the Administration in power. But because Congress is not structured to deal with the budget as a whole, it is "reduced to reacting to what the President proposes."

That too often means, he added, that Congress competes with the President "to see who can cut the most, without regard to need."

Biemiller cited the complexity of the present appropriations process. One committee of Congress initiates legislation establishing a program and setting a spending ceiling. But after the legislation is enacted, before any money can be spent, Congress must pass a sep-

(Continued on Page 2)

Campaign Contributions:

Secret Gifts Reveal Business-Nixon Ties

The ties between corporations and the Nixon Administration were disclosed in a new list of hitherto secret contributions to the President's 1972 re-election campaign.

Responding to a lawsuit, the finance unit of the Committee to Re-Elect the President released a more complete accounting of campaign contributions showing heavy donations by executives of major U.S. corporations.

CRP's finance committee divulged that $19.9 million was raised before the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972 went into effect on Apr. 7 of last year. The figure includes $11.4 million—nearly $1.5 million of it in cash—raised during the final month before the act's effective date.

In all, a record $57.5 million, excluding contributions of less than $100 made after the Apr. 7 deadline, went into Nixon's re-election campaign. The CRP previously had acknowledged only $37.6 million in direct contributions from Apr. 7, 1972 to Dec. 31, 1972.

"The corporate community was hit for contributions by the Nixon Administration in a systematic, industry-by-industry approach that is unique in the history of American politics," said Fred Wertheimer of Common Cause, the group that filed the law suit.

The new information, together with previous disclosures, puts W. Clement Stone, chairman of Combined Insurance Co., at the top of the list of Nixon campaign supporters with contributions totaling $2 million. Next was Richard M. Scaife of Gulf Oil Corp., a Mellon banking heir, $1 million.

Others who donated amply were John A. Mulcahy, a Bronxville, N.Y., industrialist, $575,000; Arthur H. Watson of International Business Machines Corp., $300,000 and Walter H. Annenberg, publisher and U.S. ambassador to

(Continued on Page 8)

Pension Bill Marred by Tax Section

The Senate-passed pension reform bill is seriously marred by an "outrageous" tax loophole for the wealthy, the AFL-CIO told the House Ways & Means Committee.

While praising a number of provisions of the Senate bill, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller indicated the AFL-CIO's general preference for the pension legislation recently approved by the House Labor Committee.

Unlike the Senate version, he said, it does not enlarge the tax exemption for retirement funds set up by prosperous self-employed persons. But it includes, and in some areas improves, desirable features of the Senate bill.

Tax aspects of the Senate mea-

(Continued on Page 8)

Speaker List Announced For AFL-CIO Convention

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, five members of Congress and the Secretary of Defense are scheduled to address the AFL-CIO's 10th convention, which opens Oct. 18 in the Americana Hotel at Bal Harbour, Fla.

The late President Johnson was chosen for the 1973 Murray-Green Award, the AFL-CIO's highest public service honor, and Mrs. Johnson will accept it at the Oct. 22 morning session of the convention.

Defense Sec. James R. Schlesinger will address the afternoon session on Oct. 18. The schedule for Oct. 19 includes Senators Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) at the morning session; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.) in the afternoon. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye will speak on the morning of Oct. 22.

There will be two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress—Walter C. Anderson of the National & Local Government Officers' Association and R. Rigby of the National Union of Mineworkers. Jean Beaudry, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, will be the CLC fraternal delegate.

Senate Rejects Delay In Federal Pay Raise

The Senate slapped down President Nixon's attempt to make federal employes wait an additional two months for a scheduled salary increase.

It insisted, by a 72-16 vote, on keeping the Oct. 1 date set by law for the annual pay adjustments intended to keep federal salaries in line with private industry pay for comparable jobs.

The permanent salary comparability law permits the President to defer the increase. But if he does, either the House or the Senate can overrule him by a simple majority vote.

In a letter to all senators, the AFL-CIO insisted that "justice and equity demand that federal employes receive the pay increase they have earned."

The one-sided Senate vote restored the Oct. 1 effective date. But a presidential prerogative left the federal government's 1.3 million salaried employes with a smaller raise than their unions and a presidential advisory commission considered adequate.

(Continued on Page 8)

HOW-TO-DO-IT WORKSHOPS on bringing the story of labor's role in American society into the schools were featured at a three-day Washington conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Keynote speakers at the planning conference were, from the left, John Sessions, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Thomas Donahue, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president, and David Selden, president of the Teachers.

Unions Cite Progress:

Schools Prodded to End Neglect of Labor's Role

By Mary E. Reyna

A series of workshops held during the AFL-CIO's Labor and the Schools conference explored methods the trade union movement has used to bring the story of labor's role in American life into the classroom.

The workshops focused on what Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, described as neglect by most school systems of "one of the greatest success stories in American society."

In collective bargaining, he said, "labor and management together have created the finest problem-solving device known to man, one that contributes vitally to social and economic stability, and children are not made aware of it."

Workshop speakers from four cities cited innovative steps that have been taken to remedy the labor education gap.

Al Shipka, president of the Greater Youngstown AFL-CIO, said the labor movement there soon found that "to implement programs in the schools we needed to have some influence within the school boards, and this was no easy task."

In time, sufficient labor allies were elected to the Youngstown school board to move ahead. Shipka and his associate, Marcella Crann, financial secretary of the central labor body and also a sixth-grade teacher, guided the beginning of a labor studies program extending from grade school through high school.

They started by identifying the source material available and presented their recommendations to the school system's textbook selection committee. On seeing the limited stock of labor materials in both public and school libraries, they made periodic purchases.

Publishers were contacted for labor texts and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education was used as a clearinghouse. They met with the State Labor Education Research Service and the Ohio State AFL-CIO to see what could be obtained through their resources.

Completing the initial task, Crann said, "we realized that the program was a tremendous undertaking and could not be done adequately as an isolated project."

She arranged a meeting with the executive board and education committee of the Youngstown AFL-CIO, all members of the city's Board of Education, and the superintendent of schools.

Labor's program, some of which is already being carried out, called for:

- Inclusion of information about unions, wherever appropriate, in the total curriculum, with a specialized labor course at the high school level.
- Assignment of a full-time person knowledgeable and experienced in labor affairs to oversee the program and the in-service training of teachers, and to cooperate with the trade union movement.
- Use of AFL-CIO and other labor publications in school libraries.

Irving Sloan, a teacher at the Scarsdale High School in New York, described his school system's labor-study course, which will be included in the curriculum next spring. Pointing to the inadequate treatment of labor in the schools, Sloan said, "you don't know America's story until you know labor's story."

Even so, there are textbooks available that do tell that story if the schools would use them, Sloan found after a survey made under an AFT research grant. He has compiled a pamphlet reviewing and rating 26 currently used history and civics textbooks. Eighteen are described as excellent, superior or good and only eight as fair or poor.

Of the New York City endeavor, Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers, expressed the concern that prompted his union to action.

"The absence in the curriculum (of labor's history), the shoddy, shabby coverage in the media means future workers have no understanding of the process they will be involved in," he said.

Shanker reported that an analysis of the city's social studies curriculum found coverage of the labor movement only in a single high school economics course.

To remedy the void created by a lack of educational guidelines, the UFT developed lesson plans on current strikes and made them available nationally through the AFT.

The education committee of the city's Central Labor Council developed a critique of the school system's labor studies efforts. Prepared by Carl Golden, it developed into a rich source of ideas and materials for the teaching of labor in social studies curriculum. The materials and guides stress use of the inquiry method in the classroom.

From Buffalo, George L. Wessel, president of the central labor body, and Samuel H. Sackman, a commissioner of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, described the development of their city's program.

"We enlisted the labor community and the services of the Industrial Relations Research Association," Wessel said. IRRA, a professional group, was a valuable source for educational material.

Sackman elaborated on Buffalo's four-pronged program in labor studies, which began in 1968 and from the start enlisted the support of Buffalo's unions. Secondly, Stackman said, "We teach teachers." And, he noted, "we have negotiated with school boards so that teachers get credit for this work."

There is also a speakers' bureau for in-class visits. And a Collective Bargaining Resource Center has been established to supply classroom materials.

Having shown the way, Sackman said, "we would like to get out of this program. We think the State of New York should take the responsibility as an important and integral part of education."

Exhibits at the conference displayed labor education resource materials, primarily from private firms, including books, pamphlets, films, multi-media kits—and a simulated role-play game called "Settle or Strike."

The conference workshops forwarded a number of suggestions whose thrust was a call for increased activity by state and city central labor councils to encourage better teaching about labor and collective bargaining.

Woodworkers Study Canadian Headquarters

Vancouver, B.C.—The biennial convention of the Woodworkers directed that a feasibility study be made over the next two years on a proposal to move headquarters of the union from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver.

The study is to be made by U.S. and Canadian members of the international executive board, and the board's recommendation will be presented at the 1975 convention in Montreal.

This was one of the major issues debated at the convention along with more than 40 changes in the union constitution and legislative and policy decisions.

In a move aimed at providing sound financing of the international, the delegates directed the officers and regional directors to study and recommend a new per capita payment formula to the executive board.

The board would then submit such a formula to a vote of the membership after Mar. 1, 1975. The present per capita to the international union is $1 per month.

In his opening address to the convention, President Ronald F. Roley repeated his intention to retire in December. He will be succeeded by Keith W. Johnson, now first vice president and a member of the IWA local union in Edmonton, Alta.

Elected first vice president was H. Landon Ladd, now second vice president and formerly of Toronto. The new second vice president is Leonard C. Palmer, now director of the IWA regional council covering the eight western states. Long-time Sec.-Treas. William Botkin was returned to office. All were elected without opposition.

Roley told the convention that the Nixon Administration has "created the worst economic mess in the history of the United States" and discussed the record of various control phases that have favored big business and penalized workers.

Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill "is proof enough to show who runs the Administration," he told the delegates. "Congress recognized the need for a higher wage for the working poor, but Nixon vetoed the bill with the incredible excuse that it would contribute to inflation."

On the other hand, he said, "profits and interest rates are going out of sight and rising prices have robbed workers of wage increases negotiated by their unions under the Nixon pay controls."

Roley also called for controls on multinational corporations that are using their huge profits to expand into low-wage areas around the world at the expense of workers in the United States and Canada.

Guest speakers at the convention included Premier David Barrett of British Columbia, who reviewed the New Democratic Party's record after one year in the province.

"Social justice is a new dimension that is being expanded in British Columbia," he told the convention. "The vested interests have been retired after 40 years through the support of workers like you in the IWA, and we expect to continue to work for social justice with your help."

Labor Presses Congress to Assert Control Over Federal Budget Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

arate bill, originating in the Appropriations Committee, to make the funds available.

The actual appropriation, which normally has to be repeated each year, often is less than the amount Congress had authorized. And the fiscal year frequently is far gone before the funding bill is passed.

As a bold move to overcome these problems, Biemiller proposed elimination of the Appropriations Committee and establishment of a Budget Committee, backed by a large professional staff so that Congress is not dependent on "the Executive Branch's legion of statisticians and budget experts."

While noting that "our ideas are not written in stone" and that there are probably as many proposals for change as there are members of Congress, Biemiller outlined the AFL-CIO's concept of how budget reform can be accomplished:

- The President would be required to submit budget proposals in January for the succeeding calendar year. That would provide a 12-month period for congressional action instead of the usually-missed deadline of less than six months for the fiscal year starting July 1.
- The Budget Committee would consider the President's proposals and establish a target budget ceiling, setting priorities within that ceiling by broad areas such as health, education, defense—but not setting budget priorities for specific programs.
- The Budget Committee would then bring its target ceiling and broad priorities to the full House for approval or change.
- Next, the legislative committees would work within the target levels for their jurisdiction to set the funding level for specific programs. Each legislative committee would submit its detailed share of the budget for inclusion in an omnibus budget bill. If a legislative committee exceeded its target ceiling, the Budget Committee would be required to offer amendments that would either make necessary cuts, raise the overall budget ceiling, or raise additional revenue.
- The House would then act on the overall budget bill. By considering the budget proposals as a whole, rather than in isolated chunks, it could better make a final determination on national priorities, whether further cuts are needed or whether more revenue should be raised.

As a corollary to the budget reform, the AFL-CIO statement urged a committee reform that would result in more and smaller committees, clearly defined jurisdictions, and a rule that no member of the House could serve on more than one committee.

This, Biemiller said, would encourage specialization and expertise in a particular field.

As to an assortment of proposed changes in the jurisdiction of existing committees, Biemiller said the AFL-CIO doesn't consider any committee's jurisdiction untouchable but stressed that "just changing the jurisdiction of one or two committees will not accomplish the necessary job of reform."

Thus, if the House chooses to divide the Education & Labor Committee, it should guard against making the jurisdiction of the Labor Committee too narrow in the realignment. Labor would "emphatically quarrel" with the concept that a Labor Committee should deal merely with labor-management relations.

Such issues as unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions, job discrimination, manpower and job safety and health clearly fall within the proper area of a Labor Committee, Biemiller said.

The AFL-CIO statement acknowledged the massive task faced by the Bolling Committee.

"Many of the changes recommended to this committee would necessarily step on someone's toes or shatter some tradition," Biemiller noted.

But Congress, he urged, must "bite the bullet" and the longer it delays "the more difficult it will be to reverse the trend toward Executive domination of the government."

Pledge Intensified Boycott:

Top Union Officials Join Farah Strikers

El Paso, Tex.—Some 50 AFL-CIO state and city officials and officers of unions from across the nation met here to plan intensification of the consumer boycott against the sale of Farah pants.

Led by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, the trade unionists also met with the Farah strikers at their regular weekly meeting at Our Lady of Light Roman Catholic Church, the parish church for most of the Farah workers here.

In the evening, they heard from the strikers and the Most Rev. Sidney M. Metzger, bishop of El Paso, at a dinner prepared by the strikers.

"We are here to join with you to pledge that your struggle is carried to a successful conclusion," Kirkland told a cheering and packed meeting.

"We don't care how long it takes, we're going to step up this campaign and your determination is going to be rewarded. We regard this struggle as second to none in the labor movement."

Finley, as head of the union to which the Farah workers turned in their efforts to organize, declared that the group had come to El Paso "to show that the American labor movement cares and is concerned with our cause. They have pledged that the boycott will continue until the Farah company stops its viciously anti-union tactics and the workers get the dignity they deserve. On behalf of the Amalgamated, we pledge our full support."

A feature of the meeting was a showing of the documentary film, The People vs. Willie Farah, produced by the National Committee for Justice for the Farah Workers.

Bishop Metzger stressed the importance of the strike and boycott in an address that brought a standing ovation from the strikers and the labor officials.

"When the strike started in May 1972, there was nothing new to me about the conditions at the plants," he said. "Father Jesse Munoz, pastor of Our Lady of the Light Church, and the workers themselves had told me the story. I had been hearing it for five years and had said that one of these days there will be a strike.

"Even after the strike started, I asked Father Munoz to make a careful investigation, and told him to get the strikers' story under oath. I believe them: I know these people and I know they would not lie to their bishop."

He concluded by stating: "The issue is strictly a matter of social justice."

The main theme of the labor officials' discussion was that the boycott must succeed. Speaker after speaker told of the consumer boycott demonstrations in his area and pledged even more activity in the months ahead.

Top officers were present from AFL-CIO state bodies in Pennsylvania, California, Texas, Ohio, Massachusetts, Georgia and Montana.

Among the local central labor bodies represented were Dayton, O.; Trumbull, O.; St. Louis; Minneapolis; Miami; Detroit, and New York.

Also participating were 10 officials of the Auto Workers from around the country, as well as top leadership of the Steelworkers, United Mine Workers, Meat Cutters, International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Television & Radio Artists, Paperworkers, the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the New Jersey Union Label Council, and the New York City and Long Island Union Label Council.

FARAH PICKET LINE in El Paso, Tex., is joined by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Mrs. Kirkland and President Murray H. Finley, left, of the Clothing Workers. They were in El Paso for a meeting of labor officials planning an expanded consumer boycott of Farah products. The Farah strike is in its 17th month.

Faculty Union Approves New Pact at CUNY

New York—Approval of a new contract by a faculty union representing 16,000 teachers and other professionals has averted a strike at the 19 campuses of City University of New York, the third largest university in the nation.

Members of the Professional Staff Congress, affiliated with the New York State United Federation of Teachers, ratified the agreement by a vote of 4,039 to 621. The union had set a strike for Oct. 1.

PSC President Belle Zeller hailed the contract as a milestone in faculty unionism. It sets recommended workload and class size limits, the first time such ceilings have been negotiated by a faculty union, she said.

While the workload ceilings—set at the prevailing levels of the 1971-72 academic year—are "recommended," they are expected to fortify the union against pressures to increase faculty workload, she said.

The agreement provides for salary scale increases of $600, $750 and $850 in the three years covered, retroactive from Sept. 1, 1972, through Aug. 31, 1975.

The contract also gives parity to the instructional staffs of CUNY's eight community colleges with those of its 10 senior colleges and graduate center. The provision is unique in higher education nationally, where community college faculties frequently receive lower salaries than their senior college counterparts despite similar qualifications and responsibilities, Dr. Zeller noted.

The workload and class size ceilings, she said, should reverse the trend toward assembly-line "productivity" that has produced the highest dropout rates in the university's history.

Connecticut Convention Outlines Political Goals

Hartford, Conn.—The 10th convention of the Connecticut AFL-CIO vowed to make next year's political climate in the state more favorable to needed social reforms.

"We in the AFL-CIO are angry, but not frustrated," President John J. Driscoll of the state federation said. "We believe in our democratic political processes.

"We hope to get every union member and his family involved in political education and political action. We will work harder than ever before to prepare for the 1974 elections."

He noted that the Connecticut labor movement in 1973 has had to contend with a hostile governor and legislature, which turned a deaf ear to labor's legislative program.

The three-day convention here was attended by 629 delegates representing 257 local unions of 40 international or national unions.

Major resolutions dealing with national issues condemned President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill, backed the Burke-Hartke trade bill and the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security bill, and urged an end to the Administration's economic controls program.

At the state level, the convention called for collective bargaining rights for state employes and abolition of the ex parte injunction in teacher disputes. In addition, delegates urged the state to invest its large money surpluses in public works projects and aid to cities and towns.

The convention went on record supporting the Farm Workers in their current struggle against California lettuce and grape growers. Delegates also renewed their support of the Farah pants boycott and of the Machinists in their long and bitter strike at Emhart Corp. plants in Connecticut.

Driscoll, Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober and Executive Secretary George Froelich were re-elected without opposition.

The executive vice president's position, however, was spiritedly contested, with Justin Ostro of the Machinists narrowly defeating Dominic J. Badolato of the State, County & Municipal Employes. Ostro is president of the Greater Hartford Labor Council.

Speakers included President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Most Rev. Joseph F. Donnelly, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Hartford, and Lt. Gov. Peter L. Cashman.

New at this year's convention were workshops for delegates on key AFL-CIO policies. Kenneth Kovack, legislative representative for the Steelworkers, conducted a workshop on international trade, and AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor led another on the tax reform.

Wyoming Labor Spurs 'Right-to-Work' Repeal

Casper, Wyo.—Repeal of the Wyoming "right-to-work" law in the next session of the state legislature was set as organized labor's top legislative goal at the State AFL-CIO's 10th convention here.

Some 200 delegates and alternates representing more than 90 percent of the State AFL-CIO's membership adopted a resolution noting that "10 long years ago a law which was passed by the Wyoming legislature has actually become a 'blight-to-work' law that has since stricken Wyoming with all the economic ills we prophesied."

"Until this law is repealed, this blight will become more acute each year," the resolution observed. The strategy to repeal the statute calls for election of legislators friendly to labor, along with a stepped-up lobbying effort.

Other resolutions approved at the two-day convention called for legislation to ban the use of lie detectors as a condition of employment and to extend the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to all Wyoming citizens.

Delegates also directed State AFL-CIO officers to "fight any efforts . . . to implement the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare regulation permitting states to deny welfare benefits to the children of strikers."

"The right to strike is a legal right of Americans continually reaffirmed by the courts," the resolution noted. "Workers are taxpayers and their taxes include the costs of welfare and food stamps."

An increase in per capita tax from 30 to 40 cents a month, effective this month, was approved. The 10-cent increase will be used to publish a new monthly newspaper, the "Voice of Wyoming Labor — State AFL-CIO News."

Paul Johnson of Casper was elected president, replacing Mark E. Nicksic. Glenn Sweem of Sheridan was chosen vice president. Elected to the executive board were James Garvin of Glenrock, Roger Richardson of Cheyenne, Virgil Jennings of Riverton, and Everett Mann of Rawlins.

Following the convention, the board selected L. Keith Henning of Cheyenne to continue as executive secretary.

Convention speakers included Gov. Stanley K. Hathaway, U.S. Rep. Teno Roncalio (D-Wyo.), Casper's Vice-Mayor Charles Aspinwall, Retail Clerks Vice Pres. Earl McDavid, AFL-CIO Region 22 Director Daniel Flanagan, Area 9 COPE Director Jack McCoy, and Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies.

Iowa AFL-CIO Seeks Worker-Farmer Link

Waterloo, Iowa—A 2-cent increase in per capita payments to the Iowa AFL-CIO was approved by delegates to the state federation's 18th annual convention.

The additional revenue from the increase, which brings monthly membership payments to 30 cents, will be used to meet higher operating expenses and to enable the state federation to continue to hold annual conventions. The 288 delegates rejected an alternative proposal calling for biennial conventions.

Terms of office for the federation's top officers were increased from two to four years and mandatory retirement was set for age 65.

President Hugh D. Clark was re-elected to his fifth consecutive term and Sec.-Treas. James J. Wengert to his fourth term.

Turning to legislative and political affairs, the convention proposed building a closer alliance with liberal farm groups—particularly the National Farmers Organization—to strengthen labor's continuing campaign for vital social legislation.

Major resolutions adopted at the three-day convention called for congressional enactment of the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill and the National Health Security program.

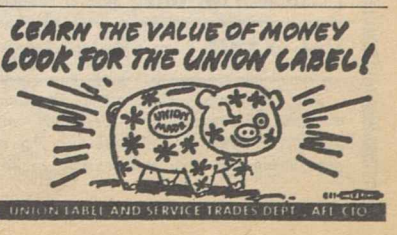
Citing exploitation of workers by multinational corporations that shift operations to low-wage countries, the resolution noted that the firms put profits ahead of national allegiance.

Provisions in the Burke-Hartke bill would eliminate tax breaks and loopholes for U.S.-based multinationals that are responsible for the exportation of American jobs, the convention stressed.

While endorsing the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security measure that would provide comprehensive medical care for all citizens, delegates denounced the Nixon Administration's health insurance plan as detrimental to wage earners.

The state federation's COPE report, adopted unanimously, called for new national elections for President and Vice President because of the widespread irregularities in the 1972 campaign.

The report also urged the continuation of full television coverage of the Watergate hearings to insure that the public is made aware of all facts vital to the investigations.



The Proper Role of Congress

THESE HEARINGS come at a time of crumbling public confidence in the institutions of government. The major cause of this crisis of public confidence, we believe, is the utter failure of the present Administration to level with the American people. Certainly, the Congress can't be held responsible for that.

But the Congress must share some of the blame for lagging public confidence, and, in our opinion, it must put its own house in order as a first step in restoring the people's confidence.

Simply put, the Congress has allowed the Executive Branch—in this as well as past administrations—to assume some of the powers of the Legislative Branch.

The framers of the Constitution conceived a tripartite government of equal and shared powers. The system of checks and balances they devised is intended to prevent any one branch from dominating government. When the powers of one branch are eroded, for whatever reason, that delicate and necessary balance is upset.

THE EROSION OF congressional power started long before this Administration. I'm certain each of us here recognized the symptoms in past administrations—Republican and Democratic—and closed our partisan eyes because, at that moment, it was the other side's ox being gored.

Thus, the question before this committee is not a partisan one. It is not who cast the first stone. The question is the Constitution—making it work in 1973 as it was intended to work, with powers shared by equal branches of government.

CONSIDER THE Economic Stabilization Act. The Congress certainly didn't solve the problem of inflation by giving the Executive carte blanche. The Congress should have known that this Administration's priorities—the banks, corporations and the wealthy—are not the same as the priorities of the Congress, nor do they reflect at all the needs of the people.

The Congress was not definitive enough in its directions to the Executive. The Congress intended that economic controls be applied across-the-board, fairly and effectively. Good intentions, however, do not make good legislation unless they are spelled out in statutory language.

For example, it took two amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act and one court decision before the Administration finally yielded to Congressional intent and exempted low-wage workers from wage controls.

Similarly, if the Congress waits for the Executive to propose—as the Congress has waited much of this session for housing and health insurance proposals—a far more serious problem than a legislative logjam is created. Delay means that solutions to the people's problems are also delayed.

We do not think it trite to ask the rhetorical question: How much must people suffer before the Congress acts? The point is the problems of the people—be they health, education, employment or safety—fester if the Congress waits and waits for Executive proposals before it acts.

As this committee considers ways of making the House better able to reassert its legislative powers, we suggest the touchstone be the common sense approach of the American people and what they expect from their elected representatives.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to the House Select Committee on Committees.

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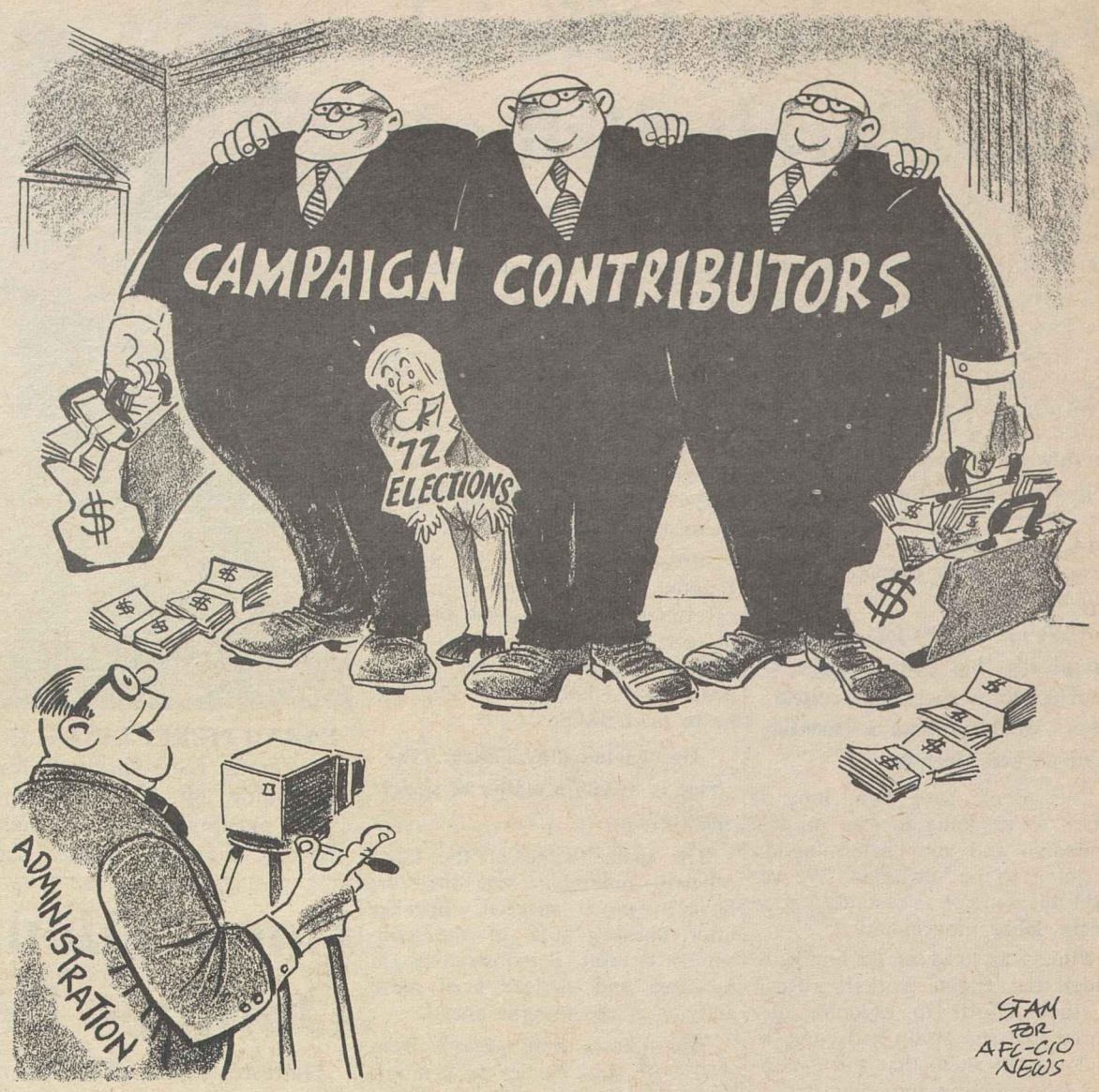


A Word Edgewise:

Due Process of Law Victimized By Handling of Agnew Case

By John P. Roche

EITHER VICE PRESIDENT Spiro Agnew is one of the world's most talented actors, or he is innocent of the charges that he was on the take in Maryland. Whatever the ultimate verdict may be, the hatchet job being done on Agnew should be repudiated by anyone who believes in due process of law.

Let us begin with the argument over whether he can be indicted by a federal grand jury before he is impeached and convicted by Congress. Or must the grand jury await congressional action?

Legally speaking, this is a completely phony argument because it assumes that indictment by a grand jury is equivalent to conviction by a petty jury. Indictment by a grand jury, which operates in supposed secrecy and can listen to all sorts of gossip that would not be admissible evidence at a trial, is merely a statement that the prosecutor has a prima facie case to take into a courtroom. The presumption of innocence still runs.

Moreover, as the Berrigans, Angela Davis, and Meyer Lansky can testify, there is no reason to believe that an indictment will result in a verdict of guilty. They were all indicted, tried, and acquitted. Thus it is grossly unfair to assume that even if the Vice President were indicted, he would be found guilty. The current dispute takes his guilt for granted, but suppose Congress impeached and convicted (two separate processes) and Agnew were subsequently found innocent?

Similarly, there have been rumors, allegedly sponsored by the White House, that in the event of indictment the Vice President should resign, even some rumors that he already was contemplating resignation. Since the White House seems to be on every side of every issue these days it is hard to know what the "game plan" is.

One theory is that keeping Agnew's woes front and center takes the Watergate heat off the President. Another theory explains it as a devious way of getting John Connally in as Vice President and heir presumptive to the Republican nomination in 1976.

But again, if Agnew is—as he vigorously claims—innocent, he certainly should not resign even if indicted by the grand jury. The final decision on his guilt or innocence would lie in the hands of 12 good persons and true of the vicinage.

Clearly if he were found guilty and the verdict were sustained on appeal, he should resign or be impeached and convicted by Congress. But—as in the instance of Federal Judge Otto Kerner, who is currently appealing his conviction for various financial shenanigans—Agnew has the constitutional right to exhaust his legal remedies.

IF I HAD SAID HERE that because the Chicago 7 or Dr. Spock or the Harrisburg and Gainesville anti-war militants had been indicted by a federal grand jury, they were patently guilty, every civil libertarian in the country would have jumped on me. And they would have been absolutely right. I was pleased to see that the American Civil Liberties Union denounced the leakage on the Vice President, but I haven't heard much else on the subject.

Finally, almost as a comic footnote, the Democrats in Congress got into the act to warn President Nixon that he should not replace Agnew with a politician, with someone who might be a candidate in 1976. Their ideal, presumably, would be the Archbishop of Washington (though that might create church-state issues).

In short, with the Attorney General providing background music, we have Spiro Agnew indicted, convicted, impeached, convicted, and replaced by a non-political figure—all before there has been a single formal legal move against him.

In the area of civil liberties, FDR's famous maxim about political principles seems—alas—to define the present situation: "It all depends," he said, "whose child has the measles."

For Professional Care!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

For Truth, Reality:

School Textbooks Must Correct Distortions on Labor Movement

The following is excerpted from an address by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, to the Labor and the Schools Conference held in Washington.

UNION MEMBERS think very highly of our country's schools. We have always looked on the schools as the greatest liberator of the human mind and human society. We have fought for a century to start public schools and to improve them. Unions have been an important part—and continue as an important part of the education lobby in Congress and in state legislatures and city councils.

So schools are of central, very vital concern to us. And we are baffled to find ourselves badly portrayed in the institutions that we fight so hard to advance.

This is an exceedingly complicated world, and it is becoming more so every day. To convey a reasonably accurate idea of that world and how it works, as we expect the schools to do, is admittedly, a hard task.

But, it is made harder by the deliberate, conscious efforts of advertisers, politicians and other special-interest groups with private axes to grind, to distort the facts. Those who seek to create a society of contented, docile citizens who live by slogans spend a great deal of time and money in trying to get the schools to project their version of the facts. And it isn't any wonder that they sometimes, to some extent, succeed.

That's why we are concerned with how organized labor is treated in the social studies and history textbooks of our schools. Our objective, very frankly, is to set straight the story of the American trade union movement —historically and presently.

The trade union movement was formed in struggle and pain and at a very high cost in individual effort and suffering. There is sometimes a tendency in those who see in the United States the absence of emotional or class struggle or class conflict who see it as indicating some sort of ordered tranquility. There is a tendency to think that the American labor movement was accepted by U.S. employers and grew easily. Present-day unions were bought as dearly as any other unions in the world and at as high a price in human denial and struggle.

Today that struggle continues against employers just as hostile as ever—in the southern textile mill towns, on the concrete sidewalks where hospital workers struggle for recognition, and wherever pickets walk. And the struggle continues in the fields in the West where the cry of Huelga comes up from the throats of a new generation of the poor and the deprived.

Our children, unfortunately, aren't learning that history, and they aren't learning of labor's contribution to society.

So when the Atlantic or one of the other learned journals features some piece on whatever happened to the trade union movement by an author who probably wouldn't know where to look if he wanted to and wouldn't have recognized it if he had found it, that piece is being read by people who have never learned the truth of that history and, consequently, have no perspective from which to view that kind of writing.

And so, too, in the schools, in the texts parroting the line of anti-labor forces—that America would be better off or at least no worse off without unions—the schools are perverting reality and we and the schools mustn't allow that to happen.

Unfortunately, most of the press coverage of labor-management relations—and a good bit of the textbook materials—relates to strikes—how long they run, how much they cost, how inconvenienced everybody is by them. Rarely is there ever mention of the fact that before that strike happened, the members voted to accept, or reject or strike in the alternative.

THERE IS NO BETTER example and no better teaching device by which to show democracy in action than the process by which union members formulate their proposals, negotiate and vote by secret ballot. And yet nearly every strike that occurs is presented in the press as a one-man decision, "Boss so-and-so takes workers on strike." That distorted view is a great disservice.

There is an even greater disservice in the failure to report on the settlements that don't involve strikes. We find pretty near 100,000 contracts a year negotiated without friction, without problems. Last year only one-tenth of 1 percent of working time was lost because of strikes or lockouts. In any given year, that percentage of time is far below time lost to coffee breaks and the common cold. But you would never know it by reading the papers and you would never know it by reading many of our textbooks.

One of the greatest success stories in American society is being missed in the failure to take note of the collective-bargaining process as a fundamental tool of democracy. Labor and management together have created the finest problem-solving device known to man, one that contributes vitally to social and economic stability, and our children are not made aware of it.

We are content to be known by the record we make, by the issues we fight for and by the enemies we make in the process. But we do want that record to be known. Above all, we want our children to have a clear understanding of the issues, the processes, the realities that have to be grappled with by every American.

Peoples' Needs Ignored:

Runaway Prices Fail to Spur White House on Consumer Bills

DESPITE ZOOMING food prices and skyrocketing interest rates, the Nixon Administration was charged with consigning sorely needed consumer legislation to back-burner status.

Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, said the Administration is fully responsible for the incredible situation wherein most Americans find "they can't afford to eat, they can't afford to pay rent, they can't afford to buy homes." She said Phase 4 is a complete failure and renewed the AFL-CIO's call to end the controls and let the market flow freely.

"It can't be any worse," she declared, "it has to be better." Miss Dubrow was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Miss Dubrow listed no-fault auto insurance, product warranties and an independent consumer agency as key consumer measures that have been before the Congress throughout the year, but are making, at best, painfully slow progress. She said the no-fault auto insurance bill finally reported out of the Senate Commerce Committee has many weaknesses and still must clear the Judiciary Committee. She said it is doubtful that the measure will reach the Senate floor before next March.

Miss Dubrow said that increased production has to be a prime element in halting the food price spiral that has taken "a big chunk" of the worker's paycheck.

"It seems incredibly ludicrous that we have sold our grain to Russia, with a very low rate of interest, yet in this country, we can't get enough grain, enough beef—enough of anything—for our needs, and people can't buy food at a decent price level," she asserted.

She said there is an "overall failure on the part of the Administration to give a damn about the ordinary person in this country—workers, farmers, consumers, housewives."

Reporters questioning her were James Hall of Mutual News and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Richard M. Nixon has vetoed 35 major bills passed by the Congress—seven, to date, in the 93rd Congress, 19 in the 92nd Congress and nine in the 91st Congress.

His recent veto of the minimum wage bill—a measure which would have brought the working poor up only slightly from poverty standards—may have provoked the greatest outcry for its harsh treatment of those who need help the most, but it fit rather neatly into a pattern.

The President, in his many veto messages, has stressed that he took the veto route because the measures were inflationary—such as raising the minimum wage from $1.60 to $2.20 an hour. Yet, somehow, actions which increase business profits or which make the wealthy more wealthy are not inflationary in the President's philosophy.

This uneven pattern is even more pronounced when the programs which Nixon has undermined by impoundment of the funds are considered.

If the legality of the impoundment act is still in question, the President's right to veto measures he does not like rests on a solid constitutional foundation. And the President has not hesitated to use it.

During the 91st Congress Nixon vetoed an appropriations bill for fiscal 1970 for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

In his veto message Nixon took to radio and television to tell his objections to the level of funds appropriated for elementary and secondary education, impacted school areas with heavy federal installations, vocational education, certain health library facilities, educational instruction equipment and higher education.

After one of the longest disputes in congressional history over an appropriations bill Nixon signed a second bill approximately $366,000 less than the first.

OTHER BILLS VETOED during this period were the Hill-Burton hospital construction bill, appropriations for the Office of Education, and funds for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs, the Veterans Administration and the space agency.

On Oct. 12, 1970, Nixon vetoed a very key political reform bill which would have limited campaign spending by candidates for federal and gubernatorial offices and repealed the equal time provision of the Communications Act for President and Vice President.

Also during 1970 he vetoed a federal manpower training and public services employment bill and a $225 million measure to assist medical schools and hospitals in relieving a shortage of doctors.

The President selected Jan. 1, 1971, to reject a bill to establish a procedure for fixing and adjusting pay rates of federal blue-collar workers to make them comparable to prevailing rates in private industry. It would have used the Davis-Bacon approach. Three days later there was a pocket veto of a bill providing special retirement benefits to fire fighters.

From there on were vetoes of funds for OEO, comprehensive child care programs, increased retirement benefits for long-retired District of Columbia police and firemen.

Among 1972 vetoes were increased pensions for nearly 900,000 retired railroad workers and for public broadcasting funds.

After Congress recessed in October 1972, the President pocket-vetoed another Labor and HEW appropriations bill, a public works and economic development act, rehabilitation act, veterans medical care and legislation to assist the elderly, including the establishment of a National Institute for the Aging.

This year, of the seven vetoes, the minimum wage bill rejection had the widest implications. But there were also vetoes of medical services—including U.S. Public Health Service Hospitals—vocational rehabilitation and aid to small businesses for disaster relief.

ADMINISTRATION FAILURE "to give a damn" about workers, farmers, consumers, housewives, has put sorely needed consumer protection in back-burner status, Ladies' Garment Workers Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow declared on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and James Hall of Mutual News. The public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

UNITED WAY CAMPAIGN is launched in the Washington metropolitan area at a luncheon meeting for presidents and secretary-treasurers of unions with headquarters in the nation's capital. AFL-CIO President George Meany joins in the campaign kickoff with Sec.-Treas. Glenn Watts of the Communications Workers, left, and Executive Director James Mergens, right, of the United Givers Fund.

National Fire Academy Termed Vital to Safety

Creation of a National Fire Academy would be "the single best means" of improving the training and thus the effectiveness and safety of men who fight fires, President W. Howard McClennan of the Fire Fighters told the Senate Commerce Committee.

McClennan offered testimony placing the IAFF in strong support of the Fire Prevention & Control Act of 1973. He said that "The National Fire Academy has the potential for providing advanced training to people in the profession, for providing quick access by fire departments to the fruits of research, and for stimulating the exchange of information and experience among fire departments."

While the IAFF favors all the programs outlined in the bill, McClennan said it is especially important that the National Fire Academy and research and development portions be inaugurated as quickly as possible.

"The National Fire Academy would be an effective training and research and dissemination center," he continued. "It would also be a symbol of confidence to the men of the fire service, who so often wonder if they are the 'forgotten branch of government.'"

He said, also, that "there must be quick implementation of the research and development programs outlined in the legislation before you."

He pointed out that better fire detection devices are urgently needed for the multi-story buildings being erected all over the country; that research is needed on what happens when newly developed building and other materials burn; and that better protective clothing and breathing apparatus must be developed for fire fighters.

"We now wear fire coats that melt in heat and weary us from the weight of absorbed water," McClennan told the committee. "We wear face masks that were designed before the designers knew about the fumes of chemicals developed in the last few years. We carry air tanks that are cumbersome and short-lived. We battle through reinforced concrete walls with tools designed to handle wood."

Priority for Neediest Urged in School Bill

The AFL-CIO urged the House Education & Labor Committee to retain emphasis on the needs of disadvantaged children in federal aid-to-education programs under the Elementary & Secondary Education Act.

In identical letters to all committee members, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller reiterated the federation's opposition to testing as a method of distributing funds under the bill to extend the ESEA.

While noting that there are children of all economic backgrounds who would benefit from the compensatory education programs funded under the act, Biemiller expressed doubt that the Administration will agree to the massive increase in appropriations needed to expand the programs.

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's earlier position that "as long as there are limited resources, federal funds should be spent on those children most in need. We reaffirm our belief that need can best be determined by economic criteria."

Secondly, Biemiller warned against an expected amendment that would consolidate eight separate vocational education programs into a single bloc grant to the states.

"We opposed this concept last April and we continue to oppose it now," he said. The programs in question "have done a good job of funding vocational educational programs and of setting national priorities for this vital area of education," Biemiller said. "We know of no real oversight since the Vocational Education Act amendments of 1968. There is no evidence that consolidation would improve vocational education."

Finally, Biemiller said, "we strongly object to the ending of the 'disadvantaged' earmark in current vocational education law. If anything, the need for funds to provide vocational education for disadvantaged children has grown since the enactment of this legislation."

Running Ahead of Schedule:

COPE Computer Project Seen Key to Voter Drive

The COPE computer project—which may represent a breakthrough in future voter registration drives—is running well ahead of schedule.

The computer now contains the names of nearly 9 million union members in 34 states and may eventually have 80 percent of all union members enrolled, according to an article in the Federationist by Rex Hardesty, associate editor of the AFL-CIO magazine.

"The goal is a 'walking list' of union members that can bring labor's political program directly to union members in their homes across the country," the article says. "At midsummer 1973, the COPE project had about 8.9 million names committed to the computer memory bank, putting the program ahead of schedule on its goal of 10 million before the 1974 elections."

A milestone in the eight-year-old program was passed in January 1973, Hardesty notes, when the operation was moved into the AFL-CIO headquarters building for the first time. Previously, COPE had used computer facilities of the Machinists and rented time on other computers in the Washington area.

Of the 88 unions participating in the project, 61 provided mailing lists from their international union's headquarters. By the end of 1973, the project will have lists —or at least partial lists—in 37 states, Hardesty writes.

The program will remain impractical for states whose membership is so small the lists can be handled by conventional methods, and New Mexico already has 94 percent of its union membership registered and doesn't need the computer's help, it is noted.

But in other states—especially the heavily industrialized corridors of the Northeast, upper Midwest and West Coast — the COPE computer has a high potential for helping in labor's voter registration, get-out-the-vote and other political activities.

The program grew out of a 1964 experience in New Jersey when more than 400,000 names of union members were compiled by hand, and COPE Director Al Barkan inaugurated the project of getting state lists computerized. Pennsylvania, Texas and Ohio were other pioneer states in the project, which Hardesty says has been expanded greatly since the 1968 elections.

The process by which a member's name becomes part of a voting list in his precinct is described by Hardesty as coming in several stages:

First, lists from the unions arrive at COPE in a wide variety of ways. Some are already "machine readable," on magnetic tapes and others may be on addressograph, scripto-graph, or other semi-automated process. Those and typewritten lists, while containing most of the needed information, have to go through the keypunch process before being committed to magnetic tape.

Since the majority of the lists originates from the union publication's mailing list, they are organized by zip code, then alphabetized within that area.

Since the goal of the precinct work is political information along with accurate names, addresses and telephone numbers, printouts must be organized to be compatible with local laws or habits, such as whether voting lists are kept at the township or county level. Once the membership list has been received at the AFL-CIO in any form, it is merged with the file of the proper state and coded for future computer reference.

The next step is verification, a mailing of the new names to find unworkable or changed addresses.

Once the list is verified, the first printout is made, most likely on 3-by-5 cards, and is sent to the state AFL-CIO for addition of "below-the-line," or political information: ward, precinct, party affiliation, registration status and phone number.

If a voter is registered, a lot of that information may come quickly from local election board rolls. But if all the COPE volunteers have to go on is an address, identifying the unregistered by precinct requires a lot of work.

Since quarterly updatings are made on all state mailing lists, the gathering of missed information like a phone number goes on constantly. After the political information is added to the state file, it is available for a printout in any form the state or local COPE may call for—mail labels, lists, 3-by-5 cards—and organized under various identifying characteristics, by county, unregistered voters only, and the like.

At this stage, the computer is also capable of giving COPE officials, locally or nationally, a quick overview — such as the number of union members in each county, the number unregistered or the ones on whom phone numbers are still not available.

The potential of the computer-aided registration program is illustrated by a congressional district in Connecticut in which the COPE-endorsed candidate lost in 1972 by a margin of 5,436. The district has 29,364 union members on the data processing list and of that total, 18,828 were registered and 10,536 were not — almost twice the candidate's margin of loss.

In sorting information, the computer can read 350,000 numbers per second off a disc. In one hour of printout time it can turn out 30,000 of the 3-by-5 cards, 66,000 lines on a listing or 75,000 mail labels.

In the past, when a state COPE made endorsements for such races as state representative, it would have to combine several districts, or an entire state in the mailing to union members informing them of the endorsement, leaving the union member to dig out his own district. Now, with printouts possible by ward or precinct, a mailing can be made on each district.

In voter registration drives, the multiple listings available make it possible to reach some members at their home through street or telephone list; others on the job by calling for a printout by union, then publicizing a date when deputy registrars will be at the plant — or some combination of both methods.

In metropolitan areas where both the election board's registration lists and the telephone company's subscriber lists are available on magnetic tape, COPE officials expect within a few years to be able to pass their file of union members against those lists (in the same computer) and electronically capture the information on union members and their telephone numbers without a human hand being lifted.

On Election Day, it is possible for a precinct worker to draw up a list of the voters in triplicate, then tour the polling places periodically during the day. Union members who have already voted are scratched off, with the top sheet turned in to the COPE telephone bank for calls. The same can be done on the carbon copies later that day, so by dusk every union member in the precinct may have been reminded, or provided transportation to vote.

NLRA Coverage Asked For Hospital Workers

The 1.7 million employes of non-profit hospitals should have the same right as other workers to join unions and bargain collectively, the AFL-CIO urged at Senate hearings.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller expressed the federation's strong support for a bill by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) to extend coverage of the National Labor Relations Act to non-profit hospitals.

Their exclusion from federal labor law is an "inequity and injustice," he said, and promotes labor disputes by forcing workers to strike for the right to union representation because they are denied the election procedures of the NLRB.

Biemiller endorsed the detailed case for passage of the bill made by the Service Employes in earlier testimony before the Labor subcommittee.

As for special exceptions sought by management, Biemiller noted that Congress has seen no need to change the machinery of the National Labor Relations Act in the case of profit-making hospitals, whose workers already are covered by the law.

Employes would not be the only ones to benefit through the extension of coverage, Biemiller said.

"Clearly, it is of interest to the community as a whole and to hospital administrators as well, that disputes over union recognition and obstacles to collective bargaining be settled peacefully, without resort to strikes and picketing."

This can't be done if employes of non-profit hospitals remain excluded from the NLRB machinery and protection, Biemiller emphasized.

"Surely," he suggested, "it is far better for all concerned that orderly procedures be available to achieve it instead of the lengthy strikes that have occurred in all too many instances in recent years."

Three-Way Contest:

Transit Union Elects Maroney President

Miami Beach—Dan V. Maroney, Jr., was elected international president of the Amalgamated Transit Union by a margin of 13 votes out of 419 ballots cast.

He succeeds John M. Elliott, president of the ATU since 1959. The vote was 216-203, in a run-off election after Walter Bierwagen of Washington, D.C., was eliminated in a three-way first ballot.

Maroney, of Charleston, W.Va., came out of the ranks as a Greyhound driver and has been first vice president of the ATU. Bierwagen is a city local member in Washington and a member of the ATU executive board. Elliott has been an ATU officer for 28 years.

In his acceptance speech as head of the 130,000-member union, Maroney thanked Elliott for offering to help during the transition period, and called for cooperation "since we have many problems and I don't pretend to have all the answers." Maroney said his first objective would be to organize the unorganized, specifically an effort toward recruiting school bus drivers.

In addition to the election of Maroney, Edward W. Oliver was re-elected as executive vice president and James J. Hill as international secretary-treasurer. The nine-member general executive board was re-elected along with eight international vice presidents. New vice presidents are Melvin Schoppert and Ernest Collette.

Despite the hotly contested election all factions in the ATU did agree on one premise: that fare-free city buses are at least one partial answer to their problems.

Before his defeat, Elliott told the delegates that the union will continue its efforts to persuade the federal government to demonstrate its willingness to back the concept where commuters ride free.

He said ATU has been watching Atlanta, where citizens taxed themselves, by way of a 1 percent sales tax, to reduce bus fares from 40 cents to 15 cents. The union, plus Atlanta interests, have been prodding the federal government to pick up an expected deficit of $9 million annually.

Ridership in Atlanta is up 32 percent since the start of the experiment. That figure would be even higher if the system had more equipment, according to ATU.

Other current experiments include free bus service in downtown areas in Seattle and Dayton, low or no fares to senior citizens in many communities, and bond issues and tax increases for mass transit use in Kentucky, Florida, Missouri, California and West Virginia.

Congress recently authorized more funds for mass transit by tapping the Highway Trust Fund for $1 billion. The bill extending most of the federal aid highway programs for another three years makes available up to $200 million in trust fund monies for the purchase of buses beginning June 1, 1974, and a year later gives urban areas the option of using up to $800 million to build and upgrade rail transit systems.

For this fiscal year present transit aid programs are continuing and an additional $3 billion in new contract authority is to be used for Urban Mass Transportation Administration capital grants.

One of the problems connected with the taking over of mass transportation systems by cities from private interests, by way of subsidies, is the protection of members' rights, Elliott observed. He cited, however, Section 13C of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 as providing landmark protections, since it guarantees that job rights, pensions and collective bargaining rights must be recognized and maintained during a change of ownership of a mass transportation system.

Assistant Labor Sec. Paul J. Fasser, Jr., in an address to the delegates, noted that the Labor Dept. has the responsibility of seeing that fair and equitable arrangements are made to protect the interests of mass transportation employes affected by federal grants to improve mass transportation.

OFFICERS OF NEW UNION formed by the merger of the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers & Electrotypers are sworn in by President John J. Pilch of the Typographical Union. The new officers include President Alexander J. Rohan, third from left, who headed the Pressmen, Sec.-Treas. Burton F. Riley, and Vice President James Sampson, who formerly headed the ISEU. The merged union has adopted the name International Printing & Graphic Communications Union.

Pressmen, Stereotypers Make Merger Complete

A major step in the unification of workers in the graphic arts trades was taken with the final merger of two of the oldest unions in the printing industry, the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers & Electrotypers.

The new union, to be known as the International Printing & Graphic Communications Union, will have a membership of 132,000. The Pressmen's union was founded in 1889, the Stereotypers in 1901.

Alexander J. Rohan and Burton F. Riley will serve as the new union's president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, positions they held with the Pressmen. Former Stereotypers' President James H. Sampson was elected a vice president.

Rohan said that although each of the two unions has accomplished much in the past as separate entities, the merger will enable them to accomplish even more together in the future.

"The only way to serve members buffeted by technological change and victimized by the industry's giants is to pool resources," he said. "We anticipate others will join in the effort to create a better life for all printing industry workers."

The formal merger agreement was signed by officers of the two merged unions at the Pressmen's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Membership of both unions had approved the merger earlier this year.

John J. Pilch, president of the Typographical Union, installed the union's new officers. Serving on the board of directors, besides Rohan, Sampson and Riley, are vice presidents Raymond Boland, Sol Fishko, Don McCaughan, Clarence Schroeder, John Steele, William Torrence and Leo Vohsen.

Earlier, the Pressmen and the Typographical Union held talks in Colorado Springs, Colo., to explore merger possibilities and said in a joint statement that some roadblocks to organic merger had been resolved.

For the more complex problems that were not immediately resolved, subcommittees were set up to explore the areas of disagreement.

The major development in the talks was agreement on a revised plan to attain speedier settlement of jurisdictional disputes between the two unions by making use of an impartial arbitrator, if necessary.

The unions' executive groups also made preliminary arrangements aimed at the formation of joint organizing and collective bargaining programs.

Unions Map Voter Drive In Nebraska

Omaha, Neb.—The 18th annual convention of the Nebraska State AFL-CIO laid the groundwork for an expanded voter registration campaign keyed to election of candidates responsive to labor's goals.

The voter drive will complement the state federation's political action efforts focusing on the development of a broad coalition of labor, liberal and farm organizations.

The 302 delegates to the three-day convention also called for renewed efforts to repeal the agency shop prohibition in Nebraska's "right-to-work" law.

Delegates re-elected state federation President William E. Brennan to a full four-year term. Brennan had been appointed president in 1972 to succeed Richard W. Nisley, who had resigned to become a regional director for the Plasterers.

Sec.-Treas. Nels Petersen and nine executive board members were re-elected to new terms. Two new members elected to the board are Rex King of the Communications Workers and Michael Quinlan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Major convention speakers included Nebraska Gov. J. J. Exon, President Gilbert Jewel of the Allied Industrial Workers, state Labor Commissioner Gerald Chizek, and John Hein, administrative assistant to the president of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The delegates voted to hold future conventions on the third Monday of August and sites will be selected two years in advance. The 1974 convention will be in Fremont and the following year in Scottsbluff.

New Booklet Spurs Jobs for Handicapped

"We look upon the handicapped worker just as we look upon any other group that suffers from prejudice, discrimination, and inadequate opportunity. We want to help them win their full status as productive citizens," states AFL-CIO President George Meany in a new edition of the federation's pamphlet, Working Together.

Printed in cooperation with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, the new version of Working Together will help mark National Employ the Handicapped Week, Oct. 7-13.

Labor unions were among the first groups in the United States to recognize the need to rehabilitate and re-employ the worker who was injured on the job.

Among other activities, the AFL-CIO yearly sponsors the state winners of the committee's Ability Counts high school essay contest. Hunter Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers, serves as chairman of the President's Committee labor subcommittee.

Working Together offers information on sample clauses for inclusion in labor-management agreements that can help the handicapped get jobs. Copies are available without cost from the AFL-CIO and the President's Committee.

School Administrators Gain in N.Y. Contract

New York — Local 1 of the School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee has approved a new three-year contract that makes New York City's school administrators and supervisors the highest paid in the country.

The agreement calls for principals to be paid salary scales of $27,055 to $35,000 and assistant principals and supervisors, $23,430 to $25,480. Over the three-year term of the agreements, the new scales represent increases of $3,105 to $4,450 for principals and $3,550 for assistant principals and supervisors.

Local 1 is the largest local in the School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee. The committee started with four locals two years ago and has grown to 14 with a total membership of about 7,000.

Negotiations with the city's Board of Education had gone on for 15 months. In addition to the wage boosts, a $550 annuity in the previous contract for administrators and supervisors at the maximum salary step was retained.

The board also agreed to increase its contribution to the local's welfare fund by $100 per supervisor over the duration of the contract so that its annual contribution for each supervisor will reach $429.

The contract also provides new protection for non-tenured personnel. A person dismissed or relieved of his assignment during the first year of service in his position is entitled to written reasons for dismissal. After a year's service, he has a right to written reasons, a hearing and a representative of his choice at the hearing.

In all cases, the findings of the hearing officer or community school board are reviewable by the school's chancellor, with the right of appeal to the State Commissioner of Education or the courts.

Walter J. Degnan, president of both the local and the organizing committee, called the new pact, "by far the best contract for school administrators and supervisors in the country."

UNICEF Cards Offered For Holiday Season

UNICEF greeting cards will be sold again for the holiday season by the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, the United Nation's Children's Relief Fund.

Catalogues and further information about the cards, which are produced in union shops, are available from the Committee's administrative offices, 331 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Meany Raps Proposal for Tuition Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

tuition rates of the public institutions. It said this should be accompanied by higher cash payments to the neediest students, who then would be able to use tuition grants to attend either public or private colleges.

The American Association of State Colleges & Universities branded the report an expression of "the views of a few multi-billion dollar corporations and affluent private universities."

If the tuition hike recommendations were carried out, the public education group said, "the young man or woman from a middle-class family would begin adult life with a huge debt."

It said that low tuition provides assurance to both middle-income and lower-income students that one major cost of higher education will be kept down.

Nixon Rebuffed:

Senate Blocks Delay In Federal Pay Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

The raise of 4.77 percent was less than the 5.47 percent that a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey showed was needed to achieve salary camparability on the same basis used in previous years.

In the first step of the pay determination procedure, however, the director of the White House Office of Management & Budget and the chairman of the Civil Service Commission—acting as "the President's agent"—proposed only the 4.77 percent figure.

Over the vigorous protest of union representatives, they contended that the formula previously used in matching government and private industry pay rates was overly generous.

The American Federation of Government Employes and other unions contended on the contrary that federal workers should get, besides the 5.47 percent, an additional amount to compensate for the sharp cost-of-living rise since last June, when the salary data was compiled.

Under the law, the next review step was by a pay advisory committee appointed by the President and made up of persons not employed by the government.

The committee, headed by Jerome Rossow, a former Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Nixon Administration and now an oil company executive, recommended the 5.47 percent figure.

Nixon had the option of choosing any amount between 4.77 and 5.47. Hours after the Senate rebuffed his attempt to delay the raise, he announced the lowest figure as the amount of the raise.

Because military pay is adjusted on the basis of the civilian salary change, members of the armed forces will receive the same percentage increase.

Nixon had argued that salaried federal employes should set an example to the rest of the economy by going an additional two months without a pay raise. And the Administration contended that federal employes would be getting a double raise in a single year, because they had received a 5.1 percent raise last January.

But as both Democratic and Republican senators retorted in the Senate debate, the only reason federal employes got a raise last January was because the President last year had also deferred their October raise. In fact, he has acted in each of the past three years to delay or reduce federal salary increases.

Further, they noted, two other groups of government workers have received increases this year without delay. Postal workers, under the autonomous U.S. Postal Service, negotiated and received a substantially larger increase in July. And government hourly-paid blue-collar workers have had their wages adjusted to the prevailing rates in their communities.

Voting to reject Nixon's attempt to delay the raise were 52 Democrats and 20 Republicans. Voting for the delay were 16 Republicans.

In other developments:

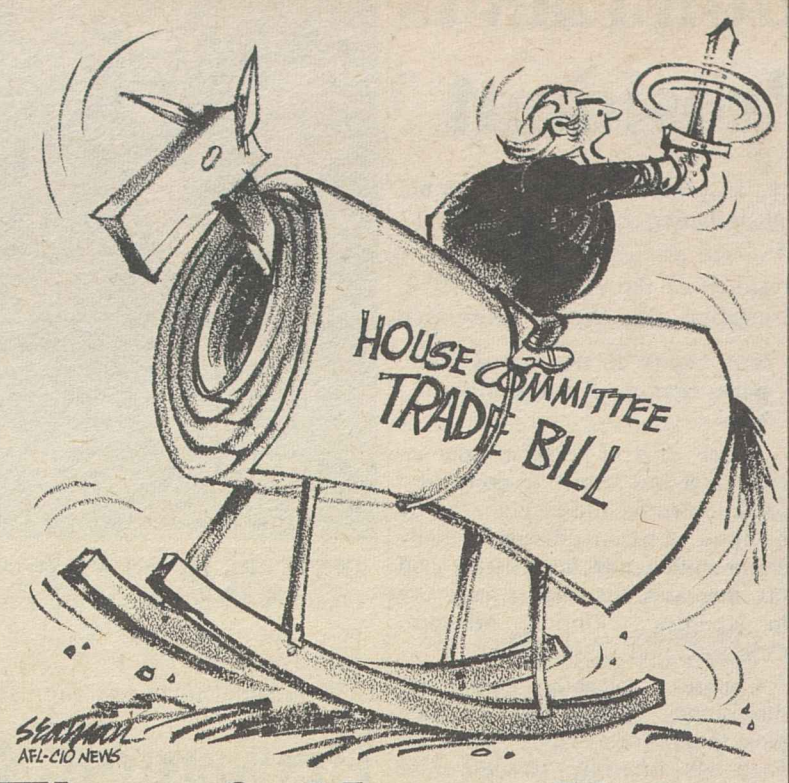
● A House-Senate conference agreement paved the way for final congressional approval of a bill that would raise the federal contribution to the school lunch program to help meet some of the higher costs that are being passed on to children. It would raise the federal share of the per-pupil lunch cost from 8 cents to 10 cents, and increase by 5 cents the amount provided for reduced-cost or free lunches to students from the neediest families. The legislation exceeds the President's budget request by $227 million, raising at least the possibility of a veto.

● After a see-sawing series of close votes, the House voted to authorize $800 million over the next two years for the first operating subsidies for city mass transit systems—a measure which would help hold down fare increases. First the House voted 206-203 to drop the subsidy provision, but it then reversed itself on a 210-205 vote and finally passed the overall bill, 219-195.

The Senate has passed similar legislation. But House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) warned that a veto is "inevitable" if the measure reaches the President's desk.

● After a nine-day debate, the Senate passed a military procurement bill that included all funds sought for weapons development, including the Trident submarine. After having rejected an amendment that would have slashed the number of U.S. troops stationed outside this country by 40 percent, the Senate approved a smaller cut of 110,000 troops—about 23 percent—to be accomplished in stages by Dec. 31, 1975.

'Charge!'



Ways & Means Unit Approves Trade Bill

A trade bill that gives sweeping powers to the President and lower tariffs but is devoid of job protection for America's workers won 20-5 approval from the House Ways & Means Committee.

The AFL-CIO has termed the committee bill "worse than no legislation at all."

With a minimum of congressional review, the President would be able to negotiate tariff cuts as high as 75 percent on products brought into this country and also drop non-tariff barriers to increase imports. He also would be empowered to raise tariffs up to 20 percent above current levels. But a Wall Street Journal account of the legislation noted that "this is expected to be a little-used authority, however."

Absent from the committee bill are any curbs on the dealings or tax preferences of multinational companies or automatic quota safeguards that would prevent further erosion of American industry and jobs. Such provisions are key elements of the labor - supported Burke - Hartke bill.

The Ways & Means Committee bill does reject the Nixon Administration's effort to obtain "most-favored-nation" trade preference for the Soviet Union. It bars such preference unless the USSR permits free emigration. An effort is expected on the House floor to apply similar restrictions to government-backed credit.

President Nixon urged Congress to overturn the restriction on trade benefits for the Soviet Union.

Apart from that, Nixon said, the committee bill is "a highly responsible piece of legislation."

Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), co-sponsor of the labor-backed bill, termed the committee version "the worst piece of legislation drawn up during my 15 years in Congress."

In addition to Burke, members of the Ways & Means Committee who voted against approval of the bill were Representatives Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.), William J. Green (D-Pa.), Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) and Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio).

In a letter to all 25 committee members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had urged the panel to scrap the bill and make a fresh start next year on "new and effective trade legislation."

Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), acting committee chairman during the illness of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), is asking the Rules Committee to grant the bill a modified closed rule, limiting amendments that can be offered from the floor, and to clear the measure for House action later this month.

Tax Loophole Mars Pension Reform Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

sure are major grounds for the jurisdictional claim the Ways & Means Committee has levied on pension legislation, even though it was the House Labor Committee that held hearings and acted first on legislation. Also, the Senate attached its pension bill to an unrelated House-passed measure that had originated in the Ways & Means Committee.

Biemiller urged the Ways & Means Committee to "completely reject" the Senate action in raising the maximum amount of tax-free income that self-employed persons can put aside for their own retirement plan from the present $2,500 to $7,500 a year.

The present exemption, nearly half of which is claimed by persons with incomes over $50,000 a year, already costs more than $200 million a year in lost tax revenue, Biemiller noted.

Another provision of the Senate bill, which would allow persons not covered by a pension plan a tax exemption of up to $1,500 for an individual retirement plan, would also provide the bulk of benefits to high-income individuals, Biemiller said.

Biemiller emphasized the AFL-CIO's strong support for mandatory termination insurance to guarantee that earned retirement benefits will be paid, regardless of whether an employer goes out of business.

Both funding and vesting standards are essential, he said, but the legislation should clearly allow multi-employer plans, where the risk is greater, to seek a variance from the standards set for single-employer plans. And premiums for insurance should reflect the differing degrees of risk.

The AFL-CIO considers it essential, Biemiller said, that pension reform legislation place the primary administrative responsibility in the Dept. of Labor.

Biemiller's statement urged that the Ways & Means Committee resolve the issue of jurisdiction over pension legislation by conferring with leaders of the House Labor Committee and agreeing to bring the Labor Committee bill to the floor of the House for debate and action.

Tentative Accord In Farm Dispute

"An agreement in principle" was announced by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons after a series of meetings between the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters in an effort to resolve the dispute over representation of California agricultural workers.

Details were withheld until after attorneys for the parties completed a study of the agreement and reported back.

Nixon Donors Reflect Link To Business

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain, $250,000.

John W. Rollins, a Greenville, Del., broadcaster and auto leasing agent, contributed $245,000. Kent H. Smith of Lubrizol Corp. was close behind with $244,000. Three political funds for Associated Milk Producers and other dairymen's lobbies donated $232,500. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. family — Harvey Jr., Raymond and Leonard K. — contributed more than $212,000.

The list names scores of other corporate executives. It shows, too, that from Jan. 1, 1971, to Apr. 7, 1972, the President's major corporate financial support, in order of total contributions, came from the financial industry, the oil and gas industry, the real estate industry and the chemical industry.

Individual political contributions are illegal if the funds were taken from corporate treasuries. Seven corporations already have admitted making illegal contributions totaling $495,000.

Common Cause sued the CRP in September 1972 after all other 1972 presidential contenders but Nixon had made public a list of their pre-Apr. 7 contributors.

Five days before the 1972 election, the CRP agreed out of court to release the names of contributors who gave $100 or more between Jan. 1, 1971 and Mar. 9, 1972. It refused, however, to name those who gave during its final fund-raising drive.

No Trend Seen In Wholesale Price Decline

The Wholesale Price Index took a 1.5 percent seasonally adjusted drop in September, but AFL-CIO President George Meany warned "there is no evidence" that a downward price trend has set in.

"It is interesting to note that the September decline does not even begin to compensate for the whopping 6.2 percent increase in August," Meany pointed out.

"Indeed, wholesale prices for the past three months increased at an annual rate of 13.2 percent and, for the past year, they are up 16.6 percent," he observed. "Farm products are up 55.8 percent over a year ago, and refined petroleum products up 31.3 percent."

Meany also noted that the Cost of Living Council now has before it hundreds of price increase requests and that, "based on its track record," the COLC is sure to grant some, if not all, of the requested increases.

"If that happens, Meany said, "today's figures will prove to be only a momentary pause, and prices will bounce up again."

Even though the price of grains dropped 13.1 percent from August to September, their price was still 111.4 percent higher than a year earlier. Live poultry, down 16 percent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report on wholesale prices, was still 101.7 percent higher than a year ago.

While farm products and processed foods and feeds declined generally, industrial commodity prices continued their rise. BLS said three-fourths of the increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent was due to higher prices for fuels, textile prices and apparel, metals and lumber.

10-6-73

Agnew Case Tied to Corrupt Climate

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Building Trades to Launch New, Expanded Programs

Meany Cites Nixon Mark On Aides

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO President George Meany told delegates to the Metal Trades Dept. convention here that it would be "bad news" if President Nixon nominated a person "who thinks as he does on domestic and foreign affairs" to be successor to former Vice President Agnew.

Meany said that the most important consideration in filling the vice presidential vacancy is "that for the next three years and three months whoever is appointed will be only a step away from the presidency."

However, Meany asserted that reforming the money-linked political system is of more lasting importance than who is the new Vice President.

Citing Nixon's "track record on appointments," including former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and domestic chief of staff John Ehrlichman, both indicted by federal grand juries, and former White House assistant G. Gordon Liddy, convicted in the Watergate burglary conspiracy, Meany said: "The prospects for something better are not very good."

"It's all part of a breakdown at the Executive level of government at a time when the country is in real trouble," he continued.

"Watergate," he said, "is not just a question of somebody break-

(Continued on Page 6)

CONVENTION DELEGATES of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Bal Harbour, Fla., approved an increase in monthly per capita payments from 4 to 8 cents. The additional funds will be used to expand organizing efforts and other programs.

House Unit Okays Postal Strike Right

A House subcommittee has approved a bill that would give postal workers the right to strike in a contract dispute or, alternatively, the option of choosing voluntary arbitration.

The legislation, which still must be acted on by the full Post Office & Civil Service Committee, had the strong support of the American Postal Workers Union, the Letter Carriers and other unions bargaining for the nation's 600,000 postal employes.

It is modeled on Canada's unique labor relations policy for government workers — in which a union holding bargaining rights chooses

(Continued on Page 2)

In Nixon Failures:

Congress Initiative Urged on Housing

The AFL-CIO ripped into the Nixon Administration's "abandonment of the nation's housing goals" and called on Congress for "strong leadership and decisive action" to overcome the housing crisis.

Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, testifying before a House subcommittee, stressed the need for "continued federal support for increasing the supply of low- and moderate-income housing." He termed it "the only viable method for assuring that all Americans are adequately housed."

Also "essential," Denison said, is an adequate supply of mortgage money at a reasonable interest rate. Without that financing, he said, the homes the nation needs won't be built.

He urged Congress to direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate a significant portion of bank credit at moderate interest rates for housing mortgages, urged that pension funds and bank trust accounts be required to invest a portion of assets in low- and moderate-income housing, and suggested a national housing development bank as "a bank of last resort" for mortgage funds at interest not above the 6 percent rate that the Export-Import Bank charges for loans to other nations.

Also, Denison urged, "skyrocketing land costs must be controlled." A national land use policy would be an important first step.

Included in the AFL-CIO testimony was a comparison of the cost of single-family detached homes in terms of constant dollars in the 20-year period, 1952-1972. While the square foot construction cost went down during that period, the land cost nearly tripled.

The Nixon Administration's heavy cutbacks and impoundments of housing funds have set the nation far back from its housing

(Continued on Page 8)

Convention Doubles Per Capita

By Allen Y. Zack

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Unanimously approving a four-cent increase in its per capita tax, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. launched broad-scale programs to strengthen its local councils, improve information programs for members and the public and expand organizing drives.

Goal of these expanding efforts, the department convention stated, is to enable construction unions to better meet the challenge posed by "the growth of the non-union contractor paying substandard wages and abusing acceptable and fair working conditions."

The per capita increase, the first since 1960, brings the total to eight cents per member per month effective Nov. 1. In addition, the department's executive council was authorized to raise the tax two more cents after a year if that is considered necessary.

In an effort to counter what Department President Frank Bonadio termed "an all-out concerted effort to destroy the trade union movement" on the part of unfair contractors' associations and other anti-labor forces, the convention also approved:

- Establishment of a panel of international union presidents em-

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Snagged at 4.8 Percent

By James M. Shevis

The nation's job picture remained stagnant in September as the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment held at 4.8 percent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that total employment was up 700,000 to a seasonally adjusted level of 85.1 million. However, there was a corresponding increase over the month in the number of people looking for jobs, BLS noted.

The BLS report showed 4,276,000 persons still were without jobs last month, compared to 4,217,000 the previous month.

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Vows Solidarity with Israel, Bids U.S. Express Clear Support

AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed American labor's solidarity with Israel and its trade union movement and urged the U.S. government to make clear its support for Israel's battle to preserve "a free society based on democracy and social justice."

"I am firmly convinced that these are the heartfelt sentiments not only of union members but of the overwhelming majority of all Americans," Meany wired Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

He said the attack by Egypt and Syria, launched on the holiest day of the Jewish religion, had as its sole purpose the destruction of Israel and of democracy in the Middle East.

"In so critical a moment," Meany urged, "no nation must be allowed to doubt, even for a second, where the United States stands."

Meany told Kissinger that the United States "cannot ignore the role of the Soviet Union, which not only supplied the arms for this treachery but apparently knew of it in advance."

He warned that "failure of our government to act upon its commitment to insure the survival of Israel will not advance the detente you and the President seek. Rather, it will raise in the minds of millions this question: Is anything worth pursuing that bears such bitter fruit?"

In a telegram to the general secretary of Histadrut, Israel's trade union federation, Meany declared:

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ILLINOIS GOVERNOR DANIEL WALKER signs labor-supported legislation during break in sessions of 16th annual convention of Illinois State AFL-CIO. Among state labor officials at signing are (starting at left at head of table) William A. Lee, president, Chicago AFL-CIO; State Labor Director Kenneth Holland of the Machinists, and President Stanley Johnson of the State AFL-CIO.

Key Labor Bills Signed At Illinois Convention

Springfield, Ill. — Governor Daniel Walker (D) signed bills increasing the state minimum wage, banning strikebreakers and raising unemployment compensation benefits during a break in sessions of the 16th annual convention of the Illinois State AFL-CIO here.

State labor leaders who witnessed the signing of the bills reported to the 2,200 delegates at the convention that Walker also signed a bill providing penalties for employers who fail to make contributions to fringe benefit programs under union contracts.

Walker contrasted his action in signing the boost in the state wage floor with President Nixon's veto of improvements in the federal minimum wage.

The measure boosts the state basic wage from $1.60 to $2.10 an hour in three steps by January 1, 1976. But the increases can't be put into effect until the federal minimum wage floor is lifted, since the bill provides that the state minimum cannot go above the federal rates.

State AFL-CIO President Stanley L. Johnson reported on the legislative gains made during the 1973 session of the general assembly and announced that a new drive would be launched for a bill guaranteeing collective bargaining rights for public employes, which failed this year.

In a series of resolutions, the delegates:

- Reaffirmed the state federation's opposition to job discrimination based on age.
- Expressed support for the Farah and Iowa Beef strikers, Typographical Union members locked out at the Hammond, Ind., Times, and the Farm Workers.
- Increased the pay of state federation officers by 10 percent.
- Recommended that union contracts carry a clause providing that employers pay workers for time lost when serving on community service boards.

The delegates rejected a proposal for compulsory retirement for state federation officers and executive board members and called for further study of the issue. They also rejected proposals to increase the number of standing committees and for a union-sponsored auto insurance company.

Elections Termed Vital To Tennessee Future

Nashville, Tenn. — Legislation to better meet the needs of workers and consumers can be enacted only through the election of a legislature sympathetic to labor's goals, delegates to the Tennessee AFL-CIO convention were told.

Some progress was made in the last session of the legislature, State Rep. Tommy Powell said. But amendments to improve benefits for workers often fell short of the needed majority—particularly in the state senate.

Powell, who was re-elected first vice president of the state federation, said workers are not electing legislators who are concerned about the working people.

"Elect some more card-carrying, hard-core labor union representatives and we will see to it that the working people of Tennessee have much improved laws," Powell declared.

The convention also re-elected President Matthew Lynch, who has headed the state federation since 1963, and Sec.-Treas. Lee Case.

Major resolutions adopted by the 500 delegates called for a federal program for the registration of voters through the mail, full union rights and privileges for public employes, enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill to prevent further deterioration of U.S. job opportunities, passage of the National Health Security program to provide comprehensive health care for all Americans, federal income tax reform to eliminate loopholes for the wealthy, and restructuring of state and local taxes to end regressive consumer taxes

Convention speakers included former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, President Julius Rothman of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, President J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas AFL-CIO and U.S. Representatives Richard H. Fulton (D) and Ed Jones (D).

Support Pressed In Dystrophy Drive

All affiliates and members were urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany to continue their support of the muscular dystrophy campaign through the federation's Community Services programs.

In a letter to Jerry Lewis, national chairman of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Meany said that no greater demonstration of support can be found than in the funds and manpower the labor movement has contributed to the MDAA efforts to find a cure for dystrophy and related diseases.

"The recent presentation of our Philip Murray-William Green Award to you personally was in recognition of your service to this great cause," Meany noted.

Sheet Metal Stabilization Plan Spreads

The stabilization program for the sheet metal industry initiated by the Sheet Metal Workers "will be a reality throughout the industry by the end of next year," President Edward J. Carlough told a press conference in Washington.

The program, known as SASMI, will increase productivity in the industry, standardize work rules, wipe out past policies that might contribute to unemployment and provide upgrading and retraining for employes, Carlough said.

In brief, the program sets up an employer contribution based on earnings to compensate workers for reduced earnings from involuntary layoffs, provide travel benefits for the unemployed to seek jobs in other locations, safeguard health and welfare benefits for unemployed members and offer "incentive benefits" to sheet metal workers who stay on the job.

The union's locals have successfully negotiated pacts containing SASMI with contractors in 28 cities, plus contracts with a number of individual firms that include the program. Currently, two Sheet Metal locals are on picket lines in disputes in which the program is an issue.

Carlough, in a letter to all of his union's 100,000 members in the construction industry explained the importance of SASMI to securing stabilization of work and income—a problem that has plagued the construction industry for years.

ILO Conference Told:

Labor Undeterred In Equal Rights Goal

Panama City, Panama — Equality of opportunity in employment for all workers—male, female, black, white, brown or red—"has been and will continue to be of special concern to the national AFL-CIO," Robert M. McGlotten, staff representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights told an International Labor Organization symposium here.

"The AFL-CIO recognizes that all that could be accomplished has not been accomplished," McGlotten noted. "We recognize that we have a long way to go in abolishing discrimination in American society, as it relates to race, sex, color, religion or national origin.

"But as we seek to eliminate discrimination, there must be a vehicle to insure that all Americans have the opportunity to equal employment, housing and education," he said. That vehicle, McGlotten declared, is "an expanded economy with full employment."

The ILO symposium, which concluded Oct. 12, was the second regional conference on equal employment opportunity held by the United Nations agency.

McGlotten was the only representative from the United States to attend the meeting. Conferees came from both North and South America, including the countries of Jamaica, Barbados, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama, the host nation.

McGlotten summarized the goals the AFL-CIO seeks to attain:

- A society free of discrimination.
- A society with employment opportunity for all persons who can work.
- A society with a manpower policy that is an integral part of the education and industry system, and that determines what new occupations are needed and where employment can be found.

He noted that although legislation has been passed to provide equal job opportunity, blacks, women and other minorities do not automatically have equal access to jobs today.

"One of the areas of prime concern to the AFL-CIO is the building trades apprenticeship programs and equal access to union journeyman membership for qualified minorities," McGlotten said.

Operation Outreach, launched in 1967 by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights in cooperation with the Building & Construction Trades Dept., actively recruits, tutors and motivates minority group youths to seek opportunities in building trades apprenticeship programs, he noted.

Today, Outreach programs are in progress in 117 cities, McGlotten said.

"After six years of these efforts, minority group participation in apprenticeship programs, which stood at 4.4 percent in 1966, had grown to 15.1 percent as of Dec. 31, 1972," he observed.

"Thus, non-white participation in the building trades exceeds the overall non-white percentage in the workforce, which stands at about 10 percent."

Many AFL-CIO affiliates have changed their collective bargaining agreements to remove separate seniority lines on the basis of sex, McGlotten noted. And a number of international and local unions have helped women file equal pay suits against employers who did not want to change or modify existing collective bargaining agreements.

He cited other AFL-CIO efforts in the struggle for equal opportunity in employment, among them union involvement in the Job Corps, establishment of the Human Resources Development Institute, activities related to migrant workers, and voter registration and education programs.

Blacks and other minority groups are overwhelmingly pro-union, according to a report by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, which reveals a higher percentage of black workers than white workers are members of unions, McGlotten observed.

Black workers in unions make 50 percent more than their non-union counterparts, the study shows.

"This report shows clearly that black workers understand the value of trade unions," McGlotten concluded.

Signalmen's Journal Gets New Editor

Mount Prospect, Ill.—Robert W. McKnight has been appointed editor of the Signalman's Journal, the monthly magazine of the Railroad Signalmen. He will start Nov. 1.

McKnight was formerly editor of Railway Systems Controls and signaling and communications editor of Railway Age.

House Unit Okays Postal Strike Right

(Continued from Page 1)

in advance of negotiations the course it will take if a bargaining impasse is reached—to strike or to submit the dispute to binding arbitration. The Canadian law bars only persons in a limited group of essential jobs from taking part in a strike.

While federal employes are barred by law from striking, spontaneous walkouts by postal workers in key cities halted most mail service for a week in 1970. Direct negotiations settled the dispute and paved the way for passage of legislation establishing the U.S. Postal Service as a semi-autonomous corporation. The legislation provided for arbitration if contract negotiations should break down—a provision never used since the two subsequent national negotiations resulted in agreements.

Under the bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Charles F. Wilson (D-Calif.), Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.) and a number of other congressmen, postal unions would be able to elect the right to strike before negotiations opened.

If they chose to exercise that right, they would be subject to a two-step "cooling-off" period. First, the head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service could delay strike action for 30 days. If mediation failed, the President could invoke the 80-day delay of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Beyond that, workers would be free to strike provided specified "essential mail" were handled and delivered, primarily social security, railroad retirement and veterans benefit checks, food stamps and welfare payments.

Per Capita Doubled:

Building Trades Launching Drive to Expand Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

powered to hold hearings and make recommendations to improve the unity and effectiveness of local building and construction trades councils.

● A major public relations program to respond to what Bonadio said are "the weary old slogans" used against Building Trades unions.

Delegates to the two-day session also heard AFL-CIO President George Meany say that the labor movement doesn't look to political parties, benevolent employers or government "for our salvation."

"We solve our own problems through the use of our economic strength and our strength at the ballot box," Meany declared.

Admitting that Watergate, the environment and foreign trade are major problems besetting the country, Meany nevertheless called the economy the "number one problem."

"Unless we have a healthy economy at home," he added, America cannot be a world power.

"Economic mismanagement" by the Nixon Administration, he said, is the reason the American economy is "in trouble."

The federation president challenged the Administration claim that record employment is a sign of economic health. "This is economic gobbledygook," he stated. "Employment must always be at an all-time high in this country because the birth rate keeps going up."

The unemployment rate, currently at 4.8 percent, is a better indicator of the shape of the economy, he said.

Meany noted that before Nixon economic advisers got their "cotton pickin' hands on the economy" unemployment was at the lowest rate in 15 years, food and consumer goods were in good supply and the housing industry was in good shape.

All this has changed, he added, leaving Americans with only "billions of reassuring words."

Workers, he concluded, may have to wait until the President's control authority expires on Apr. 30, 1974, to achieve "what we call equity."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland echoed Meany's remarks by calling for "complete, aggressive opposition to any extension of the Economic Stabilization Act" when it expires unless controls are totally abandoned.

Kirkland acknowledged that the transition from controls to a free economy would cause some problems. But, he said, workers would "rather live in a jungle where we can get a hold on something" than under controls that are "an instrument for repression of working people."

In his report, Bonadio said the construction industry "is presently in a favorable short-run position, but indications are that growth will not occur. Rather, there will be a gradual, if not faster, decline over the next five years unless some policy changes are undertaken." He called for congressional action to release presidentially impounded funds.

Bonadio, in his keynote address to the delegates, emphasized the problems facing construction unions: open-shop contractors seeking to "undermine labor standards and conditions," civil rights extremists who would "destroy the very institutions which have made employment in the building and construction trades desirable and sought after," and "the ever growing flood of government rules and regulations which hamper" trade unions.

He cited Labor Dept. figures showing that some 22,800 minority apprentices were recruited in 1972 by Building & Construction Trades Councils and praised the Apprenticeship Outreach programs supported by the councils.

Other convention speakers included: Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Paul J. Burnsky, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; D. Quinn Mills, chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee; Dr. John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, and Timothy F. Cleary, of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

The convention also adopted resolutions calling for:

● Creation of a separate federal department, agency or commission to handle all government activities related to the construction industry.

● Re-establishment by the Secretary of Labor of the federal committee on apprenticeship.

● Opposition to efforts to extend the anti-racketeering Hobbs Act to labor disputes.

● Consideration by Congress of "the special characteristics of construction pension funds" as a fundamental prerequisite for any pension reform legislation.

All ten department vice presidents were re-elected unanimously.

ECONOMIC TROUBLES gripping the nation are the result of Nixon Administration mismanagement, AFL-CIO President George Meany tells delegates to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. At front left is BCTD Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine.

Crafts Update Contract On Plant Construction

Bal Harbour, Fla. — A new national work rules agreement was signed here by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the National Constructors Association to improve productivity and job continuity in industrial plant construction.

The accord, which is aimed at making union contractors more competitive with open-shop firms, was announced jointly by BCTD President Frank Bonadio and Fred R. Stevens, president of NCA. It succeeds an agreement initially signed in 1971 which lapsed late last year.

The agreement contains provisions for final and binding arbitration of disputes, a key element not included in the earlier contract. It also obligates the parties to incorporate the work rules before June 1, 1974, into national or other agreements between Building Trades unions and NCA member companies.

As in the 1971 agreement, illegal strikes, work stoppages and lockouts, as well as slowdowns, stand-by crews, featherbedding and non-working stewards are prohibited.

Among new provisions is one giving employers sole responsibility for security procedures for tools, equipment and materials. Another makes it mandatory on projects with shift work for the parties to negotiate shift rates at a pre-job conference if local agreements do not contain such rates.

Some of the provisions of the National Disputes Adjustment Plan, first negotiated in 1961 by the BCTD and the NCA, are included in the new agreement. The 1961 plan's provisions for pre-job conferences, mutual agreement on a standard agenda for these conferences, and exchange of lists of unions and company contacts are added—with some changes—to the new agreement.

Bonadio said the new agreement, which was signed by the presidents of 13 BCTD unions involved in heavy industrial construction work, will provide more jobs for union members and improve job continuity.

Stevens hailed the agreement as an important step against increasing incursions by open-shop contractors in construction of large-scale industrial plants throughout the country.

NCA comprises 39 major engineering and construction firms that design and build power plants, oil refineries, steel mills and chemical and petro-chemical facilities throughout the United States and abroad. The combined work volume of these companies exceeded $12 billion last year, providing employment for 500,000 union members.

Exploitation of Textile Workers Held Hazard to Developing Nations

Geneva — Developing countries were urged at a 30-nation conference of the International Labor Organization here not to rely overly on the expansion of their textile industry for the creation of more jobs.

Trade union delegates at the two-week session of the ILO Textile Committee stressed the need for the younger nations to diversify their industrial development.

Higher wages and improved working conditions should go "hand in hand" with the expansion of job opportunities in the textile industry of developing lands and not be assigned a lower priority, it was stressed.

"Certainly the workers in the developing countries should not have to suffer poor wages and low standards of working conditions just because conditions of labor surplus and widespread unemployment have persisted," the worker spokesman said.

The comments were made during a discussion at the meeting of worker, government and employer representatives from poor and wealthy countries alike on the textile industry's role in expanding employment in the fledgling nations.

While worker delegates from the industrialized nations said that the textile industry of the developing countries should be helped to create jobs, "unemployment," they added, "is not an end in itself."

This position was made part of the conference's conclusions, which noted that there should be a "general betterment in the wages and working conditions" as the textile industry develops.

The aim, the conference said, is to "achieve a decent standard of living for the textile worker and his family."

Sol Stetin, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, called for an accord on man-made fibers and wool similar to the present international pact regulating trade in cotton textiles.

This pact, he noted, served the two-fold purpose of meeting the developing countries' need to expand export markets "while at the same time safeguarding the prosperity of the industry and its workers in the industrialized countries."

Stetin and President Francis Schaufenbil of the United Textile Workers formed the U.S. worker delegation to the session. Canadian worker delegates were Vice Pres. George Watson of the TWUA and Vice Pres. Bill Foley of the UTW.

Stetin served as vice chairman of the workers' group, while Schaufenbil helped present labor's views in the conference's committee dealing with employment in the developing countries.

Dealing with the other principal item of its agenda, the conference agreed that workers should have "full freedom" to insure that the highest standards of safety and health prevail in the textile industry.

There should be no loss of salary for the time union representatives spend on health and safety problems, the conference said.

A series of recommendations for ILO action on internationally accepted standards for fighting the dust, noise and other health hazards encountered by textile workers at their jobs was also adopted by the conference.

Among the measures proposed to reduce the high risk of fire in the industry was the initiating of national and international studies of static electricity as a potential cause of fire.

The proposals all go to the ILO Governing Body for follow-up action. In a separate resolution, the conference also called on the Governing Body to make certain that the textiles sector is included in the study the ILO has undertaken on the impact of multinational companies.

The conference noted in this resolution the growing importance of multinational firms in the textile and clothing industries including those "moving to countries with lower wages."

"It was a good meeting," Stetin commented before leaving Geneva. "But its real value will be determined by the extent that national unions and international trade secretariats work for the implementation of the measures we have drawn up," he said.

Wilfred Jenks Dies at 64, Headed ILO

The director general of the International Labor Organization, C. Wilfred Jenks, died in Rome of a heart attack as he was about to fly back to ILO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. He was 64.

AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed the federation's condolences in a telegram to the ILO's acting director general, Abas Amar.

Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, noted there were times when the federation and Jenks differed "but we always respected his sincerity and his integrity."

"These qualities were especially displayed in his defense of the constitutional procedures of the organization against the vicious attack against Israel during the last session of the ILO conference," said Seidman, who is a member of the ILO Governing Body.

Jenks, a British national, was a lifelong career employe of the ILO. He joined its legal section in 1931 after his graduation from Cambridge University. Jenks was considered a world authority on international law.

In 1970, the ILO Governing Body elected Jenks to a five-year term as director general. His initial appointment of a Soviet national as one of five assistant directors general provoked sharp criticism and was a factor in a decision by Congress to defer the U.S. contribution to the ILO budget. Since then, however, the United States contributions are current.

Labor and the 'New Class'

THE CONCEPT OF a "new class" playing the role of the magical god jumping out of the prompter's box to resolve the unresolved has a special appeal to a sector of American intellectuals who never liked the old-fashioned capitalists and who have lost faith in new-fashioned unionists. Such social critics need an alternate social force to enact their plans. So they nominate themselves as the chosen to do the job.

The "new class" with which these self-appointed "leaders" prefer to identify is not, however, a pure invention of such intellectuals. The new class does exist, very much as the product of changes in the American economy since the end of World War II. But the new class—as it really is—has only a little in common with the new class as it is imagined by its would-be spokesmen.

The new class is characterized by four traits—all of which became apparent after 1947. Prior to World War II, most employes made things: after that turning point, a majority rendered services. Prior, a majority wore blue collars; after, a majority wore white collars. Prior, the most rapidly growing occupations were among the semi- and unskilled; after, among the professional employes. Prior, the great creator of new jobs was the private sector; after, the non-profit sector—especially government employment.

Much of the confusion about "the new class" comes from viewing it as a class rather than a loose conglomeration of classes. The manager of a computer operation for a national credit agency is lumped with the 1,000 keypunch operators who serve him; a left-wing professor of sociology is merged with a department store supervisor; and the maitre de is mated with a charwoman. They are all parts of the service economy. By referring to one part and then to another and treating each as part of an integrated whole, the myth of "the new class" is created, with the illusion of omnipresence, omniscience and omnipotence.

IN DEALING with "the new class"—as it really is—three major considerations might be useful:

The new class is far more like the old blue-collar, hard-hat, horny-handed working class than like the upper-income, somewhat counter-cultural intellectuals. Indeed, a working class family breakdown would show a brother as a bus driver, a sister as a secretary, a father as a sheet metal worker, an uncle as an insurance agent, a mother as a saleswoman, a cousin as a fireman and an aunt as a teacher. They don't recognize the difference between the new and the old working class: they live in the same neighborhood, join unions in the same house of labor, generally vote Democratic and act out of worries rather than words.

The new class can not change the character of corporations by sneaking into posts of power when the owners aren't looking. If corporations—both industrial and financial—are to be tamed, they must be restrained by countervailing powers: unions and government mainly.

In putting together an effective political movement to restrain and reform corporate behavior and to enlist the voting legions of labor, the liberal intelligentsia has no majority of its own kind and therefore must seek an honest coalition with the new and old working class.

—From "A Labor View of the 'New Class'" in the October 1973 Federationist.

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Adrift

A Word Edgewise:

Resilient U.S. Society Takes Watergate 'Crisis' in Stride

By John P. Roche

OVER THE PAST FEW WEEKS, a number of foreign students have dropped in to discuss Watergate with me. Perhaps I should note that as of this fall I have become the Henry R. Luce Professor of Civilization and Foreign Affairs at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. The Fletcher School, located at Tufts University, has graduate students from all over the world, and as a newly resident authority on American society and its eccentricities I am a natural target for their queries.

I am sure that in the past I have noted on occasion the difficulty one has in explaining the United States to foreigners. In 1953, for example, there were extremely intelligent British academicians who knew that Joe McCarthy was the American Hitler, that we were verging on the abyss of fascism. When you realize that we share a common language with the British, can you imagine the problems that exist for those to whom English is an acquired talent?

The thrust of the questions on Watergate and the Agnew affair is "When will American society go up in smoke?" "How will you handle the great constitutional crisis?" inquired a young Asian. The Latin Americans seem a bit apprehensive — in their native lands this would be good "golpe" weather, that is, good background for a coup. (This reminded me of one of the few times in my life when I was literally struck dumb. It was at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in January 1954, when a German student asked seriously why FDR hadn't solved his fight with the Supreme Court by sending in some soldiers to chase the old boys out.)

IMPLICIT IN THESE QUESTIONS (which are echoed by segments of the American intelligentsia) is the notion that American society is a fragile little thing, a sort of political Dresden doll. In fact, the exact opposite is the case: we have one of the toughest, most durable national communities that the world has ever seen. Ironically, it is precisely this stability that makes it possible to have such a high collective noise level.

To a Frenchman accustomed to living in a highly regimented society, one in which—to take an extreme example—children can only be given state-approved first names, the United States must seem like a madhouse run by the inmates. Insurrection must loom right around the corner.

It is of course this amazing flexibility, this capacity to co-opt just about every revolutionary idea that keeps our "radicals" in perpetual despair. Some firebrand writes a book denouncing every aspect of our corrupt culture and it becomes a best-seller. A militant black calls for "Black Power" and within six months the President of the United States—admittedly with a slightly different definition—is echoing his pleas. The advertising industry has similarly taken over Women's Liberation.

The clue is that, despite all the horror stories, authority in the United States is built from the ground up. And at ground zero the American people look on politics with an extremely healthy skepticism. They are not a trusting lot who say, "Well, if the President says so, it must be true."

Moreover, there is a deep vein of anarchism that must give professional pollsters schizophrenia: "Do you believe in law and order?" "Yes—97 percent." "Are you in favor of every American owning firearms being required to register them?" "No—80 percent."

This is another way of saying that we are not a highly politicized society. (Indeed, politics in many ways is viewed as a form of theatre.) From the outset, the United States was a do-it-yourself enterprise; I am cheered to report that after three and a half centuries that tradition—sometimes for better, sometimes for worse in policy terms—is still thriving.

Sen. Brooke Says:

Struggle for Economic Justice Keyed to Black-Labor Alliance

The following is excerpted from remarks by Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) to the Congressional Black Caucus Dinner in Washington, D.C.

POLITICAL POWER and public office have been the keys which opened the doors of opportunity for various groups in America since the founding of our country. What is new in our day, however, is the use of political power and public office in pursuing the hopes and aspirations of black people.

Americans respect and respond to political power. Political power influences public policy at all levels. This is the nature of politics. And others have mastered the ground rules, and so must we.

By law and judicial decree, we have been given considerable power over our destinies. The ballot is power; political participation is power; pressure group tactics are power; getting your own people and your allies into public office represents power. And we can do all these things without a single new civil rights law being passed. And if we do them, then I can assure you there won't be any problem in getting more civil rights laws passed, if they are needed, and in making government at every level respond to our needs.

Fortunately, the political culture is not an alien environment for us. Slavery taught our people many lessons, not the least of which is how to survive. That's politics. Discrimination toughened us to withstand the ordeals until the time was ripe for action. That's politics. Racism taught us more than any other lesson in our experience. Racism taught us we must stand together, or we shall fall together. And that's politics too.

Our political experience is good. Our political potential is obvious. We are 10 percent of the national electorate, concentrated in key cities and states. However, our full potential is far from realized. Despite impressive gains in the number of black elected officials, the 2,621 of us who now hold public office still represent less than one-half of 1 percent of all elected officials. This is a sobering reality.

Blacks make up 25 percent or more of the population in 59 congressional districts. In fact, in 51 congressional districts, the number of blacks of voting age is at least twice as great as the margin of victory for the winning candidate in the 1972 congressional elections. Equally significant is the fact that in 93 congressional districts over 15 percent of the families are earning less than $7,000 per year. What this suggests is that a coalition of black and low-income voters can have substantial influence on who is elected to Congress.

Black numbers are important, but they don't mean a thing unless black people participate. We abdicate political power when we decline to exercise our right to vote. It is disheartening that more than 50 percent of eligible black voters failed to vote in 1972.

In the past we have viewed the notion of coalitions too narrowly. We have regarded coalitions as permanent. We feared we would lose our identities if we coalesced with others, particularly whites. But, coalitions need not be permanent nor erosive. We must form free-floating coalitions across racial lines. And these coalitions must be based on specific and pragmatic issues of common interest.

There is no question what these issues are. They are economic. Our economic interests are clearly aligned with those of the majority of Americans. Inflation, unemployment, inequitable taxation, inadequate health care and housing are not black issues, but issues affecting millions of Americans, who suffer the agonies of our economy, without ever sharing its abundance.

WE CANNOT GO IT ALONE and should not try to go it alone when compelling alliances will serve our needs. Alliances will not only give us strength in numbers but restore proper perspective on many issues, which have improperly been labeled black issues.

When 16.2 million white Americans as compared with 7.7 million black Americans fall below the poverty line, we cannot permit poverty to be labeled black.

When the number of white families on welfare is almost twice the number of black families on welfare, we cannot permit welfare to be labeled black.

And as we ascend the economic scale we find skilled workers whose jobs are not secure and whose pay increases don't keep pace with inflation.

We cannot accept the status quo—a permanent economic subclass, available when an expanding economy demands more labor and helplessly discarded when inflation becomes politically untenable and the boom must be curbed.

It is past time that a nation which values the work ethic insures that the dignity of work is available for all who can work.

We have natural allies in our quest for a full employment plan. Organized labor has long fought this lonely battle. It is a battle not just for the poor and unemployed, but for the marginally and insecurely employed, who are the first victims of a sluggish economy and, indeed for all workers whose employment depends on sustained prosperity.

We and our allies must make economic issues paramount. Let us not be side-tracked. Remember the 1972 campaign, when scant attention was paid to our nation's economic woes, and instead the people were diverted with spurious and divisive issues, such as busing. We cannot let this happen again.

We must hammer home the bread and butter issues and knock down the straw men as fast as they are set up. Let's put it simply. Blacks need jobs—more and better jobs. All Americans need jobs—more and better jobs. And together we must get them.

To End Textbook Bias:

Broader Perspective Pressed For Labor in School Studies

A **NATIONAL CONFERENCE** of union officials, educators and textbook publishers has urged a coordinated national drive to assure that teaching materials accurately and fully spell out the role of American workers in building the nation, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis reported.

The aim is "fair treatment of labor in history and social studies," Davis said, pointing out that much of the materials used in schools today either overlooks or distorts the part working Americans have played in shaping the nation's policies and institutions.

He noted that an in-depth investigation of textbooks and materials used in California schools, conducted by University of California Prof. Will Scoggins, turned up abundant evidence of anti-labor bias and that surveys in other areas have produced similar conclusions.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Davis said the issue of labor in the schools has been a long-standing concern of the trade union movement. He noted that a decade ago, AFL-CIO President George Meany had said that most schools were falling short in showing that organized labor is a part of the very fabric of our society, and that fact ought to be an important part of any serious attempt to understand that society.

Davis said that with the emphasis of the coming bicentennial observance of the nation's founding on human resources and working Americans, the time is now right to clean up the distortions that exist. He said the AFL-CIO is working wih the Smithsonian Institution and the Dept. of Labor on the national celebration that will be held in Washington, D.C., as well as those to be conducted in each of the states and in many cities.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

UNTIL THE RUSSIAN wheat deal awoke millions of Americans to the fact that the food supplies of the United States are not inexhaustible and that food prices could be a crushing load on the cost of living, the activities of U.S. multinationals in the food industry commanded little attention.

Americans, especially those who lost their jobs when their corporate bosses skipped abroad, thought of multinationals in terms of huge manufacturing operations that produced automobiles, typewriters, electronic equipment of every kind and other products that had long been symbols of American industrial genius.

But, we have now suddenly discovered that there are food multinationals, too. They run all the way from pineapple producers in Hawaii, whose flight to cheap labor in the Philippines can cost thousands of Hawaiian jobs, to canners whose similar flight to Mexico can cost thousands of U.S. mainland jobs.

Moreover, these same moves can add immeasurably to food costs to the point that food alone has become a major source of the worst inflation that the United States has suffered in a generation.

The Russian wheat deal that depleted the United States of its wheat surplus and added to the price of other grains, such as soybeans, is one example. Others are the payment of bonuses to wheat speculators, economic assistance to the Soviet Union to pay for the wheat purchases, the huge increase in the cost of feed grains leading to cattle, hogs and poultry prices going out of sight.

These were all bad enough, but the real shock came in the realization that it was not the farmer who was profiting from all this, but a handful of American grain dealers with multinational connections. It was they who profited and the American people who paid.

It is not only the United States that is troubled today over the operations of multinational corporations. Other nations have them, too. They include Britain, Japan, France, Germany and even tiny Switzerland. What's more, these foreign multinationals are beginning to use their cheap dollars to invade the United States and establish their own bases here either in full or part ownership.

So widespread are multinationals that the United Nations has set up a Panel on Multinational Corporations to determine their impact on the economies, social structures, labor-management policies and even political activities in their host countries.

The panel has been asked by "Food Action Campaign," a nonprofit American study group, to give special consideration to the impact of international food firms and their power to control food supplies throughout the world. It also has asked the panel to consider the "elimination of tax subsidies and loopholes that encourage the expansion of multinational corporations, an international grain agreement, an international reserve of food commodities, and other mechanisms to prevent manipulation of food supplies and to stabilize world prices at a level that is fair to farmers and consumers."

"It is more likely oil, electronics, sewing machines or automobiles that come to mind when one thinks of multinational corporate power, rather than food," said a Food Action letter to Ambassador L. K. Jha, chairman of the UN panel. "But such giants as Del Monte, Cargill, Nestle and Unilever have global operations that are affecting us all, with little accountability to anyone.

"Furthermore, such well-known multinational names as ITT, Tenneco and Dow are conglomerates with extensive involvement in the food industry. Food is the largest industry in the world, as well as the largest in the United States, and the important role played in that industry by multinational corporations ought to get special consideration by this panel of the United Nations."

We know, of course, of the export of American capital, techniques, and even whole industrial plants to other countries with he resultant loss of thousands of American jobs. So there is no reason to doubt that giant food corporations are in the same business.

It can be hoped that Congress—no less than the UN—will look into the food multinationals as well as the industrial ones.

FAIR TREATMENT of labor in history and social studies is the aim of a national panel of union officials, educators and textbook publishers, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO produced program is aired Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Massachusetts Senators Rip Nixon Vetoes

Boston—Delegates to the 16th annual convention of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO endorsed with cheers and applause a slashing bipartisan attack by the state's two U.S. senators on President Nixon's attempt to govern by veto.

Democrat Edward M. Kennedy sharply challenged Nixon's attempt to pin a do-nothing label on Congress at the same time that his repeated vetoes have blocked labor-supported legislation passed by Congress.

Republican Edward W. Brooke said his disappointment in the Administration was reinforced by the President's veto of the "vitally-needed" minimum wage bill.

Top officers of the State AFL-CIO all won re-election contests. President Joseph A. Sullivan, who was filling out the term of the late Salvatore Camelio, was elected to a full two-year term. Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin, rounding out 12 years in office, was re-elected to a new term as were Executive Vice Presidents Daniel Murphy and Joseph D. MacLaughlin.

The convention rejected, however, the recommendations of the executive officers for a rise in the per capita and a shift to biennial conventions with interim COPE conferences and seminars.

A convention resolution pledged intensification of the boycott of Farah slacks to support the striking Farah workers. And another resolution called on the state legislature to adopt a policy of rollcall votes for all major legislation so that the people in the state can know how their representatives voted.

A report to the convention expressed labor's disappointment at the failure in the 1972 elections of a referendum that would have paved the way for adoption of a graduated state income tax.

Labor will continue to fight for tax reform, the state federation's Committee on Taxation reported, but the immediate battle will be to prevent imposition of a higher sales tax and other "regressive" taxes.

The officers' report to the convention noted that "Massachusetts has continued to feel a greater impact from the Nixon Administration policies than other industrial states" and its jobless rate "has consistently been and still is much higher than the national average."

TRANSPORT WORKERS PRESIDENT Matthew Guinan, right, greets one of the main speakers at the union's 14th convention in New York City, President Frederick O'Neal of the Associated Actors & Artists of America. Both are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO. O'Neal chastised Congress for failing to override President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill.

Agnew Case Is Traced To Corruption Climate

(Continued from Page 1)

ing into the office of the opposite political party in a very clumsy way and getting caught. It is not a question of the cover-up.

"The long-range importance of the whole affair is the effort, the deliberate effort being made to corrupt the American political system to make it impossible for anyone to assume high office in this country unless they were paid, bought and paid for, by the great corporations of America."

Calling this a "sad picture," Meany urged the Metal Trades delegates to "forget about the bums" who broke into the Watergate complex and concentrate on the activities of fund-raisers for the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Their tactics of assessing corporations holding government contracts and their top officials a percentage as their political contribution, Meany added, amounted to "bribing your way into influence when you sent your money in."

"Collection became a matter of extortion, just plain and simple extortion."

Meany called for changing the American political system "so that people are more important than money." The first step, he stated, is "to bar private contributions" and substitute for it public financing of federal elections."

"I'd like to see the point where we didn't have to collect money for COPE," he said. He pointed out that COPE's total collections for 1972 were surpassed by the donations of Clement Stone, the Chicago insurance executive, to CRP. "We can't win that fight," Meany concluded.

He suggested that radio and television time be provided candidates free because the airwaves belong to the people.

But the end result must be, he concluded, "a system under which everybody has an even chance and everybody has an opportunity to hold public office in this country without selling their soul to some rich corporation and serving that corporation after they get elected."

He emphasized that the most important question is reforming the political system rather than who is named to be Vice President.

"Whoever the fellow is, he'll be the image of the top man. And the trouble is the top man." Meany added that the nation will just have to "try to live through" the remaining three years of Nixon's term.

Further Steps Sought In Blood Bank Reform

The new national blood policy announced recently by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare goes a long way toward assuring Americans an adequate supply of blood of the highest quality.

But, in the opinion of AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, the policy does not go far enough.

The policy, which is directed at solving the problems of blood supply, processing, distribution and use of blood, would bring into being an all-voluntary blood donation system and eliminate commercialism in the acquisition of blood for transfusion purposes. The policy hopefully would lower the probability of transmitting hepatitis, and help to do away with shortages.

In a statement at an HEW conference to study implementation of the policy, Perlis said the new program should be statutory rather than regulatory to enforce its provisions effectively.

Perlis also said it was essential that a firm date be set for the termination of all commercial blood banks in the United States.

In addition, he advocated putting the American Red Cross in charge of handling the program, with HEW having overall responsibility. As written, the policy would be carried out by a maze of government bureaucracies.

"Can HEW delegate this authority to the Red Cross or to a Council of Voluntary Groups representative of major giver, consumer and professional interests—or should Congress do it?" he asked. "This really is the fundamental question before us today."

Perlis said the national blood policy must be implemented effectively and promptly. He noted the AFL-CIO Executive Council nearly two years ago declared that "all commercial blood banks should be outlawed by government action."

Newspaper Strike Ends in St. Louis

St. Louis—A six-week shutdown of the two St. Louis newspapers ended as members of a striking Teamsters local ratified a three-year contract that includes resolution of a thorny manning dispute at a new, automated newspaper printing plant.

The settlement paved the way for return to work of about 2,100 members of AFL-CIO unions at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service assisted in negotiations that led to the settlement.

Convention Report:

Transport Workers Protest Pay Erosion

New York — The Transport Workers' 14th convention approved a series of wide-ranging resolutions in the opening sessions, including an expression of strong support for Israel in the current conflict in the Middle East.

Other measures backed the Farah strikers, called for passage of the $3.5 billion New York state mass transportation bond issue and endorsed the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security plan.

The convention drew more than 700 delegates from over 100 locals across the country in city passenger, air and rail transportation, gas utility, university maintenance and allied industries.

President Matthew Guinan, in a report to the convention, pledged the union's full resources to break new ground for its members in upcoming negotiations. Guinan noted the TWU had made "substantial gains and improvements," but charged that the buying power of workers has been continuously eroded under Nixon Administration policies that have fostered runaway prices and unbridled profits.

"We have had to endure economic policies," he said, "that have victimized the worker while further fattening profit-swollen banks and other big businesses. We are literally being gouged at the supermarket while being squeezed in the paycheck."

President Frederick O'Neal of the Associated Actors & Artistes, in an address to the delegates, attacked as "indecent" the failure of Congress to override President Nixon's veto of the $2.20 an hour minimum wage bill.

O'Neal called on the delegates to redouble efforts to elect representatives who are responsive to the real needs of workers and urged them to fight against "extremism and polarization in race and religion."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, hit sharply at advocates of racial separatism and said that until "we get labor's basic economic program there is no way of getting at the problem of racism."

Rustin declared that instead of a separate black agenda, a Puerto Rican agenda, or a Mexican-American agenda, "we need an agenda for the redistribution of the economic wealth to benefit all the poor in the nation."

Rustin also cited the failure of community groups to achieve meaningful progress toward meeting social needs.

He reminded the delegates that the Wagner Act, the elimination of child labor and the Civil Rights Act came from legislative action in Washington. Community power without money, he said, is nothing.

New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay urged Congress to fund both construction and operating costs of mass transit programs.

Other speakers included Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council, Raymond Corbett, president of the New York State AFL-CIO, and Theodore W. Kheel, labor mediator.

West Virginia Labor Shapes Benefit Goals

Charleston, W.Va. — The need to further improve state workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits is high on the legislative agenda for the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

The 388 delegates to the state federation's ninth biennial convention also called for strengthening of consumer protection statutes and an end to the state sales tax.

Although the legislature, in its last session, boosted workmen's compensation benefits from 55 to 60 percent of the state average wage, the convention set a new goal of 66⅔ percent of the claimant's average wage.

The state federation will be pressing for similar increases in jobless benefits—66⅔ percent—and extending benefits from 26 to 39 weeks. Legislators had increased benefits from 50 to 55 percent in the last session.

In other major resolutions, the convention urged congressional passage of the National Health Security bill, no-fault auto insurance, the Burke-Hartke foreign trade bill, and federal regulations to control strip mining.

Delegates also adopted an expression of support for the entire West Virginia congressional delegation, citing its exceptional voting record on labor-supported issues.

President Miles C. Stanley, who has headed the state federation since its founding, was re-elected unanimously to a new four-year term. Sec.-Treas. Lawrence Barker was elected to his first full term. Barker was appointed to the post last May following the death of James T. Nelson.

Five vice presidents were re-elected and six newly elected vice presidents are Emery Meador of the Glass & Ceramic Workers, Lewis Albright of the Steelworkers, Gerald Keller of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Joseph Masters, Percy Ashcraft and Jack McComis, all of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) assailed the economic policies of the Nixon Administration that have failed to check skyrocketing prices while holding down workers' wages.

He also scored the Administration's widespread use of illegal wire taps and other methods of surveillance as a serious invasion of individual privacy.

Other speakers at the three-day convention included Sec.-Treas. Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Deputy COPE Director Joseph Rourke, Associate General Counsel Jules Bernstein of the Laborers, and John D. Rockefeller IV, president of West Virginia Wesleyan College.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Wage Policy Conference:

Steelworkers List Priorities For Contract Negotiations

Broad guidelines on pay and fringe benefit goals were adopted by the Steelworkers' wage policy committee in preparation for upcoming negotiations with the container, aluminum, non-ferrous metals and steel industries.

The comprehensive policy, adopted by the 170-member committee during a two-day meeting in Washington, will be tailored by individual industry conferences to meet particular situations. Three-year agreements covering the union's entire membership of 1.2 million expire next year.

"The needs and expectations of our members are great," the committee noted in a statement. "Prices have been skyrocketing for the past several years and eating away at our purchasing power."

Topping the list of goals USWA negotiations will seek to achieve is a "substantial" wage increase to "erase the effects of past increases in the cost of living." The committee blamed the Nixon Administration for producing "a rampant inflation."

At the conclusion of the meeting, USWA President I. W. Abel told a news conference the definition of a "substantial" wage increase would vary, depending on the industry and cost-of-living escalator provisions now in effect.

In the steel industry, talks will be governed by the Experimental Negotiating Agreement reached last summer which assures some 350,000 workers in 10 major steel-producing companies a minimum wage increase of 3 percent on Aug. 1 in each of the years 1974, 1975 and 1976.

The agreement also continues the cost-of-living wage adjustment provisions in effect on July 31, 1974, and provides for a one-time uniform bonus of $150 for those who have employe status on Aug. 1, 1974.

It also stipulates that neither the union nor management will call a general strike or employ the lockout in support of their respective bargaining positions. However, the union retains the right to strike over local issues.

Abel told newsmen special emphasis during industry conferences in the approaching round of bargaining will be placed on pensions, insurance programs, work conditions and other non-economic issues. He noted, too, that negotiators will strive to improve benefits for retired as well as active members, as the union has done in every round of negotiations.

Abel noted that the union is starting its negotiations earlier than usual, "primarily in the event that we must refer some matters to arbitration."

Talks with the container industry are scheduled to get under way on Oct. 17, the aluminum industry in late November, basic steel in early February and non-ferrous metals in March or April.

The wage policy committee said that where cost-of-living escalator provisions are not now in effect, negotiators would seek to include them in new contracts to protect members against future inflation.

The improvement of current pension programs was deemed to be "a paramount objective."

"Benefit levels must assure each retiree a comfortable and dignified life in the light of present-day living costs," the committee declared. "Supplemental pension allowances must be substantially improved and extended to all members who retire before they are eligible for social security benefits."

High priority also was attached to broad mental health care coverage, a comprehensive and easily utilized paid prescription drug program and full coverage for dental care and prescription eyeglasses. Life insurance coverage must be greatly increased, and employers should be required to pay all Medicare monthly charges, the committee said. Other goals include:

- A guaranteed salary for all USWA members.
- A shorter workweek without reduction in pay.
- Voluntary overtime, with higher premiums or penalties for overtime and weekend work.
- Prompt resolution of disputed grievances.
- Guarantees that in-plant environments will be free of harmful pollutants and noises.
- A full union shop throughout the USWA jurisdiction.

The bargaining guidelines were unanimously approved by the committee, which consists of representatives of USWA membership elected on a district basis, plus members of the union's international board.

AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION President Dan V. Maroney, Jr., center, is flanked by Sec.-Treas. James J. Hill, left, and Executive Vice President Edward W. Oliver following his election at the union's convention in Miami Beach. Hill and Oliver were re-elected.

Safety Conference Cites Hazards in Steel Plants

Chicago — A shorter workweek and earlier retirement for coke oven workers will go a long way toward reducing their exposure to health hazards on the job, the Steelworkers International Safety & Health Conference agreed.

The more than 1,200 delegates to the three-day conference also called for rotating the assignment of veteran coke oven workers to other departments where there is less exposure to toxic fumes, dust and other health hazards.

Conference delegates called on the USWA wage policy committee to bargain for a 32-hour workweek for coke oven workers without a reduction in pay in coming negotiations with the basic steel industry.

The conference resolution also proposed that coke oven workers be given an additional five years credit toward retirement for every 15 years on the job.

Expressing concern over the inadequate protection provided coke oven workers, USWA President I. W. Abel stressed that rigid federal standards are vitally needed.

Abel said the union "must insist" that such new standards be promptly developed by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

He also urged that the federal mining safety act be substantially strengthened and called on the government to shift its administration and enforcement to OSHA.

Abel noted that the mine safety enforcement responsibility now lies with the Interior Dept., which he termed "industry oriented."

He warned, too, that the Occupational Safety & Health Act could become a "toothless tiger" unless Congress provides the funds needed for proper enforcement.

Organized labor fought long and hard to enact the job safety law, against opposition from the Nixon Administration and major business organizations, Abel noted.

"We prevailed and came out of this fight with a law that has the potential for giving every worker a measure of assurance on the job," he said.

"But through devious handling of this statute, its true impact may never be felt. The promise of making every workplace healthier and safer may never be kept—if we allow this Administration and this Congress to sabotage enforcement of this law."

USWA Legislative Rep. Robert Hayden told the safety conference delegates that they must be on the alert to block the defederalization of the act by Labor Dept. efforts to turn enforcement authority over to the states.

Past history proved that state enforcement programs were ineffective, he said. Steelworkers must now strive to defeat any legislation that would enable the development of weak state safety programs as a substitute for strong federal enforcement.

Labor Law Coverage Urged in Public Sector

Unions representing large numbers of public employes urged Congress to fill the gap caused by the failure of many state and local governments to provide adequate machinery for union representation and collective bargaining.

Witnesses for the State, County & Municipal Employes, the Fire Fighters and the Service Employes told a House Labor subcommittee that inadequate or repressive state and local laws are a chief cause of labor disputes in the public sector.

The Service Employes, with about one-third of its membership in the public sector, urged approval of a bill by Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

It would bring state and local employes under the National Labor Relations Act and labor board jurisdiction. SEIU Legislative Director Richard E. Murphy termed that approach "completely appropriate." He termed it "an outmoded and no longer acceptable concept that there should be dual standards" for government and private industry.

The other two unions urged a bill sponsored by Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.) and the chairman of the full Labor Committee, Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.). It would set up a federal agency parallel to the NLRB to administer and oversee labor relations policies for the public sector.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf said federal legislation should leave room "for local involvement and sufficient elasticity to accommodate local conditions."

But he stressed that the legal basis and machinery for assuring equitable labor-management relations in the public service is not and cannot be provided by the state and local governments. "Only through national legislation can the rights of public employes to organize and bargain collectively be fully guaranteed."

Jack Weller, legislative representative of the Fire Fighters, told the panel that his union doesn't favor strikes because of the critical nature of fire fighting service to a community. But he said collective bargaining "becomes a sham" when there is no mutually acceptable method of resolving deadlocks. Laws against strikes won't prevent strikes, he warned. But collective bargaining machinery can.

Barbers Launch Drive To Bolster Membership

Las Vegas — The 24th Convention of the Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists moved to reverse a decline in membership by adopting plans for an organizing drive among beauticians.

Changing men's hairstyles have been a factor in reducing the union's rolls from more than 70,000 to 46,000 in 770 locals in the United States and Canada.

To help finance the organizing effort, monthly per capita dues will be increased 35 cents to $2.60 starting Jan. 1. At the same time, minimum local dues will rise from $4.50 to $5.50 a month. The international per capita will rise 5 cents in each of the ensuing three years.

Delegates also approved a move to extend credit unions across the country. The union now operates 13 statewide credit unions.

Another resolution was approved designating the third week in March as International Barbers & Beauticians Week. Each union barber and beautician will donate the proceeds from the first service he performs on each day of the week to the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

Delegates approved constitutional changes eliminating the office of secretary-treasurer and expanding the general executive board from nine to 11 members to give greater geographic representation.

Richard A. Plumb was overwhelmingly re-elected president, outpolling his only rival 592 to 33.

Elected vice president were Jewel Randle of East St. Louis, Ill.; Joseph Pelligra, Paterson, N.J.; Delmayne Aleman, Jr., New Orleans; George Pelletiere, New York City; Allan Coleman, Vancouver, B.C.; Jerome Cataldo, Chicago; Frank Salomone, Detroit; Ed Borkland, Austin, Tex.; Charles Moscarino, Cleveland, and Robert Vavro, Pittsburgh. William Tabler of Richmond, Calif., led in a challenged election for the other vice president's position.

Glass Bottle Union Wins Vote at Plastics Plant

Charlotte, N.C. — The Glass Bottle Blowers won a National Labor Relations Board election to represent workers at the Sewell Plastics Co. plant here by a vote of 29 to 22.

The Charlotte facility of Sewell Plastics—which has maintained a strong anti-union stand at its plants across the country—is the first to be organized by the GBBA.

Labor Takes Strong Stand Backing Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

"We support Israel's fight against aggression. As the Israeli well know, the only effective answer to aggression is defeat of the aggressors.

"We express our deep sorrow for the loss of lives in the war and reiterate our firm belief that the only way of achieving a settlement of the conflict and secure and defensible borders is through direct negotiation."

At the convention of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. in Bal Harbour, Fla., Meany termed the Arab attack on Israel "Soviet-inspired" and "Soviet-directed."

"It represents an all-out Soviet effort . . . to destroy the democratic state of Israel."

Meany stated that Soviet backing of the Arab aggression with technicians, advisers, materiel, missiles and planes demonstrates that Administration claims of "detente" with the Soviets are "absolute bunk."

If the Russians were serious in seeking detente, Meany concluded, they would work with the United States in restoring peace in the Middle East instead of backing the Arab aggressors and appealing for other Arab states to join the war against Israel.

In Nixon Failures:

Congress Initiative Urged on Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

goals, Denison noted, and the relatively few units coming on the market "are priced beyond the means of middle-income households."

He termed President Nixon's failure to develop a housing program for the nation "indefensible."

As for the President's proposal that at some future time the government should resort to income subsidies so that people could afford to pay the market price for housing, Denison found the President's position "incredible" in view of his veto of the minimum wage bill.

A bill by Subcommittee Chairman William A. Barrett (D-Pa.) and Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio) is welcome evidence that Congress is prepared to take the lead in the face of Administration hostility, Denison said.

But he urged that existing programs, including public housing, be continued while the block-grant concept of the Barrett-Ashley bill is tested in practice. Labor's concern, Denison said, is that funds made available should actually be used for housing construction where it is most needed.

While the bill's provisions of funds for a major modernization program are "commendable and necessary," Denison said, there is an equal need for new construction. By the end of this fiscal year, he noted, the nation will be 550,000 units short of its public housing goals.

Denison acknowledged the political problems in obtaining enactment of a fully adequate housing bill. During the 92nd Congress, the Senate passed an omnibus housing bill that included a number of provisions that had been urged by the AFL-CIO. The House Banking Committee reported its version of the legislation, but opposition by members of the Rules Committee kept the bill from reaching the House floor before adjournment.

But with the President's long-awaited housing message merely a "public relations gimmick," Denison said it is evident that "the nation's only hope for a rational housing program is totally up to Congress."

And despite the AFL-CIO's differences with some of the approaches of the Barrett-Ashley bill in its present form, Denison praised the subcommittee "for seeking to deal with the political realities of housing, the anti-housing hostility of the Administration and the absence of an Administration program."

Important in the development of any housing program is the availability of long-term financing, Denison noted. Short-term financing, he said, is one of the defects of the block-grant approach. The best course, he suggested, might be pilot demonstration programs using the block-grant procedure, coupled with continuation of the present federally assisted housing programs.

"If current programs are discontinued and a long period of implementation of new programs takes place," he warned, "this nation will be without badly-needed housing for several years."

California to Increase Injury, Jobless Benefits

San Francisco — California workers will receive big boosts in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance benefits next year under labor-supported legislation signed into law by Gov. Ronald Reagan.

One measure raises the maximum weekly temporary disability benefit under the state's workmen's compensation program from $105 to $119 and the maximum permanent weekly disability benefit from $70 to $119. Another increases maximum weekly unemployment benefits from $75 to $90.

The improvements were "essential to maintain a viable workmen's compensation program in California," Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the State AFL-CIO said.

Other major social insurance bills signed by Reagan provide:

- An increase in occupational death benefits to a widow from $25,000 to $40,000 and to a widow with dependents from $28,000 to $45,000.
- A reduction in the waiting period for disability benefits under the workmen's compensation program from 28 to 21 days.

Henning said enactment of the measures will put millions of dollars into the pockets of economically distressed California workers. However, he said he was "deeply disappointed" that the governor had vetoed other labor-backed bills to extend collective bargaining rights to teachers and unemployment insurance protection to the state's 225,000 farm workers.

The farm worker bill would have entitled agricultural employes to unemployment compensation benefits of up to $75 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks.

Other AFL-CIO sponsored bills that cleared the state legislature and were signed by Reagan include measures that:

- Authorize the state's Industrial Welfare Commission to set standards on hours and working conditions for men as well as women.
- Bar employers from deducting more than 20 cents an hour from a worker's wages against tips received.

10-13-73

The Stamp Act

D.C. Home Rule Bill Approved by House

The House approved a modified home rule bill for the District of Columbia and a House-Senate conference committee will face the task of reconciling it with a broader self-government bill the Senate passed in July.

Despite compromises and amendments, House passage of the labor-backed home rule bill was a landmark accomplishment.

Repeatedly, the Senate has passed home rule bills that until this year died in the House—usually kept from the floor by a District of Columbia Committee that until recent years was dominated by southerners hostile to releasing the tight congressional reins to a city with a black majority.

The only concessions to elected government were enactment of a constitutional amendment in 1961 allowing Washington, D.C., residents to vote in presidential elections and the subsequent establishment of an elected School Board. Also elected is a non-voting delegate to the House. But the mayor and the members of the City Council are appointed by the President, and Congress largely controls the city's budget.

Both the House and Senate bills provide—on ratification by the electorate of a city charter—for election of the mayor and council nembers. Congress, however, would retain the power to nullify any action by the city government.

The House bill, but not the Senate version, would carve out a federal enclave encompassing the major federal buildings in the nation's capital that would be exempt from local control. The House also added non-voting representation for the District in the Senate, but that provision is expected to be dropped in conference.

Both bills retain in Congress substantial control over the city's spending. In general, however, the House version is more restrictive than the Senate bill. And while the Senate provides an automatic formula for a federal contribution to the city's budget to compensate for the tax-exempt status of the extensive federal property, the House bill sets a ceiling on the subsidy.

When the home rule bill reached the House floor—after winning approval of a District of Columbia Committee now headed by a Negro congressman from Detroit, Charles C. Diggs, Jr.—the stage appeared set for a confusion of amendments and substitute bills that in similar circumstances have left legislation in shambles.

But the major attempts to drastically change the bill were defeated and the House passed the home rule bill by a 343-74 vote.

Since 1874, when Congress withdrew self-government rights from the capital city in the wake of financial scandals, the President and Congress have shared the government powers. Every Monday is designated as "District Day" in the House, and bills over such momentous issues as whether to raise the license fees for dogs are debated.

Although Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon have all called for home rule, the closest the House had ever before come to enactment of a meaningful self-government bill was in 1965.

Strong Administration pressure—including personal calls by President Johnson—brought the needed 218 signatures to force a home rule bill out of a hostile committee and bring it to the floor of the House.

But the majority painfully mustered to get the bill to the floor fell apart on the key votes and all that emerged was a token bill to set up a charter commission and a series of referendums, with the final say in the hands of Congress.

Reagan Hit on Bid To Cut Public Aid

The executive board of the National Council of Senior Citizens voted unanimously to censure California Gov. Ronald Reagan for seeking to cut public assistance for the state's 500,000 aged, blind and disabled.

Jobless Rate Stays Snagged At 4.8 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

The unemployment rate has shown no improvement since it dipped from 5 percent to 4.8 percent in June. In July, the rate was 4.7 percent, but in August it edged back up to 4.8 percent.

For the second straight month, too, the September figures showed a statistically negligible increase in the number of manufacturing jobs. Employment in this category—considered a barometer of the overall employment situation — rose by only 7,000 to 19,863,000.

Just as the overall unemployment rate remained about the same in September, there was also little or no movement in the jobless rates for most of the major labor force groups. The rate for adult men was 4.1 percent; adult women, 4.8 percent; teenagers, 14.4 percent; heads of households, 2.7 percent; full-time workers, 4.2 percent, and those covered by state unemployment insurance programs, 2.7 percent.

The unemployment rate for blacks, however, rose from 8.7 percent in August to 9.4 percent in September. The major increase in the industry groups occurred in construction where the rate of joblessness rose to 9.9 percent from 8.2 percent in August.

Of the total number of persons at work in September, 75.9 million held nonfarm jobs, a rise of 190,000 over the month before, BLS reported. The September employment expansion was dominated by teenagers. BLS also noted three-fourths of the over-the-month increase was in part-time employment of teenagers and women.

While the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans between the ages of 20 and 24 dropped from 10.1 to 7.6 percent in September, their rate continued to be higher than that of non-veterans in the same age bracket, 6.5 percent.

The average workweek for rank-and-file workers was up two-tenths of an hour to 37.2 hours in September, after seasonal adjustment. However, except for small monthly fluctuations, BLS noted, there has been little change in average hours since the beginning of last year.

The average workweek in manufacturing, which had been declining since February, rose by four-tenths of an hour to 40.9 hours in September. Average hourly earnings, after adjustment for seasonality, increased 2 cents to $3.94 over the month.

In a report on third-quarter developments, BLS noted the number of persons in the labor force continued to increase in the July-September period of 1973, although at a slower pace than over the past two years.

Income, Pay Lag Further In 'Right-to-Work' States

States that ban the union shop have dropped further behind the national average in per capita income and also cluster in the bottom half of the states in average hourly wages.

An AFL-CIO survey, based on latest available government data, showed only one of the 19 "right-to-work" states above the national average of 50 states and the District of Columbia in per capita personal income. And that state, Nevada, had a smaller dollar advantage in 1972 than it did when it outlawed the union shop in 1951.

All other "work" states were below the national average, including four that had been above the mark when they enacted "work" laws. And only two of these 18 states managed to narrow the gap since banning the union shop. The other 16 all lost ground since enacting "right-to-work" legislation.

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Meany Assails Nixon Role In Casting 'Shame' on U.S.

Executive Council Report:

White House Tied To Nation's Crisis

The crisis of public confidence in the institutions of government, the disastrous economic policies of the Nixon Administration and its attempts to reverse national priorities are among the major challenges facing the trade union movement.

And organized labor is willing and able to take on the challenge as its membership grows, trade unionism spreads to new groups of workers and unions improve and strengthen their political action programs.

These are the themes that highlight the 464-page Report of the Executive Council to the tenth AFL-CIO convention, a document that reviews developments in the labor movement since the 1971 convention and the events in the nation and world that affect trade unions and their members.

The report of the 35-member council covers internal changes and developments, the national economy, international relations, social security, urban affairs and housing, education, community services, civil rights, labor and the law, national and state legislation and political activities.

Supporting the survey of the past two years are detailed proposals for action with the recommendations to be referred to convention committees and then to the delegates for discussion and decision.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in his opening overview section of the report, said the "overriding" problem in America "is the crisis of public confidence in the institutions of government"—a crisis that began "when the people perceived that the government did not

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Agreement Seen Near On Pipeline

With the threat of an oil shortage this winter intensified by the Mid-East crisis, House and Senate negotiators moved close to final agreement on the Alaska pipeline bill.

The labor-backed measure would permit an immediate start on construction of a pipeline from Alaska's oil-rich North Slope to the warm-water port of Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska. From there, tankers would bring it to West Coast ports—a potential of 2 million barrels a day for America's needs.

Although the Senate passed the bill in mid-July and the House approved a similar measure in early August, a House-Senate conference committee had made slow progress in meshing the two bills.

The pipeline will be privately financed, but legislation was needed to provide the right-of-way across federal lands necessary to con-

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ISSUES AND PROBLEMS involving the economy, foreign affairs and corruption in government were explored by AFL-CIO President George Meany at departmental conventions in Bal Harbour, Fla.

In Grape, Lettuce Struggles:

Special Committee To Aid Farm Union

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the federation's top officers will assist the Farm Workers in their continuing struggle with grape and lettuce growers and help resolve the boycotts of these products and a number of wineries.

The council specifically empowered President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to take any action necessary to help the Farm Workers after the special committee has worked out an approach to the strike and boycott problems.

Named to the committee were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James T. Housewright, president of the Retail Clerks, and Lee W. Minton, president emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers, Cesar Chavez, president of the Farm Workers, Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters and Mort Brandenburg, president of the Distillery Workers.

The committee will look at a request from the Farm Workers for endorsement of boycotts of table grapes, lettuce and the products of three California wineries in terms of possible effects on other unions and their membership.

The council also unanimously approved a recommendation from Meany that W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, head the newly reorganized AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Usery, a member of the Machinists, had served as assistant secretary of labor prior to his appoint-

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'Safe' GOP Conservative Nominated To Fill Vice Presidential Vacancy

By David L. Perlman

Unless congressional hearings turn up hidden skeletons, the next Vice President of the United States will be a conservative Michigan Republican whose COPE record during a quarter-century in the House shows 102 votes against labor's position and seven "right" votes.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, the House Republican leader, was President Nixon's "safe" choice to replace Spiro Agnew.

Ford's personal popularity among his colleagues in Congress and his minor league role as a national political figure made it likely that he would escape the bitter confirmation battle certain to erupt over a more controversial figure such as party-switcher John Connally.

Despite the kind words about Ford from Democratic leaders as well as almost all Republicans in Congress, the national trauma over the disgrace and fall of Agnew assured that hearings on the nomination will not be as perfunctory as would likely have been the case "at another point in time."

The 25th Amendment providing for the filling of a vacancy in the office of Vice President was adopted only in 1967 and this is the first time it has been put to use. Until a Vice President is confirmed, House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) is next in line for presidential succession.

Unlike other executive nominations, which require confirmation only by the Senate, both the House and Senate must approve the President's choice for the nation's Number 2 office by a majority vote.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino (D-N.J.)

(Continued on Page 16)

Hits Policy As Based On 'Greed'

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The Nixon Administration is guilty of casting "a dark shadow of shame over the spirit of America" and has "lost the moral authority to lead, either at home or abroad," AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

In a keynote address to the federation's 10th convention here Meany spelled out the specifics of the Administration's record of failures. He told the nearly 900 delegates that this "torn and tattered" Administration:

"Has inflated our domestic economy and deflated our international stature . . .

"Has sounded the trumpet of retreat and withdrawal—retreat from decency at home and withdrawal from principle everywhere else."

Meany summed up: "Never in history has a great nation been governed so corruptly."

Reviewing in detail the economic and foreign policies of the Nixon Administration the AFL-CIO president found a common pattern tied also to the White House scandals and corruption: "It is greed, it is the almighty dollar."

In terms of the American labor movement, Meany said, "our grievance against this Administration is that it has torn America down. We want to rebuild."

That rebuilding will come in part in the 1974 congressional elections, Meany said, when the job at hand will be "to elect a Congress that can get this country back on the track again."

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Survey Finds High Risk of '74 Recession

Ann Arbor, Mich. — A recession in early 1974 is "quite possible, perhaps even probable," the directors of the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center warned.

Their estimate was based on the center's latest Survey of Consumer Attitudes, which found consumer confidence in the economy at a 25-year low.

The center's top economists, George Katona and Jay Schmiedeskamp, said interviews during August and September showed

(Continued on Page 3)

ECONOMIC CONTROLS as implemented by the Nixon Administration are an instrument for repression of working people, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told delegates to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention.

Russian Emigre Cites U.S. Failure To Resist Soviet Moves in Mid-East

Bal Harbour, Fla.—U.S. failure to respond to the massive Arab missile buildup in the last three years has convinced Russia that it can get away with anything short of direct attack on Western Europe, a recent emigre from the USSR told the convention of AFL-CIO professional employes.

Dimitri Simes, a Georgetown University professor who left Russia in January 1973, said messages from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "through quiet channels" in August 1970 convinced the Soviets "they could do anything they wanted and they proceeded to destroy the balance of power in the Middle East."

While Kissinger was giving the assurance that the U.S. "understood the USSR position," Dr. Simes charged, Kissinger was making the contradictory statements that Russian missiles provided the Arabs would be "fairly substantial" but would remain "moderate."

Simes told the convention of the newly re-named AFL-CIO Council of Unions of Professional Employes that Kissinger's permissiveness has been in the name of preserving Nixon's detente, but that what the U.S. has is not "detente" but merely a policy of "staying in touch."

"There are only two ways you can have detente," Simes said. "The first is to be strong enough that the other side will respect you and the second is to try to improve relations with the other side." But you can't have the second alone, he said, and that is what the U.S. is trying to accomplish.

The Israeli soldiers are fighting and dying in the Middle East for free people all over the world, he said.

"It is not a Jewish war or a Jewish problem," he said, and that is proven by watching the nervousness of such countries as Iran and Pakistan, which fear that if Israel falls, the Russian hegemony will be extended to them next.

And the Soviets have supplied enough surface-to-air missiles to Afghanistan to make it a very real fear, he noted. Simes also said the oil reserves of Iran should get more attention in U.S.

The many weaknesses of the U.S. policy of "detente" are apparent in the argument that enactment of the proposed amendment by Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson (D-Wash.) to allow freer emigration from Russia would interfere in its internal affairs, Simes noted.

"Yet when Brezhnev was in the United States for the summit," he said, "he found time to meet with U.S. Communist Party chief Gus Hall, and that was not considered interference."

Simes also pointed out the contradiction in reports that Russia is broke and needs long-term U.S. credits, yet the USSR is able to bankroll arms for North Vietnam, for the Arabs and others around the world.

"So Russia can finance Gus Hall and New Left causes in this country," Simes said. "But the Jackson amendment would be interfering in internal USSR matters."

Simes termed the Middle East as the "crucial test of detente." If the U.S. continues to "indicate it is unable to resist blackmail and pressure in the Middle East, one can expect that the Soviet Union will take tougher positions elsewhere."

In Russia today, Simes said, the U.S. is not the enemy—"except for those very few Zionist imperialists like Sen. Jackson and that 'very bad man' George Meany, as Pravda called him recently. But China is the enemy, not America."

Getting word into Russia through such methods as the Voice of America is not enough, Simes said, to let the people have a glimpse of the outside world, "which at present is as alien to the Russian people as another planet."

But, Simes cautioned, it will take real interchange, "and not just cultural exchanges in which half the delegation are KGB members."

Florida Unions Vote Increase In Per Capita

Hollywood, Fla. — The Florida AFL-CIO's 17th annual convention here approved an increase in monthly per capita tax from 18 to 25 cents a member.

The three-day meeting also saw the adoption of several resolutions dealing with election law reforms and tax law reforms at both the state and federal levels.

In addition, delegates went on record opposing two bills now before Congress which would be harmful to scheduled air liners, the majority of whose employes are organized. The convention also backed passage of the Williams-Javits measure in the Senate to strengthen workmen's compensation laws.

Delegates generally castigated the Nixon Administration for its totally anti-labor policies.

President Charlie Harris, First Vice-President Art Hallgren and Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen were unanimously re-elected to four-year terms.

Among the speakers were Gov. Reubin Askew, Sen. Lawton M. Chiles, Jr. (D-Fla.), Rep. Claude D. Pepper (D-Fla.), area COPE Director Dan Powell, HRDI President Julius Rothman, and Norman Hill, associate director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Californians Push Health Bill Drive

Los Angeles — John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, has been named chairman of statewide campaign for health insurance legislation. Henning was elected unanimously to head the steering committee by a group of labor, church, civic and health leaders.

Under the banner of Californians for Consumer Health Protection, the coalition plans to support the National Health Security Act authorized by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

Henning said that the group would also function as a state unit of the Committee for National Health Insurance whose executive director, Max Fine, addressed the meeting.

Chairmen Listed for 10th Convention

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO 10th convention here:

Credentials — Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal, Actors and Artistes.

Rules — Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, Stage Employes.

Resolutions — Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, Steelworkers.

Executive Council Report — Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery, Painters.

Constitution — Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers.

Education — Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers.

Labels — Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, IBEW.

State & Local Bodies — Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, Glass Bottle Blowers.

Appeals—Walter J. Burke, Steelworkers.

New Name For Council:

Professional Unit Boosts Per Capita

Bal Harbour, Fla—An increase in per capita tax and a new name were adopted at the fourth convention of the AFL-CIO's council of professional employes.

Delegates to the convention of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes voted to scratch the words scientific and cultural from the title, leaving the new name as the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes.

Council Executive Secretary Jack Golodner explained the name change as an effort to get away from the misleading acronym SPACE, which makes the council sound like a group of aerospace workers instead of professional employes.

The convention voted to increase its per capita tax 1 cent, from 1½ cents per member per month to 2½ cents. The initiation fee was left at $250 and the convention made other minor changes in convention delegate eligibility.

David Selden, president of the Teachers, was re-elected to his second two-year term as president of the group. The other officers, George Gill of the Communications Workers and Stanley Ballard of the Musicians, were also re-elected. Gill is general vice president and Ballard is treasurer.

Selden traced the history of the council, which had 12 unions with 500,000 members affiliated when founded in 1967. This fourth convention, he said, had 20 affiliates with more than 800,000 members. He also told the convention of the plans to move the headquarters into the newly expanded AFL-CIO building in Washington, D.C.

Selden said the growth of the council could be credited to a clearer understanding of its purpose that had evolved through the years. He described that purpose as threefold: to provide research peculiar to professional needs; to encourage inter-union cooperation, especially in legislation; and to help professional workers protect their integrity when they are asked to suppress their best judgment in the interest of the industry or the company.

The convention noted the growing numbers of professionals who are turning to collective bargaining to recapture the on-the-job freedom they had before this authority was "eroded by the impersonal, computerized formalities of giant corporate and government bureaucracies which now employ most salaried professionals."

Consequently, the resolution vowed that the council would continue to assist such groups to find effective organization.

In the same vein, the convention deplored increasing overtime requirements for professionals, 20 percent of whom are averaging more than 48 hours of work a week while the rest of the nation is moving toward shorter workweeks.

Congress should end the present exemption of professional employes from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the convention said, and committed the council to continue the legislative effort to obtain FLSA coverage for professionals.

Stating that women in professional fields are paid a median salary of $1,700 to $5,100 less than men, the convention called for the Equal Pay Act to be made effective in behalf of professional women, to encourage more women to participate in union affairs, to seek adequate child care facilities and to press for enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment "as a step toward bettering the conditions of women in the American workforce."

While calling on the House to improve the Senate-passed pension reform legislation to include full vesting after 10 years, the convention said the House should also allow multi-employer plans an exemption from the 10-year vesting standard.

"They should be allowed to apply directly to the Secretary of Labor, who would be empowered to recommend variances for individual multi-employer plans on such information as the proportion of the industry covered by the plan and the economic hardship to employers and participants that would result from imposing the strictest standard in the multi-employer plan," the convention said.

Manpower policies to match people with jobs are needed on a national level, the convention said, and in another resolution called for similar national planning to guarantee that job loss is not the price paid for environmental cleanup.

Problem areas in public broadcasting prompted the convention to warn that cultural broadcasting is in danger of becoming totally a foreign production. The convention outlined the other major trouble areas as the practice of public stations leasing their equipment and personnel for commercial uses and permitting corporate donors to identify with specific programs much in the manner of commercial sponsorship.

The convention called on Congress to correct all three abuses, noting that the foreign production and corporate sponsorship tie together since the corporations find foreign production cheaper, at a sizable loss of job opportunities for many unions in the council.

Performing artists need help from both Congress and stronger bargaining with employers to assure them adequate compensation for the use of their recorded words. Requiring employes to assign "their constitutionally created patent rights to the employer as the price of obtaining and holding a job" is just another form of the yellow dog contract, the convention said.

The Nixon Administration's education policies were severely criticized by the convention, which noted that 400,000 teachers are unemployed at the same time students are forced to attend large, unwieldy classes. A limit of 20 students per classroom would stop the long-range damage to the nation from inadequate education of young people, the convention noted.

In other resolutions, the convention called for the presence of physician assistance aboard all American merchant ships and the overall strengthening of U.S. cultural institutions through adequate public financial support and employe representation on administrative bodies of cultural organizations.

Tops Legislative Agenda:

Metal Trades Convention Asks U.S. Employe Bargaining Law

By Allen Y. Zack

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A "true collective bargaining law" for federal employes was placed at the top of the legislative agenda of the 56th convention of the Metal Trades Dept.

Dept. President Paul Burnsky reported to the convention that "federal labor-management relations, we are convinced by experience, cannot rest on a basis of executive orders and administrative fiat."

The convention also called for an increase in the minimum per capita for local councils from 25 to 50 cents a month—a move "to make the trades councils more stable financially."

Burnsky outlined the "growing difficulty" faced by local metal trades councils representing federal workers in negotiating contracts.

He singled out the Navy for setting up "a structured, formalized industrial relations division manned by specialists apparently anxious to build and develop records of 'union frustrating' if not 'union busting.'"

He accused the Navy of taking advantage of advisory arbitration to avoid compliance with specific contract provisions and strongly urged federal councils "to seek and obtain binding arbitration in their upcoming agreement negotiations." Without binding arbitration, he emphasized, the Navy can continue to overrule advisory arbitration rulings.

The deputy director of the Army's Civilian Personnel Dept., G. L. Olmsted, told the convention that the Army is going to authorize local commanders to approve contracts at the local level, eliminating the need for prior headquarters approval.

Burnsky hailed this announcement and immediately urged the Navy to "follow that same course."

W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, told the convention that present conditions in federal bargaining "cannot be allowed to continue."

Noting that 1,200, or nearly one-third, of federal employe bargaining units "stand in limbo with no contracts," Usery said: "All too often, impasses begin at the beginning of negotiations for an initial contract."

He said "it is little wonder" that public employe unions are seeking a national collective bargaining law, because when the unions and management cannot even agree on ground rules for negotiations, frustrations are created "not unlike those that have boiled over in other public sector bargaining."

As reasons for delays in federal bargaining, Usery cited inexperienced negotiators and "the frustrations of the union representatives over the legislated limitations and agency regulations on collective bargaining."

He pledged that the FMCS would conduct "an all-out campaign to bring initial contracts to government employes who are represented by unions but have no contracts."

The convention also heard two Administration officials, Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton and Assistant Labor Secretary Paul J. Fasser, Jr., announce that the Administration would oppose a national collective bargaining law for federal employes, preferring instead the present system of Executive Orders.

However, Hampton acknowledged "the claim of unions for a better balance of power with public employers, because otherwise you are limited in impact at the bargaining table." But, he emphasized, "there has to be developed an acceptable substitute for the strike."

The convention also heard AFL-CIO President George Meany criticize Administration claims of foreign policy successes. All the Russian wheat deal brought the American people, Meany said, was a higher price for bread.

Giving the President credit for bringing U.S. troops home from Southeast Asia, Meany told his audience that there is no peace in Southeast Asia. "That noise you hear out there is not Hurricane Agnes."

He said the only way to bring equity into Administration economic policies is for unions to follow the adage, "God helps him who helps himself."

Other convention speakers included: H. T. Herrick, labor relations director of the Atomic Energy Commission; Capt. Charles (Pete) Conrad, USN, commander of the Skylab II mission; Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stander; and Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, Jr., chief of Naval Materiel.

The convention also adopted resolutions calling for:

- The military to stop assigning personnel to work which should be performed by federal civilian employes.
- National exclusive recognition for the Metal Trades at all naval shipyards to improve negotiations with "obstinate naval management at the national and local level."
- Opposition to secondary education programs that fail to adequately prepare young people "for total participation in our society, not merely participants as a statistic in the nation's work force as an adjunct to tomorrow's machines."
- Full collective bargaining rights and improved living conditions for Canal Zone employes.
- Construction of an effective Navy and Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC FINANCING of political campaigns is urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller at Senate hearings. With him, right, is Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

AIFLD Graduation Stresses Unity Need

The two groups of the 49th graduating cycle of the American Institute for Free Labor Development were told that unity among workers internationally is vital for social and economic security.

Addressing the 36 trade unionists from 15 different Latin American countries, Vice President Jack F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks, stressed the validity of the statement that "a threat to peace and prosperity anywhere in the world is a threat to peace and prosperity everywhere in the world."

Otero warned of "an organized campaign throughout the world aimed at creating a schism between American workers and Latin American workers; between American and Asian workers."

He charged that Communist forces seek to sow division for political gain, by corporations for economic profit.

In the world today, he said, "we cannot remain aloof, for we must seek to preserve jobs of our brothers and promote brotherhood and peace."

Otero said American labor is not opposed to legitimate overseas operations of U.S. firms when the intent is not to close down domestic plants. Rather, he said, "our opposition is against oppression and exploitation of workers as a means to increase profits."

Responding for the class on Labor Relations in Developing Countries, Alberto J. Arce of Paraguay said:

"With this experience we propose to continue our struggle to improve the lot of the workers of our respective countries. We know that the only way to make social and economic progress in the developing countries is through education, fraternity and solidarity."

Speaking on behalf of his Advance Cooperative Management class, Domingo Cuc of Guatemala saluted the trade unionists of AIFLD "for conceiving and planning these courses in cooperative education which furnish us with a basic tool for the development of our countries."

William C. Doherty, executive director of AIFLD, told the graduates that "we want to make sure workers have a choice in what the world is going to look like."

Galo Plaza, secretary general of the Organization of American States concluded the program with the presentation of diplomas to the graduates.

Atlanta Voters Pick Jackson For Mayor

Atlanta — Maynard Jackson, with solid backing from organized labor, became the South's first black big-city mayor.

Unofficial complete returns gave Jackson 74,404 votes to 51,237 for incumbent Mayor Sam Massell. Some 60 percent of Atlanta's 206,000 registered voters went to the polls.

Jackson received a significant percentage of the votes from white precincts in his clearcut victory.

A 35-year-old lawyer and former official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jackson served as Atlanta's vice mayor under Massell. He was elected to the post four years ago.

In an earlier 11-man race for the top job, Jackson garnered 46.6 percent of the vote. Massell narrowly made the runoff over former congressman Charles Weltner.

Jackson, who had the endorsement of COPE, addressed the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s bienniel convention in Atlanta last month.

ILO Double Standard Cited on Human Rights

A big gap exists between the ideals and the accomplishments of the International Labor Organization in the fields of human and trade union rights, the AFL-CIO told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

A series of ILO conventions asserts the universal rights of freedom of association, freedom from forced labor, freedom to migrate and freedom from discrimination.

But while the ILO has the machinery to monitor compliance, the AFL-CIO said, its performance has been marred by a double standard which has "completely ignored the widespread suppression of human rights in the USSR and other Communist countries."

AFL-CIO President George Meany submitted the federation's comments at the request of Rep. Donald M. Fraser, chairman of a House subcommittee on international organizations. Fraser had asked for the AFL-CIO's views in preparation for hearings on the effectiveness of the United Nations and its specialized agencies — which include the ILO — in the human rights field.

The AFL-CIO urged that the United States act to ratify a greater number of ILO conventions, particularly in the human rights area where the issue of state versus federal jurisdiction does not arise.

Even though the rights proclaimed are safeguarded in the United States, "the non-ratification is open to misinterpretation" and representatives of the Communist bloc have used it to score propaganda points.

To the ILO's discredit, the AFL-CIO said, it has chosen to accept lip service as compliance with its principles. "All too often, the ILO has closed its eyes to rampant denial of the human rights it has proclaimed by governments which have cynically ratified the human rights conventions of the ILO."

The federation noted that the ILO, in addition to an annual review by an international committee of experts on compliance reports, also has set up periodic special investigatory commissions to examine, with the concurrence of the government involved, specific allegations of violations of human rights standards.

But while such bodies have investigated claims of forced labor in Portuguese-controlled territories in Africa, and denial of freedom of association in Spain and Greece, no such committee has investigated suppression of human rights in Communist countries.

This year, the AFL-CIO noted, the ILO's committee of experts submitted to the ILO conference a comprehensive survey of compliance with the Freedom of Association convention.

But a full-scale discussion of the report, the AFL-CIO said, "was brought to an abrupt halt by a successful motion of closure by Communist and Arab delegates."

As a first step towards spotlighting the denial of human rights, the AFL-CIO statement urged, the ILO "should immediately publish in clearly readable form and in as many languages as possible" the disclosures of its committee about denial of freedom of association—along with the debate that took place on the report.

Survey Finds High Risk of '74 Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

consumers pessimistic over rising prices, shortages, government controls, their own personal financial situation and the health of the national economy.

The responses suggest, they said, "that a downturn in consumer spending for discretionary items will occur by the first half of 1974. The magnitude of the decline in sentiment suggests that the downturn could be substantial."

Of those surveyed, 36 percent said they were worse off financially from a year ago. Last May, only 29 percent came this response and in September 1972, the "worse off" figure was only 18 percent.

"For the first time in two decades," the center reported, "significantly more people felt worse off than felt better off."

Despite some feeling that it would be better to buy now because prices will continue to go up, the overall attitude towards future purchases was negative.

Only 24 percent of the persons questioned thought this is a good time to buy a house. Attitudes towards auto buying were also down from previous surveys.

SPECIAL AWARD of the International Labor Press Association's executive council is presented to veteran consumer columnist Sidney Margolius, left, by out-going ILPA president, Raymond W. Pasnick. Mrs. Margolius joins in the ceremony at the ILPA convention in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Publications Honored As Link to Members

Miami Beach, Fla.—Award-winning publications in the 1973 International Labor Press Association competition displayed an outstanding communications link with their readers.

It was a hallmark common among the 14 top winners and dozens of other runners-up in reaching out to their constituency, the panel of judges noted in announcing the results of the biennial contest.

The three judges were Henry Lowenstern, executive editor of the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review; William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News, and John Grimes, formerly with the Wall Street Journal.

Stressing the excellence of the labor movement's outstanding newspapers and magazines, the judges praised the editors for their efforts in showing solid professional writing, news selection, display, editing and balance.

To meet competition for readers' attention with other media, the judges suggested that the press in general must depend more on in-depth reporting and commentary. They said:

"It means more analysis. It means a sifting of events and trends to inform readers not only of what has been happening, but what may be happening in the future as a result."

The judges agreed that the labor press can't stand away from these influences, suggesting that the labor editors meet and master the challenges to render an even greater service to union members.

The 1973 top award winners are:

International Publications — Circulation of 100,000 or more, newspaper format, the Machinist; magazine format, Textile Labor; less than 100,000 circulation, newspaper format, Guild Reporter; magazine format, AFTRA (Television & Radio Artists).

State and Local Central Bodies — Publications with 15,000 or more circulation, Public Employee Press (State, County & Municipal Employes District Council 37, New York); less than 15,000 circulation, New Jersey Public Employee Beacon (AFSCME District Council 1).

Local Union Publications — 15,000 or more circulation, 1199 News (Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Local 1199, New York City); 5,000 to 10,000 circulation, Tempo (Fur & Leather Workers Joint Board, New York City); less than 5,000 circulation, 340 Leader (Clothing Workers Local 340, New York City).

Special Performance Awards — Best cartoon, the Machinist; best photograph, International Fire Fighter; best editorial, Fairless Union News (Steelworkers Local 4889, Fairless Hills, Pa.); best signed column, Justice (Ladies' Garment Workers); best feature story, American Postal Worker; unique performance, 1199 News.

Six Unionists Assume Posts As Mediators

Six former trade union representatives of AFL-CIO affiliates were appointed mediators with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service after completing initial training.

New appointees assigned to the FMCS St. Louis regional office are Robert F. Bennett, former business representative of Grain Millers Local 6 at Fulton, Ill., and Clinton G. Brame of Santa Ana, Calif., who was business manager-financial secretary of Local 2125 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Assigned to the San Francisco office were Ruth A. Carpenter of Kirkland, Wash., formerly business representative of IBEW Local 89, and Sam T. Franklin of Arvada, Colo., former staff representative of the Steelworkers and regional director of District 50.

Two other former USWA staff representatives, Paul J. Buckley and Leo A. Gant, both of Baltimore, were also appointed. Buckley is with the Philadelphia office and Gant is an FMCS commissioner in the Chicago office.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

At ILPA Convention:

Administration Draws Fire For Subverting Media Role

By John R. Oravec

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Nixon Administration has subverted traditional government-media relations to promote its own self-serving interests while alienating the press from public interest, a White House correspondent told labor editors here.

Peter I. Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News made the charge in delivering the A. J. Liebling Memorial Lecture at the International Labor Press Association convention.

The press relations President Nixon brought to the White House separated the forces of politics and various elements of the news media into "good guys and bad guys," Lisagor declared. The Administration has set no limits on its requirements to prevail—"whether at the polls or during nightly newscasts," he said.

Nixon has looked at newsmen not as adversaries, but as antagonists, Lisagor stressed, adding:

"The mutual suspicion, the hostility, the recrimination set in motion by Vice Pres. Agnew reduced the government-media relationship to a series of guerrilla actions—or so the White House seemed to think."

He said the Administration reacted to the early disclosures on Watergate by attempting to discredit members of the press as "irresponsible scandalmongers."

The nation's delicate system of checks and balances can be subverted when the people lose interest in their government, he warned, "especially when the Congress is almost bereft of two-fisted leadership."

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told the ILPA delegates that the labor press has even a greater responsibility to the workers' interests than the public press.

"There is no question the labor movement has benefited greatly from the labor press that tells the worker's story," Donahue pointed out. "And it has been hampered from time to time by a public press that did not tell the public the worker's story."

He said that although the labor press lacks the financial and manpower resources of the public media, it need not take a back seat to any group.

He cited the successful campaigns of union publications in opposing the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

"And it is the labor press, in every election, that provides union members with the hard information about candidates and their records that results in informed, reasoned votes and in that majority—slim as it is—for progressivism in the Congress," he stressed.

Rooting out corruption in the highest levels of government is vital, he said, but so is the rejection of unqualified nominees to the highest court.

Just as vital, he observed, is the election of public officials who place the concerns of the people above the selfish interests of wealthy corporate campaign contributors.

Donahue expressed concern that skyrocketing postal rates are posing a serious threat to the existence of the labor press.

"The Postal Service is putting a very high price tag on free speech and a free press," he said in promising the labor movement's commitment to work with the ILPA to assure the survival of the labor press.

The nearly 130 delegates elected Max Steinboch of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union president. He succeeds Raymond W. Pasnick of the Steelworkers.

Sec.-Treas. John M. Barry of the AFL-CIO News was re-elected, along with nine vice presidents. They are Ted Bleecker, the New York Teacher; Al Herling, B&C News, Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Gene Klare, Oregon Labor Press; Sal Perrotta, Los Angeles Citizen; George Ryder, the Government Standard, Government Employes; William Scoggins, the Record, USWA; Mel Stack, Retail Clerks Advocate; Stan Williams, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, and R. J. Williamson, Maintenance of Way Employes Railway Journal.

New vice presidents elected to the executive council include Neville S. Hamilton, Canadian Paperworker Journal; Donald T. Dalena, Fairless Union News, USWA; William Moody, Graphic Arts Unionist; James M. Cesnik, Newspaper Guild Reporter; Patricia Strandt, American Teacher, and Allen R. Williams, Aero Facts, Machinists.

Six vice presidents left the executive council after completing their terms of office. They are: Burt Beck, the Advance, Clothing Workers; Charles Borsari, Ohio AFL-CIO Focus; E. T. Buck Harris, Screen Actor; Morden Lazarus, Labour Review, Canada; Aldo Vagnozzi, Michigan AFL-CIO News, and J. R. Watkins, the Labor World, Chattanooga, Tenn.

As the past president of the ILPA, Pasnick will also serve a two-year term on the executive council.

Sidney Margolius, veteran consumer columnist whose articles appear in a number of labor publications, was the recipient of the ILPA executive council's special award.

Margolius told the delegates that not only have labor publications played a key role of calling attention to the injustices in the marketplace, but that organized labor has led the campaign for enactment of consumer legislation.

The executive council also presented a special award to Press Associates, Inc., in recognizing its news and picture service provided exclusively to labor publications for many years.

Dr. Jessie Steinfeld, former U.S. surgeon general, called on the labor editors to step up their editorial campaign for the passage of the labor-endorsed National Health Security bill. He praised their efforts to date, and urged them to "do more of what you are doing."

National Health Security will correct the existing non-system of health care by improving quality and fixing responsibility, he declared.

The United States had the capacity to develop a system to provide comprehensive care for all Americans, which can be a model for the entire world, Steinfeld stressed.

Major speakers at the three-day convention included Robert Harbrant of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Dr. William E. Cooper of Michigan State University, and John Colao of the Social Security Administration.

Job Safety Agency Offers New Booklet

Free copies of a new Labor Dept. booklet, "All About OSHA," are available from any of the 10 regional offices of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

John H. Stender, Assistant Secretary of Labor who heads OSHA, said the booklet is intended to inform employers and employes of their rights and responsibilities under the 1970 Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Detroit Teachers End Six-Week Walkout

Detroit—The 10,600-member Detroit Federation of Teachers agreed to return to work after the city School Board dropped its demand for punitive damages against the AFT local.

The School Board's 7-5 vote to drop demands for a $100,000-a-day penalty against the teachers brought an end to the six-week strike.

Earlier, the union had agreed to submit to arbitration on the issues of salary and class size. Also, the union's executive board had voted to review the findings of a special commission set up by Gov. William Milliken to study the school board's proposal for teacher accountability.

The accountability plan was the thorniest issue in the negotiations. It would have tied salaries to performance standards, including public-criticism sessions.

The teachers sought a 9.7 percent across-the-board hike in their base pay to make up for the rise in living costs since 1971, the last time they received a raise. They also asked for a cost-of-living escalator provision, job security for substitute teachers and other economic and non-economic benefits.

The teachers had vowed to stay away from their classrooms until the board dropped its claims to alleged damages built up during the strike. The union's agreement to submit to arbitration was contingent upon the board's suspension of the punitive damages demand.

Estimated at over $1.5 million, such damages were awarded by Wayne County Circuit Judge Thomas Foley last month. Foley also levied fines against Local President Mary Ellen Riordan and two other union leaders for ignoring an injunction to return to work.

Mrs. Riordan had contended during the long walkout that the board's accountability plan was really a "smoke screen" to avoid talking about the real issues involved. The plan would remove teacher discipline and dismissal from grievance procedure.

Negotiations had been conducted with the Michigan Employment Relations Commission sitting in.

Abuse of Trust Cited:

Maritime Trades Urge Study Of Regulating Oil Companies

By Rex Hardesty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Oil companies have so abused the public trust that it is time for the United States to decide if the oil industry should be brought under federal regulations, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared.

"Years of tax incentives have not curtailed America's dependency on foreign oil," the department's 10th convention said. "The fuel oil and gasoline shortages have brought the shortcomings of our present policies into full view. It is time to recognize that the oil industry cannot be trusted to act in our best interests."

In other major actions, the convention called for immediate U.S. military aid to Israel, issued a stinging indictment of present U.S. farm and food policy and called for a national transportation policy to rescue a system that "is dangerously close to collapse."

Maritime Trades Dept. President Paul Hall, the president of the Seafarers, reported a total of 44 unions now affiliated with the department, with a total representation of about 8 million members.

Changes since the department's 1971 convention have brought 10 new members to the 44-member executive board, Hall reported, reflecting both new affiliates and changes in representation from various unions. Officers were elected to four-year terms in 1971.

The report on the oil industry charged that American tax dollars have been used to subsidize the special interests of the industry at the expense of U.S. security, balance-of-payments and jobs.

Yet despite those tax incentives—which have resulted in oil companies paying an effective tax rate of only 6.5 percent in 1971—the United States will not get through this winter without mandatory rationing, an unprecedented event in peacetime America, the convention noted.

One convention speaker, Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, said that while it is absurd to charge that the oil companies "contrived" the present energy crisis, it is close to the mark to say they used the crisis to crowd out independent producers and other similar actions.

The resolution on Israel said the Russian people "must be made to understand that the United States cannot be expected to provide them with food and other essentials while their government uses the Soviet worker to produce weapons of destruction to be used on the free people of Israel."

The study of transportation said that each individual mode—air, land and sea—"can no longer consider itself independent of the others. Rather, each is an important segment of the total system and solutions to its problems affect all modes. Without a national policy, America's growth will be impaired by a system that will not be able to deliver the goods or get us to work."

The convention said food prices were "the most massive and tragic failure of the whole fiasco of price stabilization" and called for government income guarantees to make sure the maximum acreage is brought into use, as well as a control of farm exports, balanced between world hunger needs and the economic welfare of the U.S. people.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention that the labor movement is in trouble because the nation is in trouble. He cited the "almost unbelievable" mishandling of the domestic economy, corruption without parallel in U.S. history and at the very highest levels of government and the "complete stupidity" in the conduct of our foreign affairs, especially with reference to the Soviet Union.

Meany said there are only two routes to correcting the economy—either equitable, across-the-board controls or an end to all controls.

The crisis in the wake of Watergate and the Agnew resignation, Meany said, is that "the situation must be cleaned up. The American people must know the whole truth and then Congress must move to correct and prevent this sort of evil from happening again."

Meany said recent world events, including the Arab invasion in the Middle East, prove it is an "absolute myth" that Nixon has brought detente with the Soviet Union. He said it is in the best interest of the United States to see to it that Israel gets all the military equipment it needs "just as rapidly as is humanly possible for our nation to get it to them."

Tracing the history of Nixon economic policies, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that the Labor-Management Advisory Committee is "merely window-dressing and policy exists only in (Cost of Living Council director) John Dunlop's hat. That's not to say he's not a nice fellow, it's just a hell of a way to run matters that affect every worker," Kirkland said.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) told the convention his bill to provide for construction of deep-water ports would also protect the environment.

"It is the only sensible approach especially when American workingmen are involved in crash programs to build our fleet of 30 to 40 supertankers to help us ease the energy crisis," Hollings said of his bill, which has MTD support.

Hollings said Congress was long overdue in enacting requirements that a share of oil imports be carried by American ships manned by American seamen.

In other major actions, the convention called for:

- Strong measures, including both new legislation and administrative guidelines by such agencies as the Dept. of Defense, to "achieve and maintain an adequate U.S.-flag balanced merchant marine program."
- Reviving U.S. fisheries through support of legislation introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass.) for the building and operating assistance the industry "so desperately needs."
- Enactment of National Health Security and—in the meantime—rejection of all plans to close or transfer the Public Health Service hospitals in major port cities.
- A balanced approach to protecting the environment, while still preserving technological and industrial development.
- Continued support by the MTD of all reasonable proposals to reduce strikes, but with absolute rejection of any plan to substitute compulsion for free collective bargaining.
- Continued efforts to get minimum wage improvements despite Nixon's "callous and vindictive" action in vetoing the 1973 bill.
- Immediate implementation of plans designed to eliminate the flight of refinery capacity from the United States.
- Support for Navy and Maritime Administration plans to work cooperatively toward the goal of a U.S. merchant marine as an auxiliary to the U.S. Navy.
- Every effort by MTD affiliates to establish an independent maritime agency.

MARITIME TRADES DEPT. convention hears from Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, the Chief of Naval Operations, after the MTD called for support of Navy and Maritime Administration efforts to build the U.S. merchant marine as an auxiliary to the U.S. Navy.

Transport Workers Press Political Action

New York—Delegates to the Transport Workers' 14th convention leveled their sights at the scandal-ridden Nixon Administration for failing to solve the problems of the nation, and agreed to work for political changes next year and in 1976.

The convention, meeting here in a five-day session, heard speakers call for intensified COPE activities in the 1974 congressional contests.

The convention also served notice on the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority it will fully support Local 100 in the latter's negotiations early next year in behalf of New York City's public and private transportation workers.

TWU President Matthew Guinan, re-elected to a new term of office, told the convention a cost-of-living escalator clause would be a "must" for Local 100 members, along with a substantial wage hike and improved working conditions.

Re-elected besides Guinan were Sec.-Treas. Douglas L. MacMahon and executive vice president James F. Horst. In addition, 15 vice presidents and a 31-member executive board were elected.

The convention tackled major national issues and 55 resolutions including demands for:

- Tax justice.
- Passage of the Burke-Hartke trade bill.
- National health security.
- Civil rights and equal rights.
- Organizing the unorganized.
- Investigation of the bankrupt Penn Central and nationalization of the country's railroads.
- Release of impounded federal funds for needed social programs.

Attacking President Nixon for his veto of the minimum wage bill, the convention called on organized labor to marshal every force at its command for a renewed campaign to secure overwhelming congressional action on a new minimum wage bill.

The need for a change in Washington was a recurring theme during the convention. Alexander Barkan, AFL-CIO COPE director, hailed TWU's support of COPE and called for stepped-up activities to elect a responsive Congress in 1974.

"The only way to clean up the mess in Washington is through the ballot box, by helping to elect a two-thirds veto-proof majority in Congress that can pass legislation that we need," Barkan said.

In other actions, the union voted support for its air line locals in their present negotiations with Pan American, American and Trans World Airlines, called for the repeal of double pension standards for New York state public workers voted by the state legislature and urged a tough federal anti-hijacking law.

Nerve Disease Hits Ohio Firm's Workers

Columbus, Ohio — Federal and state occupational health authorities are attempting to pinpoint the cause of a serious nerve disease that has cut down the workforce at Columbus Coated Fabric Division of Borden, Inc.

Six workers had been hospitalized and nearly 100 others showed "positive findings" of peripheral neuritis in tests conducted by the state health department.

Local 487 of the Textile Workers Union of America reported that the chemical, methyl butyl ketone, was at first suspected as the cause of the neuritis attacks. The chemical is used chiefly in the printing department of the plant, where the first case was detected in April.

Several more workers in the department were felled in August by the neuritis attacks, which cause loss of the use of arms and legs.

But now, the disease has been detected in a number of workers in various departments throughout the plant, TWUA Local President Corwin K. Smith reported. The Borden facility which produces automobile upholstery material and wall covering, employs about 1,000 workers.

Smith said that one in every five of the 500 workers tested showed signs of having been affected by the disease.

He noted that the union would have taken strike action to close down the facilities because of the occupational health hazard, but this would make the workers ineligible for state unemployment compensation benefits.

Instead of striking, the union urged the employes to call in sick or not to report to work in their respective departments because of the health hazard. This way, they are still eligible for jobless benefits, Smith said.

With the increase in the number of the cases, the plant's printing and color-mix departments have been shut down.

About 150 workers have applied for jobless benefits and a number of others who have showed positive findings of the nerve disease filed for workmen's compensation, Smith reported.

The threat of the health hazard has caused widespread apprehension in the workforce, Smith disclosed. He said more workers would like to walk out, but would then face severe financial problems.

Seidman Named To COLC Panel

Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been named a new member of the Cost of Living Council's Health Industry Advisory Committee.

The committee was formed last January when the Nixon Administration embarked on Phase 3 of its wage and price controls program. Its function is to advise the COLC on the operation of the federal economic stabilization program in the health industry.

Seidman is a trustee of Group Health Association of Washington, D.C., and of the Industrial Relations Research Association. He has served other health-related organizations in advisory capacities.

Health Costs Outdistance Medicare Aid

The average elderly American pays more out of his own pocket for medical treatment than he did before the Medicare program was inaugurated in 1966, a Senate committee reported.

In the 1966 fiscal year, just before Medicare went into effect, out-of-pocket medical expenses of the elderly averaged $234 a year.

For fiscal 1972, the Senate Special Committee on Aging said, the average cost had climbed to $276 and even that did not include the cost of the optional Part B Medicare insurance for doctor bills.

Committee Chairman Frank Church (D-Ida.) said the panel's report clearly indicated that:

"Health costs are still of major concern to the elderly, despite the essential help provided by Medicare.

"Of utmost priority is the need to provide coverage for certain out-of-hospital prescription drugs.

"Deductibles and coinsurance, which have gone up steadily since Medicare began, should be re-examined and reduced, instead of going up still further as proposed by the Administration."

PILOT MARKETING PROGRAM to better promote union-made products and services is proposed to the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. convention by Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy. He also called for development of new research and educational operations.

Label Trades Map Drive to Link Promotional Efforts, Organizing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Stepping up the promotion of union-made products and service will be the focus of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in the next two years.

Delegates to the department's 56th convention were alerted to the development of expanded programs that will coincide with organizational activities of affiliated unions.

Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy said the department is ready to increase the tempo of participation in organizational efforts in the labor movement.

Stressing that organization "is the life blood of this movement," Murphy said, "We want to reach the point where we can challenge face to face, such anti-union giants as R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Associated Building & Contractors, J. P. Stevens & Co., Kingsport Press, Metlox Manufacturing Co., Dal-Tex Optical and Square D."

He particularly singled out Farah Manufacturing Co., which has been the target of a major boycott campaign by the department in support of the striking Clothing Workers at several Farah plants in the Southwest.

Murphy also noted the need for expanding the boycott operations of the department and the development of new programs.

"We find the need to establish a research capability, an education program for high school students and we are anxious to undertake pilot marketing programs to promote union label products and services," Murphy said.

These two programs would be tied in with the continuing effort to support workers of employers under union contracts.

Department President Richard F. Walsh presented the executive board report, warning that an extensive campaign has been building over the last four years to strip some companies of unions.

"There has been great pressure from outside to destroy the beliefs of trade union members," the board declared. "We are convinced that if we do not mount an all-out campaign to deflect and diminish the intent of this onslaught, the welfare of all union working men and women will be in jeopardy."

The department will continue to explore the feasibility of developing a universal union label to cover all AFL-CIO department affiliates.

Two resolutions adopted at the convention renewed the call for a single labor insignia to better portray the solidarity of the labor movement and American-made products.

Several resolutions were addressed to problems brought about by the growing flood of imports that has taken a heavy toll in U.S. jobs.

Delegates called on Congress to restructure the nation's foreign trade posture through enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill.

Among other key resolutions, the convention proposed:

- Support of the Allied Printing Trades efforts to have school boards purchase union-made textbooks.
- Support of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in urging increased federal appropriations to expand OSHA enforcement and extend coverage to all workers. It also called for merging federal occupational health programs with OSHA.
- That unions seriously affected by the insurgence of counterfeit union labels in their jurisdictions lead the campaign against the fake labels by prosecuting those who misrepresent the wage and working standards of union workers.
- Development of a broad federal program for the operation of fare-free local mass transit systems.
- Establishment of a federal food agency to better protect the health and economic interests of consumers.
- Barring employers who violate labor laws from receiving federal contracts.

The convention presented a special award to the International Labor Press Association recognizing the efforts of union journals in publicizing the Shell Oil and Oneita Knitting Mills boycotts that led to successful union contracts.

Awards were also presented to the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America for their roles in the boycotts.

Major speakers at the two-day convention included President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, TWUA President Sol Stetin, John Cosgrove of the U.S. Catholic Conference, and Timothy Cleary of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

Pay, Fringe Gains Won By IUE Units at Sperry

Lake Success, N.Y.—Average salary increases totaling $4,250 a year over 37 months were won by 1,500 members of the Sperry Engineers Union, an affiliate of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in a new contract with the Sperry Rand Corp.'s Gyroscope & Systems Divisions.

The pay boosts, based on payment of the maximum 2 percent cost of living increase and 5.5 percent in regular wage increases each year, will bring the average annual salary of an IUE-represented Sperry engineer to $21,750 by the end of the contract term, the union said.

These gains were part of the terms of a 25 percent-plus settlement won by four IUE locals. The other locals embrace draftsmen, publication technicians and clerical workers, production and maintenance workers, production control and technicians. The contract covers 3,200 persons, of whom 2,150 are salaried.

All four locals also won elimination of the employe contribution for Blue Cross and Group Health Insurance, pension improvements and higher maternity benefits. In local supplement bargaining, the engineers gained four hours call-back pay and greater application of seniority to layoffs and recalls.

The lone production and maintenance unit won a management commitment to work out language eliminating the use of time clocks. The other units do not punch time clocks.

Robert Kennedy, chairman of IUE's Sperry Rand company-wide committee and chief union negotiator, called the package won by the four locals "the best in 30 years of union bargaining at Sperry."

Jobs, Income Focus Of Rights Campaign

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The continuing drive for civil rights and equal opportunity is increasingly focused in the economic sector, the Executive Council noted in its report to the AFL-CIO convention.

Under the impact of the Nixon Administration's unemployment-breeding and budget-cutting policies, a decade of progress in closing the income gaps between black and white families is being reversed.

Citing a 1972 census report, the council noted that "where both whites and blacks are in unions, the income differentials are extremely narrow, but in the non-union sector, income differentials are substantial."

Attacking Nixon Administration dismantling of education, housing, health and manpower programs, the council declared:

"While the trade union movement can protect and improve the economic position of workers no matter what their color or national origin, only through political action and legislation can the economic and social policies of the nation be moved in directions that will provide adequate opportunities for all."

To help achieve these goals, the council noted, the AFL-CIO has strongly supported three important groups:

- The A. Philip Randolph Institute, now expanded through local chapters throughout the nation, dedicated to the philosophy "that the most important means of advancement for black workers are the union card and the ballot box.
- The new Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, formed with a similar goal for America's second largest minority group. Its goals of "social dignity, economic and political justice, and a decent standard of living for every Latin American worker," the council noted, reflect "the concept on which the American labor movement itself was founded."
- The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the national legislative coalition of labor and civil rights organizations. The council noted that the Leadership Conference "has moved beyond civil rights legislation to those economic, social and educational issues that determine to such a large extent whether Negroes and other minorities will make further progress or fall farther behind.

The Executive Council report noted the continuing participation of its affiliates in Outreach programs to bring minority youth into skilled trade apprenticeship and in the job-opportunity programs of the federation's Human Resources Development Institute.

It reiterated the AFL-CIO's consistent support for a strong Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and cited repeated efforts to establish a cooperative relationship that would quickly identify problems involving local unions and bring about their quick resolution.

But the council expressed concern over the adversary role the EEOC has increasingly shown, with a new emphasis on court action accompanied by the threat of heavy financial penalties rather than on good faith negotiation.

South Carolina Lists Membership Growth

Charleston, S.C.—The largest labor convention in South Carolina history—the 17th constitutional convention of the State AFL-CIO—took note of organized labor's recent strides in the state and pledged to keep up the momentum.

President Sinway Young reported that union membership in South Carolina recently passed the 100,000 mark. The convention, which had as its theme, "On the Move," called on locals and central bodies to exert every possible effort in the coming year to achieve 100 percent affiliation with the state body.

Another resolution urged passage of the agency shop bill now in the legislature so that "free riders will have to pay for the services that we are forced to provide them under the NLRB Landrum-Griffin laws."

The 500 delegates in attendance urged Congress to address itself to the plight of South Carolina workers displaced from their jobs as a result of "exported" industries.

They also called upon Congress to pass a full appropriation for essential social programs jeopardized by Nixon Administration budget cuts and fund impoundments.

In addition, the convention favored legislation protecting the right of public employes to strike, changes in the nation's present taxation system to make it more equitable, and passage of a state minimum wage law in 1974.

Officers remain the same since 1973 was not an election year for the council.

Speakers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.); U.S. Rep. Mendel J. Davis (D-S.C.); Gov. John C. West; Nick Zonarich, organization director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; state labor commissioner Ed McGowan; state senator Isadore Lourie, and Donald Fowler, chairman of the South Carolina Democratic Party.

Disability Saps Earnings of 1 of 8 Families

One of almost eight family heads suffered from enough health disability during 1970 to hinder them on the job and lower their incomes, according to the 1970 census.

A report by the Census Bureau showed that of the 44 million family heads of working age—18 to 64—there were 3.6 million who suffered from partial disability while 1.6 million were completely disabled when the census was taken.

Disability was reflected in family incomes. Median income of families headed by a well person was $10,601; that for workers with partial disability was $9,128 while that for families whose head was completely disabled was $4,666.

Political Report:

Registration Rise Points to '74 Gain

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The consistent climb in the number of union members registered to vote bodes well for the 1974 congressional elections, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its political report to the convention.

The heavy registration is essential to the all-out effort necessary for a successful election drive, the council said. A preliminary report indicates 80 House seats and 15 Senate races will be close enough to be classified as "marginal," the council reported.

"The overall percentage of union members registered nationally set a new high of between 75 and 80 percent, reaching the 90 percent range in five states and in the 80s in nine states," the council reported of the 1972 elections.

"That compared to 65 percent registration in 1970."

This increase in the number of union members registered in 1972 was instrumental in COPE's accomplishing its primary goal of retaining a progressive Congress.

That success was gained, the council said, "in the face of a massive presidential landslide which normally would have created a sweeping congressional majority for the winning presidential candidate.

"In fact, despite President Nixon's near 2-1 triumph, his party actually lost two seats in the Senate and gained only 13 in the House," the council said, with the House staying in control of the Democrats.

In non-federal elections, too, the presidential outcome failed to have the expected impact, the council noted, with Democrats gaining one governorship and overturning GOP control in several state legislatures.

In all, the council said that the 1972 outcome "flew in the face of history and jarred the confident expectations of conservatives who, early in the campaign, anticipated not just a gigantic presidential victory but a comparable one in Congress."

The council reported that the winning percentage of COPE candidates came out at 55 percent in the Senate races, with 16 of 29 COPE-endorsed candidates winning; 59 percent in the House, with 362 endorsements and 217 winners; and 65 percent in gubernatorial races, where 11 of 17 won.

The composite COPE record on those 408 endorsed candidates was 244 elected for an overall percentage of almost 60 percent, the council said.

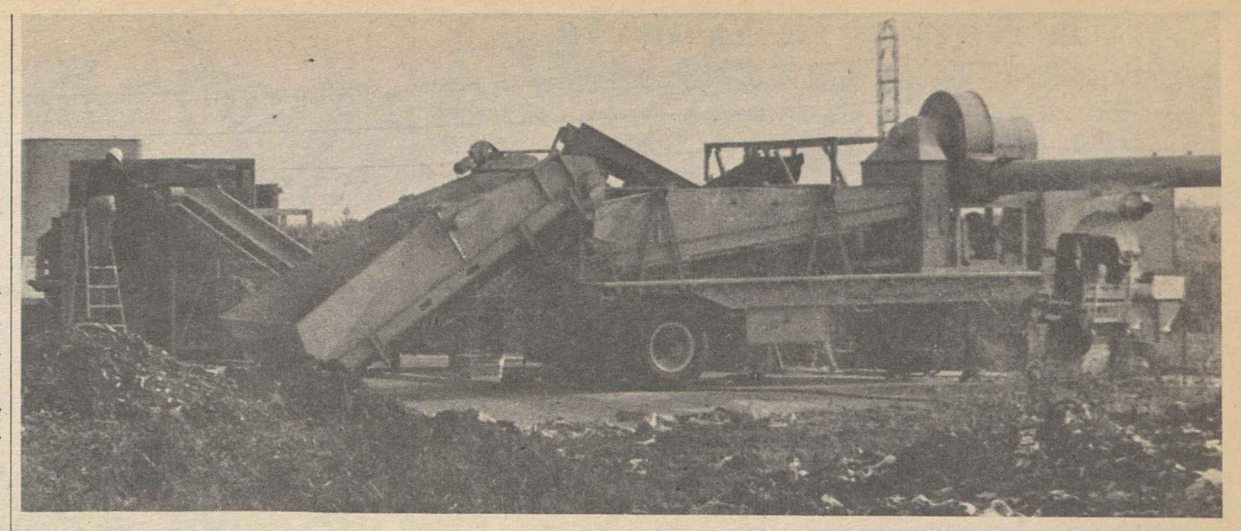
In addition to programs to increase the registration of union members, which was aided by COPE's new data processing program, the council also attributed the 1972 success to the work of several other groups:

- Frontlash, a labor-supported program which added 930,000 young and working-class voters to the registration rolls.
- COPE's senior citizens operation—working in cooperation with the National Council of Senior Citizens— was functioning in 31 states, four times as many as in previous election years.
- Women's activities sparked by 25 WAD directors and 87 local central WAD directors. Union women were credited with a major role in the re-election of Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.)
- Registration and get-out-the-vote drives among black trade unionists continued to be expanded through the work of the labor-supported A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The council also noted the success of a special program in 1972 through which the Executive Council "assumed responsibility for guidance and assistance to COPE's programs in states with marginal Senate and House races."

With the nation divided into 10 geographic regions which one or more AFL-CIO vice presidents took responsibility for, the COPE results in marginal races were 51 winners in 83 House races and 10 winners in 19 Senate races.

"Most of these were extremely close elections and the margin of victory was clearly provided by labor's efforts," the council noted.



AIR CLASSIFIER, used to separate mostly organic material from primarily inorganic material, is part of a refuse processing and materials recovery system tested recently at the New Castle County solid waste shredding plant in New Castle, Del. Other components of the system also were tested under sponsorship of the National Center for Resource Recovery. NCRR, which is engaged in a major effort to reclaim valuable resources from municipal solid waste, is supported by the AFL-CIO. Its first demonstration facility is planned at New Orleans.

Process of Collective Bargaining Meets All Tests, Proves Flexibility

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Collective bargaining during the past two years has been—and continues to be—hampered and limited by the Nixon Administration's economic controls program, the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention.

Yet, despite the obstacles of controls, bureaucratic red tape and frequently endless delays, the bargaining process once again showed its adaptability and flexibility, the council said.

"The system of collective bargaining has come through the past two years of government-imposed limitations and difficulties—and is moving ahead to meet the new challenges of the coming years," the council said.

"It remains—as it has been from its very beginnings—a flexible and adaptable system of union-employer relations that is a key, integral part of a free society."

From its very start, the council said, the stabilization program has been inequitable, favoring business and industry over working people and those on fixed incomes.

"The complex and confusing machinery of the Pay Board's wage controls in 1972, under Phase 2, created roadblocks for collective bargaining, with particular hardships imposed in small- and medium-sized local unions," the council noted.

Besides long delays, collective bargaining last year was affected by precise and mandatory restrictions, with the result that wage increases in major collective bargaining settlements showed a sharp decline from the previous year.

The average first-year increase in combined wages and fringes provided by key 1972 settlements—covering 5,000 or more workers—was 8.4 percent, as against 13.1 percent in 1971, the council noted. Over the life of the contract, the average package gain was 7.3 percent, compared with 8.8 percent in 1971.

Phase 3, which began in January 1973 and ended in a 60-day freeze in June continued the unbalanced and inequitable nature of the stabilization program, the council observed.

"Wages remained under control, food prices skyrocketed and other prices moved up rapidly, corporate profits and interest rates shot up," the report said.

"From January to June 1973, the average hourly earnings of non-supervisory workers in private, non-farm employment increased at a yearly rate of only 5.4 percent.

"The cost of living, as measured by the consumer price index, rose at an annual rate of 8 percent in that period and the wholesale price index jumped at a yearly rate of 22.3 percent," the council continued.

"Early returns for 1973 indicated a continuation of the downward trend in wage settlements."

Because of the conditions that have prevailed, organized labor has placed renewed emphasis on cost of living escalator clauses in union contracts. While many earlier settlements contained a lid on these escalators, most contracts in 1972 and the first half of this year had no maximum limits or increased the ceilings, the council observed.

It also noted that unions negotiated a number of new and improved fringe benefits in the past two years. Pension plans have been substantially improved, with early retirement more common in union contracts. Vesting provisions continue to be improved also.

Health-care plans have been strengthened. Work guarantees have provided greater job security. Unions also have established new training programs, increased severance-pay plans, reduced hours of work, provided for transfer rights with employer-paid relocation costs, and gained more paid holidays and vacations.

A new idea that has emerged in collective bargaining is prepaid group legal services. Some unions have established day care centers for working mothers. Others negotiated college scholarship funds.

Pension Funds Urged For Mortgage Trust

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pension funds controlled by unions are an excellent means of spurring sorely needed housing construction, the Executive Council declared in a report to the convention on the federation's eight-year-old Mortgage Investment Trust.

"Pension funds have in a relatively few years become a major source of investment credit," the council noted. "They have exceeded the growth rate of all non-bank financial institutions."

In 1970, private pension fund levels were estimated at $136 billion. Most of these funds, however, were tied up in stock market purchases, the council observed.

"Stocks and bonds undoubtedly have a place in the typical portfolio," the report said, "but at a time when the nation's need for housing is great, it is perhaps time to note that less than 5 percent of total pension fund assets have been invested in mortgage loans even though insured FHA mortgage yields have historically outperformed corporate bonds."

High interest rates, encouraged by the Nixon Administration, plus its moratorium on low- and moderate-housing subsidies and in public housing projects have dealt a drastic blow to President Johnson's 1968 housing goal of 26 million units over the next 10 years, the council noted.

"Massive new financial resources, both public and private, must be made available for all income groups for construction financing and mortgage loans," it said.

"It is the AFL-CIO position that such social investment can and should be made in significant proportion to the nation's total volume of available credit."

The AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust was established in 1964 as a service to all affiliates and to any qualified labor-management welfare or retirement fund to provide a higher degree of security and reasonable yields, and to create new union jobs and increased housing, the council noted. Participants' investment on July 1, 1973, was more than $50 million, compared to $6.7 million four years earlier.

Fund Shortage Mars Job Safety Protection

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Worker protection from occupational hazards is being seriously cramped by underfunding of the federal job safety act and the Nixon Administration's efforts to unload enforcement authority on the states, the Executive Council declared.

"The Administration's handling of responsibilities under the act has been undermining realization of its goal of a safe and healthy workplace for every American worker," the council stressed in its report to the convention.

Inadequate federal budgets and appropriations, besides a hiring freeze on the needed personnel for the federal safety program, are further weakening the protections for workers, the report noted. And it pointed out that the past unwillingness of states to provide effective job safety programs for workers is the main reason Congress enacted the federal law.

But now, the council noted, "under the Administration's lax guidelines for approval of state OSHA plans and 50 percent federal program grants-in-aid, it has become clear that an easier regulatory climate for industry has a higher priority than protections for workers."

The inferior plans submitted to the Labor Dept. by 40 states for approval demonstrate they are not concerned with protections for workers that meet federal standards, the report observed.

In addition, the council assailed the Administration's anemic budget proposals for the funding of the federal safety programs.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health "has almost ceased to function effectively due to inadequate funds," the council said. NIOSH is facing a loss of key positions, the phasing out of its manpower training programs and the proposed transfer to the Commerce Dept. from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare under the Administration's reorganization plan.

A reduced budget, coupled with an excessive caseload, is seriously jeopardizing the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, the council said, adding:

"All these factors are destructive to accomplishing one of the major purposes of the act, which is the rapid abatement of unsafe or unhealthy conditions in a workplace."

The council noted that organized labor has repeatedly called for increasing appropriations so the federal safety program can be more effectively administered. It also has urged extending coverage of the act to all workers, merging NIOSH with Labor Dept. programs, and creating a separately financed compliance program to assist workers and employers.

Federal programs to train workers and employers as to their rights and obligations under the act have been so ineffective that organized labor has developed its own programs, the council noted.

It also pointed out that small business concerns have been whipped into a hate campaign by the Chamber of Commerce to spur legislation that would cripple the act.

A Nation in Trouble

IN LOOKING OVER the trade union picture I want to point out that we look at it as citizens and on the basis of the old tradition that American labor is part of the American society. We can't divorce ourselves from the fact that we are Americans, nor can we ignore the fact that we have made progress as workers over the years under the free democratic system that prevails in this country. We can't operate under any other type of system.

So, when we look at our situation, we must look at the nation's situation and we must realize that if the nation is in trouble, we are in trouble.

And I can say to you quite frankly that the nation is in trouble. We see utter incompetence in the domestic field. We see corruption at the highest levels of government, and we see crass stupidity in dealing with our foreign affairs.

Look at the corruption problem in this country. The Vice President of the United States has resigned in disgrace and accepted a criminal conviction. Of course, he got a very nice deal.

The long, long, long list of alleged extortion and bribery—going way back to the days when he was county executive in Baltimore County, through his days as governor, right up to last December while he was sitting in his office as Vice President of the United States—that is all moot, that is all down the drain. That, of course, was all made public.

This is a man designated by the President of the United States to hold his high office. The President said about the second week in August that he had complete confidence in Mr. Agnew's integrity. Then we have Elliot Richardson, the Attorney General, telling us that 10 days before that he informed the President of the United States of the evidence against Mr. Agnew in Baltimore.

Now we are told that he is a poor man and he had to do these things in order to live. Well, I don't know, but there are a lot of poor men that are in jail who have done things that they had to do in order to live.

We have the former Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Nixon's former law partner—he is indicted for perjury and other serious crimes.

The former Secretary of Commerce also is under indictment for perjury.

Many members of the personal staff of the President either resigned or have been indicted and are still under fire.

THERE IS A PATTERN of illegal conduct directed from the White House designed to destroy the democratic electoral process. The use of an enemies' list, the use of the Internal Revenue Service in harassing people.

And, still, we are told the President is not involved—just a few misguided, zealous people who are trying to do a job.

The job, of course, was best summed up by one of the witnesses before the Ervin committee. He said, "Our job is to use our incumbency to preserve our incumbency."

To sum it up, it adds up to a sordid picture of corruption in the Executive Branch of our government without parallel in American history.

This must be cleaned up. The American people must know the truth, and the Congress must move to prevent this sort of thing from happening again.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Union Label & Service Trades Convention.

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A Word Edgewise:

Rule of Law Has No Exception For President, Vice President

By John P. Roche

THERE IS NOTHING more insulting to the remarkable generation that founded our republic than the notion that when those men wrote the Constitution, they assumed the President and the Vice President would achieve superhuman status, that election to these high offices was tantamount to political canonization. The President was the "First Citizen"—no more, no less.

As a strong supporter of the Constitution (which has, in my capacity as a professor of constitutional law, supported me for a quarter of a century), I have taken this approach throughout the Nixon and Agnew crises.

I have argued on one hand that if the President refuses to accept a Supreme Court decision adverse to his claim to withhold the Watergate tapes, he should be impeached. (Mr. Nixon keeps making elliptic references to a "definitive" decision. This is a bit of a mystery: given the presence of a quorum, six Justices, that decision is "definitive" which receives the most votes.)

In short, I flatly reject the concept that "the Presidency" has some sacerdotal role in our society. Similarly, I view with profound skepticism the idea that entering the oval office makes a "big man" out of anybody, that a mediocrity will be raised to unanticipated heights of greatness.

Mediocre men who have been President have been mediocre Presidents. This myth arose, I'm convinced, when Harry Truman replaced Franklin D. Roosevelt. But, without endorsing Margaret Truman's position that her father could walk on the water from childhood, the fact is that the pre-presidential Truman was grievously underestimated.

On the other hand, I applied the same rule to former Vice President Spiro Agnew.

As our "Second Citizens," so to speak, it seemed to me that he had the same constitutional rights as Angela Davis. True, the thought of the Vice President of the United States being indicted was hardly a cheerful item, but if he thought he could convince a trial jury of his innocence, he had every right to exhaust his legal remedies without resigning. The nation, far from falling into a catatonic state, would have followed the trial with great interest—provided it did not black out the World Series.

In the event, Mr. Agnew entered a plea of "nolo contendere" ("I won't fight it") to the charge of income tax evasion in 1967, and resigned.

Technically this is equivalent to a plea of guilty—it is a classic middle road employed when the prosecution thinks it has the goods to get a conviction, but isn't sure. And the individual in the dock thinks he might beat it, but is even less sure. Politically, then, we can thank God that mess is over. And also that the Ervin committee, after wowing them in summer stock, folded in New Haven.

Which leaves us with the big one: which comes in two parts. First, President Nixon must reach an accommodation with Congress on Agnew's replacement. The time has come to reintroduce politics into the government of the United States so let us hope this succession can be done with dignity. It would be shameful if it turned into a ping-pong match with the President serving them up and the legislature batting them right back.

Second, again in the spirit of political common sense—which is light years away from legalisms—the President should work out a compromise on the tapes.

With the Middle East aflame and our friendly neighborhood detenters, the Soviets, fueling the fire, the President of the United States should throw away that halo of "executive privilege" and get down to work on serious matters.

YOU MAY HAVE NOTICED that, while there was great glee in journalistic circles, the downfall of Spiro Agnew brought a distinctly muffled response from politicians. Partly this was instinctive tribal loyalty: "We cannibals don't eat each other." But it also reflected the meditative theme that must have suffused most politicians: "There but for the grace of God go I."

To say this is not to imply that most politicians are crooks—in my experience they are in fact somewhat above the national average for honesty. This may not be founded on spiritual considerations—the late President Johnson, discussing an accusation against someone he knew well, remarked flatly, "He's too smart to steal." (The charge proved to be false.) But, however motivated, men in public life tend to be extremely circumspect.

What we have is that vast gray area where politicians have to walk a very fine line between honesty and dishonesty, a line that is nowhere drawn with any clarity.

Meany Hits Policy of Deceit:

Nixon's Failure to Trust People Brings Mistrust of Government

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO President George Meany's report, the opening section of the Report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to the Tenth Convention.

THE PAST TWO YEARS have been years of grave problems for America. The labor movement, obviously, has not escaped the problems that affect all Americans in their daily lives. Neither will we escape the problems that are certain to come in the future.

Overriding all others is the crisis of public confidence in the institutions of government. Certainly Watergate has played a role in eroding public trust in government. But the erosion began when the people perceived that the government did not trust them enough to tell them the whole truth.

The Administration did not tell them the whole truth about its economic policies and their terrible consequences for working people.

The Administration did not level with the American people about the Russian grain deal.

The Administration has not let the people in on what is really going on in our international relations.

And surely the Administration cannot expect the full trust and confidence of the American people when it pursues tax policies that penalize them for not being rich, while rewarding corporate wealth and special interests.

In a democracy, government rests on the informed consent of the governed, and the informed consent of the people can only be won by a government of candor.

Watergate would not have brought on the constitutional confrontation that faces this country today if the truth had been told on June 18, 1972. The economy would not be on the brink of a recession if the President had lived up to his promise of February 19, 1969, that inflation would be curbed without increasing unemployment.

The free trade union movement in America grew out of the soil of democracy. It was nurtured by the rights and liberties which are enjoyed by free citizens. Whenever those rights are threatened, whenever people are subordinated to money, then the free trade union movement is threatened.

Every American is affected every day by this Administration's mismanagement of the economy. Economic controls, as practiced by this Administration, are a sham and a shame.

The economic picture is deteriorating. Swollen corporate profits and exorbitant interest rates are feeding inflation but the Administration refuses to restrain the worst inflationary factors in the economy.

Housing construction is at a virtual standstill and threatens to trigger widespread unemployment. Worker buying power is declining, yet the Administration continues inequitable wage controls and vetoes a minimum wage bill that would bring some small measure of economic relief to low-income workers.

In fact, economic conditions today closely resemble those that led to the recession of 1969-70 and threaten again to cause recession this year.

Contrary to the opinion of some commentators and editorialists, the trade union movement in America is alive and well.

Affiliated unions have reported some collective bargaining gains, despite employer eagerness to serve as enforcers of the President's wage controls. There continues to be a steady, appreciable gain in membership, led by organization of government employes. In addition, several unions have reported new interest on the part of white collar workers in joining the labor movement.

PARTICULARLY HEARTENING is the increase in union membership among members of minority groups in all industries and trades. This development brings new strength and talent to the labor movement and at the same time represents another signpost of progress in the continuing struggle for civil rights. For the surest way for minorities to be able to enjoy their civil rights is through the economic security and human dignity for which the labor movement has always stood.

Today, the labor movement is stronger politically than it has ever been in history. Many unions that had no political action programs before have good programs now.

The 1974 election becomes more and more important with every veto. The President is determined to falsely tag Congress with a "do-nothing" label, as a means of countering Watergate and of diverting attention from his own legislative failures.

In reality, the President is not seeking speedier congressional action, nor is he attempting to work with Congress as a co-equal branch of government. The President is using the veto, threats of the veto, and the impoundment of funds to blackmail Congress into accepting his own narrow pograms.

President Nixon labels every program that benefits people as "inflationary," and every program that benefits the wealthy and the corporations as "in the national interest."

We reject that philosophy. We say that America cannot afford to junk decades of social progress for the many in the interest of further enrichment of the privileged and the powerful.

Loss of Revenue Cited:

New Tax Loopholes for Rich Handicap Pension Reform Bill

NEW TAX LOOPHOLES for high-income and wealthy Americans have no place in legislation intended to protect the pensions of workers, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Seidman urged the House of Representatives, as well as groups and individuals outside Congress who are concerned with pensions, to take a hard look at the proposals to assure that the law finally enacted is a solid safeguard for the earned pension rights of America's workers.

Careful study of the issue should not cause "a long delay on enactment of this legislation," he said, and the measure can be ready for final action "later this year, or, perhaps, early next year." Seidman was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Seidman charged that new tax breaks for the wealthy are a major flaw of the pension reform bill recently adopted by the Senate, and should be dropped from the final version of the federal legislation. He said the Senate measure would allow "so-called self-employed people, like doctors, and lawyers, and architects" to set aside 15 percent of their income, up to $7,500 per year, tax-free, for their retirement.

Even at a "modest 6 percent rate of return, that doctor or lawyer who puts aside a tax-exempt $7,500 a year" for 30 years "will get a yield of $592,500, or a lifetime annual annuity, at age 65, of $64,000," he said.

He said the loophole would add up to a $355 million . . . annual loss to the Treasury," and is "obviously tailored for the insurance companies, the big banks and the mutual funds, to set up so-called 'retirement programs' under these tax-free provisions."

Seidman said the AFL-CIO believes the Pension Plan Termination Insurance provision of the Senate bill is "absolutely essential" and should be retained. He said that while it is "true that not many pension plans terminate . . . when they do, the workers under those pension plans are in a very, very sorry situation."

By Press Associates, Inc,

DURING THE PAST half century, the cost of elections in the United States, notably presidential ones, has become a national scandal. The 1972 election now turns out to be the worst scandal in American history and there is reason to believe that the full story has not yet been told.

Outrageously huge sums were "donated" by individuals; the law against corporation contributions was defied; funds were "laundered" to conceal the ultimate purpose to which they were put; $100 bills were scattered about confetti-like for payoffs that has secret purposes; money presumably contributed for political purposes was used for private ends. The Saturnalia of collecting and dispensing was on a truly Gargantuan scale.

Watergate tore open the story—not only of "bugging" other peoples' offices, seeking to rob the records of psychiatrists, planting political spies and engaging in "dirty tricks," but the true money story as it has never been revealed before.

By dint of public records, private reports and a few hard-hitting cases, the American people have pretty much discovered the immensity of the 1972 presidential fund scandal. If the facts and figures weren't all there, the story would be incredible.

There were a relative handful of "fat cat" contributors to the McGovern campaign; but the Nixon contributors far outnumbered them and what was the real payoff was the list of donors whom they represented and what they gave, especially before the law called for financial reporting as of April 7, 1972.

If any proof were needed that the Nixon Administration is the creature of the corporations, the list of largest contributors both before and after April 7 contains that proof.

Here are some of them:

Oil ,chemicals, airlines, tire and rubber; motors, manufacturers, construction and engineering, hotels, textiles, building materials, steel, electronics, shipbuilding, insurance, communications . . .

There were all sorts of ways in which the contributions were made. Some were by check, others in cash, still others in stock donations and amazingly enough, some in borrowed money that in several cases had to be returned to their all-but-bankrupt donors.

Half a dozen corporations conceded that they had given corporate money—an illegal act—and asked for their money back to escape prosecutions. In other cases corporate executives made "personal" contributions which were reimbursed in one way or another by their corporations. There was also the "family plan" under which husband-wife and other family relative combinations chipped in their tens of thousands.

Whatever corrupt uses have been put to their contributions as revealed by Watergate represent a scandal of dreadful proportions, yet in a sense the greater scandal is the unanimity with which so large and so broad a cross section of American economic power and privilege should be centered on one man and one party.

This is truly a debasement of American democracy, a debasement that has greater implications than even the "bugging" of the Democratic headquarters or the antics of the "dirty tricks" department. It is, of course, a political cliche to say that the rich and powerful govern the United States, but seldom is the rollcall read so clearly in public.

The AFL-CIO has told Congress that it should enact legislation "providing for federal financing of campaigns—all candidates having the same amount to spend, with no advantage to a candidate for federal office because of money."

The list of the top contributors to the Nixon campaign—Watergate or no Watergate—with the amounts they gave and the economic forces they represent, should be all the proof necessary that such legislation is urgently needed.

CONGRESS SHOULD DROP proposed new tax breaks from the pension reform legislation now under consideration, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Robert Barr, left, of the Fairchild Publications and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The AFL-CIO interview is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Convention Tally Shows Increased Membership

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Membership of AFL-CIO unions increased 230,000 in the two years since the federation's last convention, the Executive Council reported.

A two-year average of per capita payments to the federation showed a total membership in the United States of 13,407,000. For unions currently affiliated, it is the highest total since the formation of the AFL-CIO in 1955 and the fifth successive two-year period of membership gain. Affiliates do not pay per capita tax to the AFL-CIO on Canadian membership and they are not included in the membership tally.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reported that income over the two-year period totaled $32,154,023 as against expenses of $28,331,354.

The federation's net worth—the excess of assets over liabilities—was $13,821,000 as of June 30, 1973. This was a gain of more than $3.8 million over the 1971 total.

While the period covered by the financial report, through June 30, 1973, did not fully reflect the special three-month assessment of four cents a month per member levied in May to assist the Farm Workers, Kirkland noted that the AFL-CIO has paid a total of $1.6 million into the United Farm Workers Defense Fund. Of this amount, $450,000 was paid to the fund before June 30 and the balance since that date.

Kirkland said that at the time the Executive Council report went to press, assessments received from affiliates covered most of the payments sent to the Farm Workers Defense Fund "and our projection of assessments still to be received indicates that they will be sufficient to cover the balance."

Tax Structure Termed 'Laden with Inequities'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A federal tax structure "laden with inequities" has crippled the government's ability to meet public needs and pushed taxpayer resentment to "alarming heights," the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention.

The situation has gotten worse, not better, since the federation's 1971 convention, the council said. It noted that new business tax giveaways have been enacted, including the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation.

Periodically, the Nixon Administration has sent up trial balloons for a value-added tax, which the Executive Council termed "simply a national retail sales tax disguised by a new name."

It has proposed "tax breaks for the wealthy, for insurance companies and for mutual funds under the guise of pension reform."

And its modest proposals for taxation of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations, the council said, leave untouched the major loopholes that encourage the export of U.S. jobs and technology.

Because of the inequitable tax structure, the council declared:

- "The federal government is up against budgetary strains of unprecedented proportions.
- "The federal government is not meeting its responsibilities in promoting a balanced economic expansion, eliminating the present gaps in essential public facilities and services, and providing for the future health and well-being of the nation."

The Nixon Administration's solution to a distorted economy has been further tax bonanzas to corporations, blocking needed new public investment programs and underfunding existing programs, the council charged. It has used revenue-sharing as an excuse for abdicating the federal role in programs essential to the national welfare.

The Executive Council noted the AFL-CIO's early warnings about the fallacy of the revenue-sharing approach and commented:

"The AFL-CIO takes no satisfaction in the fact that our prognosis was accurate. We remain firm in our conviction that the federal government cannot escape its responsibility for national problems, the states cannot exercise that national responsibility, and the slogan 'let the states do it' is as fallacious and counter to the nation's interests today as it always has been."

Credit Union Audit

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of Sept. 28, 1973. Members who do not receive statements by Oct. 31, 1973 are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 705, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

500,000 a Year:

Gain in Organizing Keeps Union Ratio From Slipping

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The continuing average of 500,000 new members a year has reversed the growing disparity between union membership and the potential in the workforce, the Executive Council said in its report to the convention.

The norm of nearly one-half million new members per year has now continued for six years, the council noted. "Employment increases overall continue to outpace union growth," since the 1971 convention, it was reported, but the gap is no longer widening, as it had in each of the previous 10 years.

The council reported a winning ratio of 55 percent in representation elections reported by the National Labor Relations Board, but noted with alarm the increase in the number of unfair labor practice charges which unions are forced to bring before the NLRB.

In the last full year of representation elections reported by the NLRB, unions were certified as bargaining representatives of 286,365 workers, an increase over the 264,747 for 1971, the council said. Those new union members were part of the 4,653 units which chose union representation out of a total of 8,472 elections held.

But unfair labor practice charges continue to run about 2-1 over representation petitions, the council noted, with charges increasing 13 percent between 1971 and 1972. Almost two-thirds of those cases involved illegal discharges of pro-union employes, it was reported, with the bulk of the rest of the charges stemming from employers' refusal to bargain after representation rights were won in an election.

The council also noted its approval of a plan to revamp the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, which was given in August 1973 following a report by the federation's Standing Committee on Organizing.

The committee's report called for the consolidation of the department's 16 regions into 7, with the new department to be named the Department of Organization & Field Services.

The new name, the council said, reflects the fact that organizing does not take place "in a political, legislative and climatic vacuum" and consequently the restructured field staff should be capable of taking part in labor's prime goal of the moment—be it organizing, a critical congressional election or a nationwide boycott against an anti-union employer.

To that end, the report approved by the council calls for the new department to absorb the present functions of the Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies and continue "close and continuing liaison with all of the other federation departments, particularly COPE, Legislation, Community Services and Urban Affairs, which have activities in the field or which rely upon strong field support.

"In short," the report stated, "the regional offices should be made an integral part of the full range of AFL-CIO operations and programs. The committee feels such reorganization would not diminish the capacity of the AFL-CIO to render organizing support and assistance, but should make possible a more efficient and flexible mobilization" of the resources of the federation.

Besides state and local bodies, the report listed other groups at work in the field whose activities could be coordinated through the regional offices—such as the Mortgage Investment Trust and Human Resources Development Institute as well as the voter registration and other work of the labor-supported A. Philip Randolph Institute and Frontlash.

On other matters in its report to the convention, the council noted that cooperative organizing campaigns are continuing to record gains, with the effort in Los Angeles-Orange Counties in California now 10 years old. It has obtained bargaining rights for more than 217,000 workers, the council said.

The council also noted the federation's continuing efforts on the Farah boycott and in support of the embattled Farm Workers in California. The council pointed out that in addition to the Farm Workers, the other organizing committee chartered since merger has been for school administrators.

The contrast between farm workers and school administrators points up the wide range of workers showing an interest in collective bargaining, the council noted.

Professional employes' interests in bargaining rights continue to prompt numerous inquiries of regional offices, the council said.

Fewer Complaints Filed Under Disputes Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The number of cases filed this year under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan is running at a lower rate than in either of the past two years, the Executive Council reported.

As of July 31, only 57 complaints had been filed in 1973, the council said. The case load for all of 1972 was 135 and, for 1971, 134. Since the plan's inception on Jan. 1, 1962, through the end of last July, 1,401 complaints have been filed.

Of the 1,401 cases, mediators chosen from a panel of officers of international unions were responsible for helping to resolve 796, the council noted. Those not resolved go to the impartial umpires for the program, David L. Cole and Howard W. Kleeb.

Cole and Kleeb have issued 562 determinations since the plan went into effect nearly 12 years ago. Violations were found to exist in 347 cases, none in 215 others.

Council members take turns serving on a three-man subcommittee that hears appeals of the impartial umpires' findings. Of the 188 appeals made during the program's history, 137 have been denied, 28 were withdrawn, 16 were referred to the full council and seven are pending.

Ninety-five complaints of non-compliance with the umpires' determinations were heard by council subcommittees. Compliance was achieved in 53 cases, non-compliance was found in 19, complaints were withdrawn in 17, and six are pending.

Since the 1971 convention report, the council noted, non-compliance sanctions required under the AFL-CIO Constitution were imposed on the Laborers in February 1972 and removed in July 1973.

The council said the following unions are currently in non-compliance with umpires' determinations: the Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, Typographical Union, and Printing Pressmen.

Supreme Court's Conservative Shift Shown in Analysis of Labor Cases

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Don't expect a Supreme Court that has been reshaped in a conservative mold by President Nixon's appointments to break new legal ground with decisions helpful to the trade union movement.

That's the thrust of the "Labor and the Law" section of the Executive Council's report to the AFL-CIO convention.

It analyzes the "Burger Court's" decisions on labor cases over the past two years, not just in terms of the outcome but as indicators of the attitudes of the four Nixon appointees and five holdover justices.

From labor's standpoint, it concludes, "the most that can be anticipated is a series of hard fought struggles, some successful, some not, to maintain the far from satisfactory status quo."

As the Executive Council report acknowledges, the generally progressive and activist tone of the "Warren Court" was an exception to the judicial pattern. The report comments:

"Historically, the trade union movement has recognized that the progress it has made has been won despite the courts rather than because of them.

"The 1960s, which were marked by a series (albeit not an unbroken one) of major victories, appeared to put this accepted wisdom in doubt. The 1970s, apparently and unhappily, will attest to its continuing vitality."

The council report discusses some of the major cases decided in the past two years, dealing with such subjects as political contributions by labor from voluntary donations by union members, a Justice Dept. attempt to stretch the anti-racketeering Hobbs Act to cover violence in the course of a legitimate strike, a series of National Labor Relations Board cases appealed to the Supreme Court, validity of the Hatch Act, and union rights to discipline members who cross its picket line.

It notes that the four Nixon appointees along with Justices White and Stewart are inclined to take a relatively narrow view of free speech rights and the priority of federal regulatory laws—both of which are often at the heart of labor cases seeking to uphold or broaden union rights.

And finally, the report questions whether the Nixon appointees can really be considered "strict constructionists," a term that connotes jurists who take a limited view of their powers and consider past precedents strongly binding and seldom if ever to be overturned.

"The present court has not shown the slightest hesitancy in overruling past precedents, or in taking the lesser but equivalent course of draining them of all vitality," it declares.

The Burger Court is also "activist," the council concludes. President Nixon's appointees merely "march to a different drummer than the one who set the cadence for Chief Justice Warren and his colleagues."

Executive Council Diagnosis:

Gap in Health Care Grows with Inaction

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal inaction and retrenchment leave the nation's health care crisis unabated, the Executive Council warned in its report to the convention.

Medical care costs continue to escalate without effective restraints and the maldistribution of doctors grows more serious, the council said, causing millions of Americans to go without proper treatment.

The council diagnosed the problem as resulting from Nixon Administration policies. It noted that the historic gains in health legislation started during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations have come to an abrupt end since 1969.

"Except for one program—introduced with much fanfare and rhetoric—there have not been any new initiatives in either the financing or the organizing of health services to make them available to all the American people," the report said.

But that one initiative, providing for the development of health maintenance organizations — the Administration's term for prepaid group practice plans that the AFL-CIO has long supported—got only lackluster backing from the White House, the council pointed out. The result was that the measure did not pass the 92nd Congress.

After last year's elections, the Administration launched a campaign to terminate or cut back many health programs, the council said.

When the Administration submitted its new budget proposals, no funds were requested for many key health programs. They include health, cancer and stroke research, Hill-Burton hospital construction and medical research training grants.

The Administration also moved to phase out the federal program for community mental health centers, the council noted. And it further reduced the budget by $58 million for the federal health manpower program with the elimination of funds for nurses' training and support for the medical schools.

In another area, the council said, the Administration refused to ask Congress to renew five health programs that were due to expire in June 1973.

Citing the need for a major restructuring of the nation's health care delivery system, the council said the program must be built on a solid financial base that would give all Americans access to the widest range of health services.

An improved version of the National Health Security bill has been introduced in Congress this year, the council pointed out. The new measure includes dental coverage for children, career training programs, out-patient drug benefits and a study of home care for the chronically ill.

The many alternative proposals, the council said, lack the wide range of services, coverage and controls that would be provided by the Health Security program.

Housing Lag Reneges on Commitment

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Nixon Administration housing policies over the past two years have deliberately reduced the federal government's commitment to and responsibility for assuring that all Americans are adequately housed, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged in its report to the convention.

"Through inadequate budget requests, administrative mismanagement of programs, impoundment of appropriated funds and, finally, the outright suspension of housing and community development programs," the council said, "the Administration has clearly shown its lack of concern for the very basic shelter needs of low- and moderate-income families."

The sacrifice of housing in the name of fiscal policy comes at a time when housing starts are declining and interest rates are rising, the report noted. In addition, the inventory of existing housing is declining by more than 600,000 units a year.

Since the 1971 AFL-CIO convention, the council observed, the median sales price of a new home has increased from $25,700 to $29,900 in February 1973. While 36 percent of new homes two years ago were selling for more than $30,000, 50 percent were in the over-$30,000 category last February.

The council noted that the Administration's failure to initiate a constructive program to deal with rising land costs has virtually eliminated the ability to produce low- and moderate-income housing in many areas of the country.

Starts under the public housing program in fiscal year 1974 will drop 79 percent from targeted goals, to under 30,000 units, as a result of Administration housing policies, the council said.

It declared:

"The Administration's actions speak much louder than its rhetoric, and the actions are indicative of a refusal to concern itself with the 15 million households, comprising one-quarter of this nation's households, who are either living in housing that lacks adequate plumbing, that is overcrowded or housing that requires the payment of over 25 percent of a family's income."

UNION VOLUNTEERS construct a residential home in Rapid City, S.D., that will be sold by the local Boys Club when completed. Proceeds from the sale of the house will be used to advance the Boys Club athletic program for 1,200 youngsters. The house is being built by all-volunteer craftsmen from 10 unions in the West River Building & Construction Trades Council.

Nixon's Vetoes, Veto Threats Block Labor's Legislative Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—While Congress is not without its share of blame, it is presidential vetoes and veto threats that thwarted a large part of the AFL-CIO's program during the past two years.

More than any other issue, the Executive Council said in its report to the convention, the President's veto of the minimum wage bill demonstrated the Nixon Administration's "callous attitude toward America's working poor."

While Nixon "piously" invoked the fight against inflation to justify his action, the council noted that the issue was clearly drawn.

It was "economic justice for the millions of low-wage workers versus the campaign contributions of corporations who reap unconscionable profits from low wages or who would benefit from a youth subminimum wage."

That was just one of many areas in which Congress and the Nixon Administration locked in what the council termed "sharp ideological confrontations."

In addition to the veto weapon, the council report said, the President has resorted to impoundment of funds voted by Congress and "calculated delays" in submitting his promised legislative proposals.

The thrust of the council evaluation is that the "do-nothing" tag that the President has sought to pin on Congress would fit more aptly on the Nixon Administration.

It noted that "the Administration has missed few public relations opportunities to proclaim its support of health programs, but there has been a huge gap between its words and its deeds."

On housing, the Administration held off sending its proposals for new housing legislation to Capitol Hill in what the council termed "an effort to blackmail the Congress into adopting its special revenue-sharing program for housing and urban development."

But Congress, for its part, has at times shied away from its responsibilities and allowed the Executive Branch to usurp legislative functions.

Taking an overall look, the Executive Council reported:

"The outcome of virtually every major legislative issue, since the Nixon Administration took office, has depended on some resolution of the ongoing confrontations between Congress and the Executive Branch.

"On some issues, Congress laudably stood its ground and acted forcefully and with foresight. On others, it has regrettably been intimidated by the bold assertions of power by the Executive Branch. And while this legislative slugfest continues, the innocent bystanders having the biggest stake of all—the American people—wait with growing impatience for their government to positively respond to the problems of the nation."

Included in the council report to the AFL-CIO convention was a recapitulation of the legislative record of the past two years.

It covers the two extensions of the Economic Stabilization Act, each marred by failure to spell out requirements for equity and equal sacrifice in the imposition of economic controls, but each also improved in various aspects from the Administration's original request. Thus, it was congressional action that thwarted the attempt to void collective bargaining contracts that were in effect before Phase 1. And it was Congress, this year, that spelled out the $3.50 low-income wage exemption after the Administration had sought to exclude only wages under $1.90 an hour from controls.

The council noted both the failure of the Administration to seek and the failure of Congress to initiate needed tax reform legislation.

It reiterated labor's support for trade legislation along the lines of the Burke-Hartke bill and the AFL-CIO's sharp criticism of the Administration proposal on which the House Ways & Means Committee based its bill.

The council report covers labor legislation, ranging from compulsory arbitration bills to unemployment compensation and amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

But it also covers in depth the wide range of the labor movement's legislative concern, consumer protection and public broadcasting, aid to education and veterans benefits, voter registration and school lunches.

And it pledges that "the AFL-CIO will continue to work with those members of the Congress concerned with the social and economic betterment of all citizens in the belief that what benefits all the American people benefits working men and women."

Improvements in Social Security Seen as Landmark Accomplishment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—While more remains to be done, the social security legislation passed since the AFL-CIO's last convention was a landmark in labor's continuing efforts to improve the program.

The Executive Council report to the convention traced the long and intricate legislative campaign and the two bills enacted as a result.

Despite President Nixon's attempt to halve the amount to 10 percent, Congress insisted on a 20 percent across-the-board benefit increase, coupled with cost-of-living adjustments for the future to be financed by raising the taxable wage base.

It followed through with a separate bill providing a long list of needed reforms, including a substantially higher minimum benefit, raising payments to most aged widows and widowers, allowing men to benefit from the 62-year option that women had received and making some improvements in Medicare and disability benefits.

A new federal program, financed through general revenue funds but administered through the Social Security Administration, established a guarantee of $130 a month for an individual or $195 for a couple for the aged, blind and disabled—and making nearly all of those covered eligible for Medicaid.

While welcoming the progress that has been made, the council report stressed that these programs are still inadequate.

It noted that Administration opposition forced a compromise this year in the effort by Congress to grant an earlier-than-scheduled cost-of-living increase to persons on the social security rolls. They are perhaps the chief victims of the fierce inflation, particularly the rocketing cost of food.

And in the basic social security program, Congress has still failed to act on the AFL-CIO's proposal to bring direct government funding into the program which presently is financed entirely by the payroll tax paid by workers and their employers.

The council report noted the agreement negotiated by railroad unions which obligates employers to pay the difference between the social security tax and the 10.6 percent that had been deducted from workers' pay for the Railroad Retirement Fund.

Legislation passed by Congress implemented the agreement and continued for another year a series of past temporary increases in rail retirement benefits. A joint labor-management committee is mandated to come up with a long-term solution to financing the railroad retirement system and submit a draft bill to Congress before next April.

The Railroad Retirement System's basic problem is that declining employment on the railroads has left a smaller group of active workers to finance a system that has many times more beneficiaries.

VISITING VIETNAMESE labor leaders present a lacquered plaque to AFL-CIO President George Meany in appreciation for the federation's support of free trade unions in South Vietnam. Pham Van Vy, left, executive board member of the Vietnamese Federation of Labor (CVT), and Ton That Nghiem, CVT staff assistant, made the presentation.

Union Role Emphasized In Community Services

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO was at the center of a number of community service developments over the past two years, ranging from programs dealing with drug abuse and alcoholism to consumer counseling, health care and welfare, the Executive Council reported to the convention.

"Union organization is not only collective bargaining but community service as well," the council said. "Through its community services activities, the AFL-CIO has attempted to meet the out-of-plant needs of union families in hundreds of communities across the country."

A major development last year was establishment of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services, an organization representing labor, consumer and community service groups concerned with establishment of prepaid legal service plans for workers and citizens in the annual income range of $5,000 to $15,000.

The AFL-CIO, which helped to form the center, is represented on its executive committee by Community Services Director Leo Perlis and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

One of the more significant battles the AFL-CIO fought during the past year was against efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and other anti-labor groups to deny all forms of public assistance to needy families of striking workers who otherwise meet all eligibility requirements, the council noted.

The federation also initiated, in cooperation with the National Council on Crime & Delinquency, a project funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The project, which is being developed in a number of communities, aims at improving the criminal justice system so that citizens get both results and their money's worth in the correction and prevention of crime.

In the area of drug abuse in industry, the AFL-CIO began a program of action which calls for the establishment of union-management committees wherever the problem arises. The federation also expanded its program for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism during the past two years by designating two fulltime AFL-CIO Community Services liaison representatives on the staff of the National Council on Alcoholism and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism.

The council noted these other program highlights:

- Price monitoring. The AFL-CIO Watchdog program "brought to public light the inequities, unfairness and ineffectiveness of the Nixon Administration's so-called stabilization program and the Cost of Living Council's activities." It also served as a deterrent to even higher prices and to prevent numerous violations of controls.

- Disaster services. AFL-CIO Community Services representatives, working with the Red Cross and other organizations, provided assistance to victims of Hurricane Agnes during the summer of 1972. The federation raised more than $200,000 from its affiliates for a Red Cross special disaster relief fund.

- Blood banking. The AFL-CIO fought for establishment of one uniform, voluntary, non-profit blood banking system under federal standards, inspection and accreditation. Much progress has been made in this direction, but the question of one uniform system—as against a number of competitive systems—is still open.

"For unions, Community Services representatives and union counsellors have provided assistance in good times and in troubled times," the council observed.

Council Cites Labor Efforts For Women

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO's commitment to the welfare and rights of working women has been demonstrated both in collective bargaining and legislation, the federation Executive Council said.

In addition to supporting the Equal Pay Act and writing equality of job opportunity into union agreements, the labor movement has worked for such goals as expansion of child care facilities and improved maternity leave and benefits.

The Executive Council reiterated the AFL-CIO's belief that laws designed to protect women against exploitation should be preserved by extending the same protection to male workers.

It expressed concern that court decisions keyed to equal rights have been used to nullify beneficial labor legislation.

Inequities Cited:

Unbalanced Economy Tilts Nation Towards Recession

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Nixon Administration's unbalanced economic policies contributed to continuing inflation since the last AFL-CIO convention, and may result in a recession early next year, the Executive Council charged.

Abrupt swings in policy—from Phase 2's partial stabilization controls in 1972 to the largely voluntary restraints of Phase 3 and on to a temporary price freeze and selective Phase 4 controls—have "contributed to a spreading lack of confidence in the Administration's ability to deal with economic problems," the council said in a statement to the convention.

The only continuing aspect of the Administration's program to curb inflation has been a hold-down on workers' wage increases, the council noted. The result has been a declining trend in the buying power of workers' after-tax weekly earnings between October 1972 and the present, mainly as a result of accelerated living costs.

To make matters worse, the council pointed out, the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy during the early months of 1973, together with a sharp rise in interest rates, put most consumers in a vise-like economic squeeze.

The Administration's hold-down on federal expenditures this year—accompanied by presidential vetoes of congressional actions, the dismantling of social programs and the under-funded dispersal of programs through so-called revenue sharing—also added to the unbalanced condition of the economy, the council said. Huge budget cuts have compounded the worsening situation.

"Rather than raise additional revenue by closing loopholes of special tax privilege for big business and wealthy families—in order to achieve economic balance, maintain essential programs and gradually eliminate the budget deficits—the Administration set out to hold down federal expenditures and to dismantle social programs," the council said.

"The restrictive budget policy and the severely tightening monetary policy, with sharply rising interest rates, that were put into effect after the 1972 election, point in the direction of the expansion grinding towards a halt in the second half of 1973 and possibly a recession in 1974 — with layoffs, production cutbacks and growing slack — if the Administration continues its failure to bring the national economy to some semblance of balance," the council warned.

The American economy during 1972 and the first half of 1973 was "on the up-side of a roller coaster, and moving into a marked slowdown in the latter half of 1973," the council observed.

It stressed that the unbalanced economic developments of the past two years were rooted in the inequitable trends of wages, prices and profits. While stringent controls were applied to workers' wages, prices soared, executive compensation rose at a fast pace, interest rates shot up and profits skyrocketed.

With workers' buying power in a declining trend and unemployment in the neighborhood of 4.4 million or 5 percent of the labor force in that same period of rising profits, "it is clear that workers were the victims of the inflation, not the beneficiaries," the council said.

The devaluations of the dollar had sharp and widespread inflationary impacts, the council noted. The devaluations in December 1971 and February 1973 and the results of floating the dollar encouraged foreign purchases of raw materials in short supply, making for sharp inflationary pressures.

"America became the bargain basement for foreign buying of huge amounts of agricultural and other products," the council said. "The devaluations also increased the prices of many key imported goods, adding to the price pressures of varied goods such as petroleum products and imported beef, usually used for hamburger."

Phase 3, which commenced in January 1973, loosened price stabilization towards a vanishing point, the council noted.

"Companies took advantage of the new regulations to increase their prices and profit margins still further. Some of them violated even the relaxed and loosened rules of Phase 3," the council statement declared.

Phase 4, in the summer of 1973, merely symbolized the Administration's continuing shift in economic policies "from one piecemeal, and frequently much-belated, move to another. There continued to be an absence of a consistent, confidence-generating policy, backed by adequate measures."

The council noted unemployment in the first half of 1973 was about 5 percent of the labor force —considerably above the 3.5 percent rate of 1969, the year Nixon took office. The Administration seems to be in the process of redefining full employment as a 4.5 percent or 5 percent jobless rate, the council said.

"Full employment means job opportunities, at decent wages, for all those who are able to work and seek employment," the council declared.

The required balanced economic expansion and job creation in the nation can be achieved by a "planned national effort to meet the needs of the American people for public facilities and services," the council noted.

"Each era of economic expansion in America has been accompanied by growing investment and employment in new industries," it said.

"In the 1970s, America's new economic frontiers are in a major emphasis on public investment to rebuild the urban areas, to strengthen the foundation of American society and provide the investment and employment base for a new period of national economic expansion." the council said.

As part of such an effort, it urged a large-scale public service employment program.

Lack of Federal Standards Blamed For Poor State Compensation Laws

Bal Harbour, Fla.—While a handful of states may have made slight improvements in their workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance systems since the last AFL-CIO convention, glaring inadequacies in both programs still exist in most states, the federation's Executive Council declared.

The need for expanded coverage and larger benefit amounts for workers injured on the job or thrown out of work through no fault of their own can be met by establishing federal standards, the council said in its report to the convention.

The council declared that a state-by-state effort to revamp unemployment and workmen's compensation laws on a piecemeal basis hasn't done the job in the past, and it won't do it in the future.

For example, AFL-CIO state bodies have for 35 years tried to improve the unemployment insurance system in the various states, the council observed, but despite some isolated successes, "this frustrating activity has convinced them, as it has convinced the entire AFL-CIO, that fundamental lasting improvement will come only through federal legislation."

The council cited a report adopted unanimously by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws. "The inescapable conclusion is that state workmen's compensation laws in general are inadequate and inequitable," the report summed up.

"The commission report reinforces in almost every instance the AFL-CIO position of the need for sweeping changes to modernize the present system of compensating the victims of work injury and disease," the council declared.

Some of the more glaring deficiences in present state workmen's compensation programs: 15 states do not provide compulsory coverage for all wage earners; 19 states exempt small firms from provisions of the law; 31 states fail to give farm workers the same coverage as other workers, and 10 states do not provide full medical benefits.

The council called the operation of state unemployment insurance systems in recent years "a travesty," noting that only 4 out of 10 jobless workers received any benefit from such programs.

In other areas, the council report cited some progress in state labor relations programs for public employes, "and while the efforts of our state central bodies did not always meet with success, the number of votes garnered on such legislation has been unusually larger than had been obtained on previous occasions."

A number of states have raised the minimum wage in their state laws, and extended their coverage. Relatively new in the legislative programs of state federations is no-fault auto insurance. "Here the problem of the state federations has often been to block inadequate programs," the council noted.

Budget Cut Byproduct:

Slashbacks in Jobs Add to HRDI Task

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Nixon Administration budget cuts in major programs to solve America's urban ills will result in "substantial" job losses, the AFL-CIO Executive Council told the federation's 10th constitutional convention here.

Higher unemployment can be expected in on-site construction as well as in the production and distribution of steel, lumber, glass, cement and other building materials, in the production of appliances and in the service activities, the council said.

Helping to counteract the situation, the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute is working to take up the slack in the job market. Founded five years ago, HRDI is the federation's chief arm in dealing with urban employment problems.

The council noted that in the first three years of operation, HRDI concentrated its efforts on directly assisting employers and unions in developing federally funded manpower training programs aimed at disadvantaged workers.

Although training continues to be an important function, HRDI in the past two years has begun to put greater emphasis on the development of jobs and job placement for the disadvantaged, the council said. This has been done primarily in cooperation with AFL-CIO affiliates.

This new emphasis on job development and job placement is in line with HRDI's mandate to "mobilize and utilize the vast resources of the skilled talent and experience available within the labor movement" to advance the objectives of national manpower policy, the report observed.

In its 1972 contract with the Labor Dept., HRDI agreed to utilize its staff resources to develop 17,500 jobs. Working with local union officials and company personnel staff, HRDI developed almost 29,000 jobs, or 165 percent of its commitment to the Labor Dept.

"This year, 1973, the HRDI contract calls for the development of 20,000 jobs—a 15 percent increase over last year. HRDI anticipates no difficulty in meeting this goal," the council reported.

In another major manpower area, HRDI participated in the development of 314 training programs involving almost $18 million in training funds and 8,916 training slots, the report said.

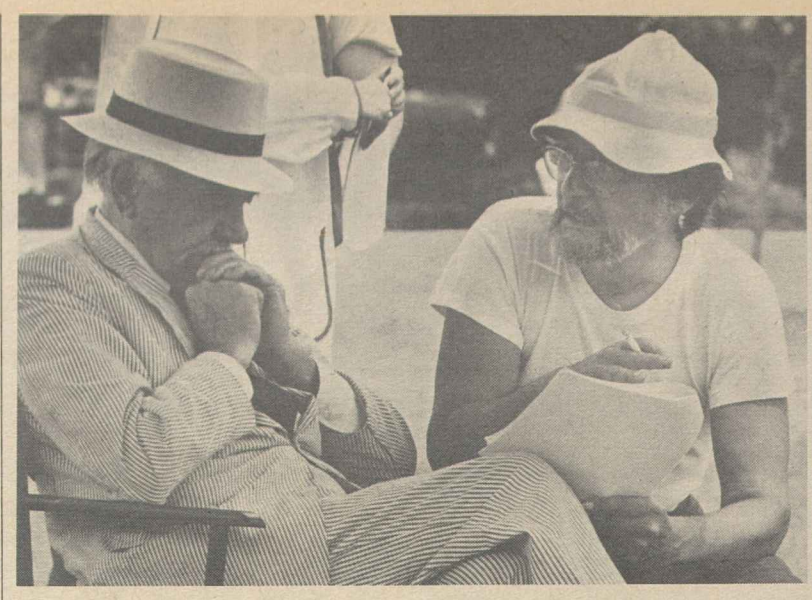
HRDI's Veterans' Assistance Program, developed three years ago to provide assistance to returning Vietnam servicemen looking for jobs, resulted in the placement of 2,327 veterans in jobs in 1972. The program is continuing this year, with nearly 1,000 placed either into training programs or jobs from February through May.

Other manpower operations in which HRDI participated include Summer Youth Employment Programs, Apprentice Outreach Programs, and the Public Employment Program.

In carrying out its many functions, HRDI has held a series of manpower education conferences in local communities. These meetings —more than 50 of them have been held—are largely informational in nature, but also provide ample time for discussion of the issues.

As part of its effort to inform local union leadership on manpower affairs, HRDI has begun a new publication, the HRDI Manpower Advisory, the council reported.

The publication, which contains up-to-date information on manpower issues and developments, particularly as they relate to the labor movement, is issued monthly to top union officers



SHOOTING SCRIPT for a color film depicting the plight of senior citizens is discussed by actor Walter Abel, left, and writer-producer Stan Anton in New York. The film, We've Come of Age, is available from the National Council of Senior Citizens, 1511 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Trade, Dollar Ills Hit Workers, Consumers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Recent improvements in U.S. foreign trade and balance of payment statistics have failed to resolve the basic problems for the American economy, workers and consumers, the Executive Council reported.

In the two years since the last AFL-CIO convention, the council noted that the U.S. position in world trade and the world economy has deteriorated. Attacks on the American dollar continued, despite two devaluations. The dollar suffered further as other countries revalued their currency in relation to the dollar.

No effective comprehensive action has been taken by the federal government, the council said, "but the existence of fundamental U.S. problems was finally confirmed by the facts and official policy statements."

Imports exceeded U.S. exports by $2 billion in 1971, the first officially reported trade deficit since 1893. Last year, the deficit spurted to $6.2 billion.

The balance of payments deficit soared to $30.5 billion in 1971, but eased to $10.3 billion in 1972 after the dollar was devalued 7.9 percent late in 1971.

Another devaluation of 10 percent came in March 1973, and the next month a new crisis prompted many countries to allow their currencies to "float" further devaluing the dollar.

"The impact of these changes on the U.S. economy added to inflation and continued to worsen economic problems at home," the council said.

"Exports of raw materials and agricultural supplies added to price pressures at home, while imports—made more expensive from the changes in the dollar's value—added further to the rise in prices.

Organized labor has repeatedly called for a comprehensive reform of foreign trade, tax and related policies, the council said in calling attention to the fact that "the erosion of America's industrial well-being by the export of technology, capital, production capacity and jobs is not abating."

The AFL-CIO has long supported the concepts of the Burke-Hartke legislation designed to meet the problems of the nation's deteriorating trade and jobs position.

The council said the Nixon Administration has failed to propose any realistic remedies on foreign trade and through mid-1973, Congress had been offered no adequate answers other than the Burke-Hartke bill.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly stressed, the council noted, that adjustment assistance for workers who lose their jobs is not the answer to the nation's trade problems. It said the real need is for comprehensive legislation to regulate multinational firms, the outflow of technology, capital and the inrush of imports.

Report Lists Five Mergers Of Affiliates

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO went into its tenth convention with fewer but stronger affiliates as a result of mergers during the past two years.

The Executive Council report listed these changes:

- Formation of the United Paperworkers International Union through the merger of the Papermakers & Paperworkers with the Pulp, Sulphite & Papermill Workers. The Papermakers & Paperworkers was itself the product of a 1957 merger—the first between a former AFL and a former CIO union.
- Another second-generation merger took place when the Lithographers & Photoengravers (once separate unions) merged with the Bookbinders to form the new Graphic Arts International Union.
- A merger agreement resulted in the Masters, Mates & Pilots becoming a division of the Longshoremen.
- The former United Transport Service Employes became a part of the Railway & Airline Clerks.
- Merged into the Steelworkers last year was the unaffiliated District 50, which earlier had split off from the United Mine Workers.

In addition to merger actions, one new national union was chartered—the United Farm Workers, formerly an AFL-CIO organizing committee.

The Executive Council also approved the change of name of the American Federation of Technical Engineers to International Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers.

Railway Clerks Fill Two Key Posts

The executive council of the Railway & Airline Clerks elected Leslie E. Dennis a vice president to succeed R. B. Pike, who resigned because of ill health. Dennis continues as the union's executive director.

Harold B. Washington, a BRAC division and local chairman in Los Angeles, was elected to the union's board of trustees. He succeeds William B. Murphy, who retired Sept. 1.

After Pike stepped down from the executive council, BRAC President C. L. Dennis appointed him special counsel. Pike has been a member of the union since 1939 and was elected a vice president in 1971.

Legislative Districts Issue in North Dakota

Fargo, N.D.—Delegates to the 16th North Dakota AFL-CIO convention pledged full support of a proposed constitutional amendment which would reapportion the state's legislature into single-member legislative district to replace current multi-member districts.

State AFL-CIO President Wallace J. Dockter of Bismarck, re-elected to his sixth two-year term of office, predicted that "we will be successful" in getting the amendment approved at a Dec. 4 special election.

The resolution supporting creation of the new districts also urged local unions to contribute $1 a member to the State AFL-CIO, and to make additional contributions to the Committee for Equal Apportionment, a moving force behind the drive to pass the amendment.

Frank Emig, assistant to the AFL-CIO Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies, stressed the importance of single-member legislative districts in his address to the more than 300 delegates attending the convention here.

"Multi-member districts impose a hardship on the average working man and woman," he said. "They can't take time off their jobs to canvass voters in a big district, and they haven't got the campaign funds for a big district promotion."

Delegates also pledged financial and legal assistance in the current fight to preserve the agency shop in North Dakota. A state judge ruled the agency shop illegal and the case is being appealed to the state Supreme Court.

The convention condemned President Nixon for his veto of the minimum wage law and those congressmen who did not vote to override the veto.

Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Donegan of Jamestown and First Vice President Jayson Graba of Grand Forks were re-elected. Also elected were six district vice presidents: Clarence Byrne of West Fargo; Eugene Thompson, Bismarck; John Gefroh, Minot; Lloyd Olson, Grand Forks; Meinhardt Veil, Jamestown, and Richard Walter of Dickinson.

Speakers included Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.); Gov. Arthur A. Link; State Labor Commissioner Orville Hagen; Area 9 COPE Director Jack McCoy, and Maggie Reimann, chairman of the board, National AFL-CIO Auxiliaries.

Energy Needs, Clean Environment Viewed as Compatible Objectives

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Solutions to the nation's energy crisis and environmental ills are inextricably bound together, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the federation's convention.

"For more than a decade the AFL-CIO has been in the forefront of the nationwide battle to protect and clean up the environment from the abuses of an energy-intensive society," the council noted.

"Labor's environmental policy has consistently contended that workable solutions to air and water pollution problems of solid waste disposal and protection of the land can and must be reconciled with meeting the energy demands of a growing population and the need to sustain full employment of an expanding labor force," the council declared.

It cited two major aspects to the energy crisis facing the country today—an immediate shortage of petroleum products and a long-run problem of the nation's increasing dependence on foreign petroleum and natural gas resources.

Both situations have resulted from the Nixon Administration's failure to develop and pursue a comprehensive national energy policy, which the AFL-CIO long has advocated, the council charged.

The immediate shortage of gasoline and fuel oil has been caused, to a large degree, by industry and government refusal to import sufficient amounts of foreign crude oil, the council said.

The council noted that billions of dollars in rate increase requests by electric and gas utilities are now before state regulatory commissions. If the rate increases requested by the interstate gas pipeline industry are approved by the Federal Power Commission, they would yield a $6.6 billion annual windfall profit, the council added.

Its report noted that the major environmental program enacted since the 1971 convention was the $24.6 billion water pollution control bill, supported in general by the AFL-CIO, and passed over President Nixon's veto. The President, however, impounded $6 billion appropriated by Congress for the new phase of construction grants for waste water treatment plants. Although a federal judge ruled the action was illegal, the issue has not yet been settled, and probably will go to the Supreme Court.

JAPANESE LABOR LEADERS, representing unions in the International Metalworkers Federation-Japan Council, are briefed on AFL-CIO activities in worldwide trade union relations. Harry Goldberg, center, addresses the 30-member delegation during a visit to Washington.

Labor's Warnings Cited on Risk In Soviet Arming of Arab States

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Consistent warnings by the AFL-CIO about the risk to peace in the Middle East resulting from the Soviet flow of arms to the Arab nations are cited in the Executive Council report to the AFL-CIO convention.

As far back as the 1969 convention, the council report noted, the AFL-CIO had seen Soviet intervention in the Middle East as a threat, not only to democracy in Israel "but also to the vital interests of our country and to world peace and freedom."

The council report cited labor's warnings regarding the USSR naval buildup in the Mediterranean and as recently as last May an Executive Council statement took the position that "the West should not grant the Soviet Union any economic concessions without receiving in return political concessions," one of which should be a halt in Soviet support of "Arab war preparations and guerilla activities against Israel."

And it had urged President Nixon, before his summit meeting in Moscow last year, to press the American view that peace in the Middle East can be attained only through negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

The primary objectives of the Soviet campaign of detente is to receive massive economic aid from the West through trade concessions, credits and technological know-how, the council declared.

It warned that the Soviets seek the aid not to improve living conditions for their poor people, but to "further the Kremlin's ambitious plans abroad and increase its influence and power in the world arena."

Citing the Russian policy of taxing its Jewish citizens emigrating to Israel, the council urged Congress to adopt the Jackson amendment, which makes trade concessions contingent on the Soviet adhering to a policy of free emigration.

Turing to world trade union affairs, the council said that the future of the International Labor Organization is being threatened by the efforts of the Communist bloc to gain control of the organization for their own political objectives.

American labor has participated actively in the work of the ILO since 1934, the council said, "but developments in recent years have given us reason to question whether the ILO is still wholeheartedly devoted to its traditional principles of freedom and social justice."

Although pro-democratic representatives have managed to rebuff many of the devious Communist ploys, the attacks are increasing and the Communist forces are growing stronger while the democratic side continues to weaken.

The AFL-CIO continues to support the struggle of free trade unions through its close cooperation with the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

AIFLD, which is entering its second decade as an AFL-CIO auxiliary, has provided training for more than 220,000 Latin American workers through its educational programs.

In addition, AIFLD ha assisted labor movements in the Latin countries to develop their own educational programs and vitally needed social projects, including housing construction, medical and dental clinics, community centers and union headquarter facilities.

In Africa, more than 200 programs have been undertaken by AALC to aid the development of free unions through workers' education, vocational and leadership training, cooperatives, credit unions and mobile clinics.

During the past two years, AALC attention has been focused on the developing countries in southern Africa, while there also have been encouraging signs of labor movement growth in other sections of the continent.

Assistance to Asian trade union movements has been on the increase in the past two years through AAFLI, which has been working directly with five AFL-CIO affiliates and their international trade secretariats. The unions are the Teachers, Railway & Airline Clerks, Theatrical Stage Employes, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Retail Clerks.

AAFLI also has been administering the Asian Impact Project Fund, set up with a grant from the AFL-CIO in 1971, to provide interest-free loans for self-help community programs.

Much of the emergency assistance for victims of floods in Vietnam and the Philippines was financed through the Impact Fund.

Labor Still Committed To Anti-Poverty Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The labor movement is still committed to federal programs to alleviate poverty in America, even if the Nixon Administration isn't.

Budget cuts, phase-outs and dismantling of community action programs symbolize the Administration's abandonment of the poor, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged in its report to the convention.

The council cited labor's early and continuing participation in the war on poverty that was launched in 1964 with the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act.

AFL-CIO affiliates operate Job Corps programs. Union members and leaders serve on the boards of community action agencies and on manpower planning committees. Local unions are deeply involved in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and in an array of other programs keyed to jobs and job training.

"Now the entire fabric of the anti-poverty program is in danger of being shredded by callous actions of the Administration," the Executive Council reported.

Apart from the often-questionable merits of dispersing the functions of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the council report noted that "the total funds requested" in the Administration's budget "are substantially less than in prior years and the proposed cuts are to be taken out of the hides of the poor."

The council report did not contend that every community action program has been effective and responsible. But the great bulk, it stressed, "have excellent records of achievements and have proven their value."

More than half of the funds for community action programs came from non-federal sources, the report noted, providing strong evidence that they are doing an effective job.

But the council warned that their continuation is threatened "without the core support of federal funding obtained through OEO."

While urging continuation and expansion of the various anti-poverty programs, the Executive Council reiterated that the elimination of poverty in the United States requires "an expanding economy which offers everyone, without discrimination, the opportunity to obtain good-paying jobs, decent housing, quality education and adequate health and social services."

Council Warns:

Nixon Policies Pose Threat to Education

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Executive Council told the AFL-CIO convention that "there has been a steady deterioration in the nation's commitment to education" in recent years.

"In the 1960s, under the leadership of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson," the council said, "this country became committed to providing an equal opportunity for a quality education to all Americans.

"The Nixon Administration, eager to undo most of the social legislation of the Kennedy-Johnson years, has given its special attention to the federal education programs enacted in the 1960s," the council noted.

By underfunding existing legislation, the Administration is trying to make it ineffective, the council charged. In other instances, the Administration has resorted to impounding funds appropriated for education.

The result is the concept of equal opportunity to quality education no longer is a national goal, the council said. Instead, the Administration—through its educational revenue sharing plan—intends to return education decision-making to the "already discredited state and local political environment."

Inequality of opportunity remains a fact in education just as it remains a fact in the total pattern of American life, the council asserted. Noting that a Senate report estimated that between one-fifth and one-third of America's school-age population come from either economically or educationally disadvantaged homes, the council observed that "none of the existing federal programs has ever been funded at a level sufficient to meet that kind of a need."

The Nixon Administration has responded to this situation by proposing "the outright repeal" of such laws as the Elementary & Secondary Education Act and the Vocation Act, the council said. The federal funds that have been going into these programs would instead go into educational revenue-sharing grants to the states.

"With only vaguely formulated federal limitations, the decisions as to how these federal grants would be used would be left up to the state and local officials," the council noted.

"These are the same people who in the past yielded to political pressures and permitted vocational education to fall into the deplorable state that resulted in enactment of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and who permitted the educational neglect of children from low-income families that resulted in the enactment of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965.

"There is nothing in the record to suggest that they will make wiser decisions today than they did in the past. What is clearly required is a greater—not a smaller—federal role in the financing of education."

Labor has long urged a closer relationship between the classroom and the world of work, the council noted, but it is deeply concerned over aspects of career education currently espoused by Administration officials in the field of education.

"Properly conceived, career education is going to be very expensive," the council said. "Yet, so far, what funds are available have been taken from other existing federal programs—principally the Vocational Education Act and the Higher Education Act.

"If career education is to involve the spreading of existing vocational education funds over the 12 years of elementary and secondary schools, the result can only be the dilution and critical under-funding of existing vocational education."

The council noted the Administration also has cut appropriations for higher education and entirely eliminated funds for the Library Services & Construction Act.

Turning to labor education, the council told delegates the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, now in its fifth year of operation, will move this year from its present downtown Washington, D.C., location to a 47-acre campus in nearby Silver Spring, Md. The center has worked out an arrangement with Antioch College for a degree program for trade unionists.

More Locals Affiliate With Central Bodies

Bal Harbour, Fla. — A program launched last year by the Executive Council to strengthen state and local central bodies, boost affiliation and improve their effectiveness is beginning to show results, the council reported.

Although the program resulted in new affiliations of some 1,500 local unions as of Mar. 1, 1973, the council suggested that efforts be further stepped up.

"Progress is being made," the council noted, "but the overriding fact remains that lack of affiliation continues to be a serious problem."

The council report noted the importance of central bodies to labor's programs.

It said national and regional AFL-CIO conferences have become an effective tool in helping the state and local organizations to fulfill their roles.

The federal job safety act and workmen's compensation impose important responsibilities on the state federations, which they can carry out when fully informed of the AFL-CIO policies, the council stressed.

It noted that the national conference for leaders of state and local bodies included discussions of revenue sharing, environmental and energy problems, organizing, key national legislative issues and revised rules governing the state and local organizations.

ILGWU Officers Donate for Israel

New York — Officers of the Ladies' Garment Workers in the New York area, meeting at ILGWU headquarters here, decided to voluntarily contribute one week's wages for aid to Israel. The money will be forwarded to the Histadrut, Israel's trade union federation.

President Louis Stulberg has asked ILGWU affiliates in other areas to set up machinery for voluntary contributions by union members.

He termed the fate of Israel in the face of the Arab attack, "a test of the world's conscience."

Labor Challenged by Nixon Policies

Executive Council Report Cites Shattering of Public Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

trust them enough to tell them the whole truth."

He said the Administration had not told the people "the whole truth" about its economic policies; "did not level" with them about the Russian grain deal; did not tell them "what is really going on" in international relations; pursues tax policies that reward "corporate wealth and special interests."

"In a democracy," Meany added, "government rests on the informed consent of the governed, and the informed consent of the people can only be won by a government of candor.

"Watergate would not have brought on the constitutional confrontation that faces this country today if the truth had been told on June 18, 1972. The economy would not be on the brink of a recession if the President had lived up to his promise of February 19, 1969, that inflation would be curbed without increasing unemployment."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland presented a detailed report of the federation's finances that disclosed a more than $3.8 million increase in the federation's assets, largely due to expansion of the AFL-CIO's Washington headquarters and improvement of the property for the Labor Studies Center campus.

Average per capita membership in the AFL-CIO increased about 230,000 over the previous two-year period to 13,407,000, the membership table shows.

On developments in the labor movement the report notes that six new vice presidents have been named since the last convention, replacing Executive Council members who were named vice presidents emeriti. One charter was issued—to the United Farm Workers National Union—and five mergers were affected.

The Report and Recommendations of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Organization, adopted at the August Executive Council meeting, is printed in full text. It transfers to the Department of Organization the office of the Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies, consolidates the present 16 regions into a maximum of seven and names the combined department "Department of Organization & Field Services" to reflect a broader mission.

The American economy is "heading into a sharp slowdown during the second half of the year and a possible recession with continuing inflation in early 1974 if trends (are) not quickly reversed," the council warned in its analysis of the national economy.

A companion analysis of "inflationary trends" concluded that "in the summer of 1973, the Administration continued to shift its economic policies sharply from one piecemeal, and frequently much-belated, move to another. There continued to be an absence of a consistent, confidence-generating policy backed by adequate measures.

In a section titled "Full Employment—The Forgotten Objective" the council said that "full employment means job opportunities, at decent wages, for all those who are able to work and seek employment. Under such conditions, the unemployed, at any point in time, would be temporarily jobless—such as entrants into the labor force, people moving from one job to another or from one part of the country to another, or people who are temporarily unemployed as a result of seasonal changes. In the American economy, that would probably involve an unemployment rate in the neighborhood of 2 percent or 2½ percent."

The council reviewed developments in international affairs over the past two years and declared that "in all future talks with the Communist superpowers," the U.S. government should "apply the principle of quid pro quo and not make any concessions without receiving adequate reciprocal concessions. No sales of U.S. food and industrial products to the Soviet Union should be permitted when they lead to scarcities and price increases for the American people."

On international trade the council said "until the framework of Burke-Hartke is part of U.S. law, the government should enforce laws that now exist. The Administration can now direct agencies to stop the brokering of low-wage labor markets abroad by U.S. government officials, to stop encouraging destructive imports, to control exports of agricultural products and raw materials in short supply, to help injured industries when U.S. production and jobs have been lost, to discourage easy export of American technology, to check the outflow of U.S. capital and insist on the accurate and detailed reporting of trade flows, to require labelling of foreign-made products, to enforce already enacted consumer laws for safety, health and labelling."

Despite "recent substantial improvements" in social security benefits, the council pointed out, "much yet remains to be done." It urged using general revenues to "partially finance the social security system," and suggested periodically adjusting benefits "to keep pace with increases in wages or productivity" because "tying benefits solely to the cost of living would simply render the standard of living static while that of the rest of the nation progresses."

The council said also that the AFL-CIO will renew its support of National Health Security and "will press unstintingly for its enactment." Additionally, the council urged its affiliates "to maximize grass roots pressure" for the bill and cooperate with the Committee for National Health Security in forming state and local committees to support health security.

On urban affairs and housing, the council reported: "There is no decrease in welfare applicants, on improvement in the distribution of health services to the poor, no improved tax justice for low- and moderate-income workers, no improvement in the quality of life on the inner-city streets—fear and violence have become endemic."

HRDI activities in job development, veterans assistance, programs for ex-offenders, Apprentice Outreach, emergency employment, summer youth employment, and assistance to local labor representatives on manpower bodies are reported in detail.

The AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust has grown from $6.7 million in 1969 to more than $50 million this year, the council reported, recommending that "up to 30 percent of the reserves of union general treasury and union pension funds should be voluntarily invested in federally insured or guaranteed mortgages and construction loans."

"Low cost of free tuition is the best form of student aid that we know and it is the foundation on which a state and federal commitment to provide financial support for a wide variety of institutions, including colleges and universities, community colleges and technical institutes. That financial support must be substantial enough to eliminate the need for passing higher costs on to students," the council said on education.

It reported on the fifth year of operation of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and urged affiliates to establish a scholarship program to "insure the maximum participation in the center's activities."

On political activities the council said, "while there is cause for optimism about the congressional and senatorial elections of 1974, it is tempered by the recognition that unforeseen events can influence or change utterly what now may appear to be trends."

The report said that the percentage of union members registered nationally reached between 75 and 80 percent—a new high in 1972; that "more than 110,000 volunteers —union members and their families —participated" in COPE's activities, devoting more than a million hours—the highest number of volunteers ever; that "total funding of COPE programs, including contributions to endorsed candidates, reached a record high of more than $2 million," 25 percent more than in 1970.

On civil rights the council recommended that the convention strongly support "programs to continue efforts to eliminate discrimination and segregation from all aspects of American life; to resist the Nixon Administration's dismantling of programs in the fields of education, housing, health and manpower; to organize a new thrust forward to deal with the urban crisis, the housing crisis and, above all, the problems of unemployment."

A comprehensive review of major national legislation is contained in the report, but the council noted "an inability on the part of the government to move forward to meet the critical social and economic needs of the country."

It accuses the President of "blocking congressional initiative through calculated delays, indiscriminate use of the veto and impoundment of congressional appropriations." Further, it called Nixon's attempts to "paste a 'do-nothing' label on the Congress" nothing more than "an effort to defuse the Watergate issue."

But, it said, "Congress, in part, shares the blame for this lack of progress as it has been unwilling to forge ahead on its own."

Jenkins Confirmed To New NLRB Term

Howard Jenkins, Jr., has been confirmed by the Senate to his third five-year term on the National Labor Relations Board.

He is one of two holdovers from the Kennedy-Johnson years who are members of the bipartisan board. John H. Fanning, the board's senior member, is the other.

Administration Lashed For Retreat on Welfare

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Welfare reform is even more needed today than it was two years ago when the Nixon Administration labeled it "White House Priority Number 1," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

That first effort failed in Congress, the council noted, "largely because the Administration refused to support its own reform proposals."

At that time, the AFL-CIO was strongly pushing for the bill of Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), which would have provided an annual federal payment of $2,600 for a needy family of four, to be increased to the poverty level within three years.

But the Administration wouldn't budge from its insistence on its own proposal for a smaller payment, Congress was sharply divided, and "the prospects of congressional action on true welfare reform in the near future appear very slim."

Having abandoned its own call for welfare reform, the council noted, the Administration is seeking to reduce welfare costs by administrative actions which would:

- Deprive large numbers of low-income working people—as well as families and individuals on welfare —from obtaining needed services such as day care, health, educational and legal services.
- Eliminate longstanding rights and protections of persons applying for or receiving public assistance.
- Prohibit welfare payments to needy children if their father is out of work due to a strike.

In another area, it was the Nixon Administration's active opposition that blocked inauguration of a comprehensive child care program for the children of working mothers.

Passage of comprehensive child care and development legislation in late 1971 was a major accomplishment of the 92nd Congress.

The need for such a program was clearly evident—backed up in fact by government surveys.

President Nixon killed it with a scathing veto message.

The continued threat of a presidential veto, the Executive Council noted, has thwarted passage of new legislation.

Meanwhile, the council reported, "as part of its drive to slash vitally needed social services, the Administration has issued regulations which will virtually eliminate the availability of day care for low-income working people — forcing them onto welfare rolls in order to become eligible for such services."

The Executive Council report arrives at this pragmatic conclusion:

"It is unlikely that any major legislative initiative in this area will be successful in the present Congress. Some worthwhile legislation has been introduced, but clearly a new approach may be necessary if sufficient congressional support to override another presidential veto is to be obtained."

Local Unions Affiliate With Internationals

Bal Harbour, Fla — Eighteen union locals directly affiliated with the AFL-CIO were absorbed by national and international unions in the two years since the last convention.

The Executive Council noted that although another nine locals were disbanded, the total number of directly affiliated local unions increased by one to 157 as charters were issued to 28 units formerly affiliated with the Bill Posters.

Membership in the 157 directly affiliated locals totaled 54,961 as of June 30, a decline of about 7,000 from two years earlier.

A dues minimum of $3 a month will go into effect Nov. 1 for members of the directly affiliated locals, which will pay $2 a month per capita tax to the federation.

Under action taken by the council Aug. 1, the locals will also be required to charge a minimum initiation fee of $3, of which $2 will be sent to the federation.

The council also determined that 20 cents of the monthly per capita payment will be channeled into a defense fund to increase strike benefits for members to $25 a week.

The council report noted that 50 state central bodies, one commonwealth central body and 735 local central bodies were in operation as of June 30, a decline of seven from two years ago.

Meany Assails Nixon for Moral Retreat

Bids Convention Work to Rebuild Spirit of Corruption-Torn Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

"We need a Congress that has the numbers and the will to override every veto the President can throw at us, to liberate every dollar he impounds."

Against the background of the past few years, Meany pointed out, with political institutions "severely shaken and tested," academic institutions racked by "riot and chaos" and corporations sinking "to new ethical lows," the American trade union movement has come through "with flying colors."

The AFL-CIO is more united than ever before on the fundamental goals and is "a solid trade union movement" with wide respect for its "political clout," Meany said. I think "we can be proud—really proud" of the movement.

In his remarks to the opening session of the convention, with hundreds of guests joining the delegates and sharp bursts of applause punctuating the speech, Meany strongly reaffirmed the federation's solidarity with Israel in the face of the attack by Egypt and Syria. He read to the audience his wire to Sec. of State Henry Kissinger calling for U.S. support of Israel to help preserve a "free society based on democracy and social justice."

The opening sections of Meany's speech dealt with the issue of corruption, and he told the audience that "it's hard to believe what has happened to this country" with the former vice president standing before the nation "as a convicted felon—a tax dodger," two members of the Cabinet under indictment along with four members of the White House staff.

"The President of the United States has, himself, been accused of tax avoidance, shady real estate deals and illegal—even criminal—abuse of presidential power.

"I am not here to deliver any judgments on the President. Under our system of justice, a man is innocent until proven guilty . . . Guilt is for the courts to decide. But responsibility is for the people to decide and, I think, the people have reached a verdict.

"The verdict is that this Administration has cast a dark shadow of shame over the spirit of America.

"After five years of Richard Nixon, this great and once-proud nation stands before the world with its head bowed—disgraced—not by its enemies abroad, but by its leaders at home."

The spirit of "anything for a buck" has permeated the Administration, Meany said, and underlying the scandals, the economic policies or the "great new detente" is the basic objective of "bigger and better days for American corporations and bankers."

Nixon has given the country "inflation without jobs, high interest rates without houses and "government without morality," Meany charged, and it is clear that "he intended from the onset to go by the old discredited theory—slow down inflation by increasing unemployment."

The President, he added, has never levelled with the people on his succession of phases and freezes, and the Administration was using the "big lie technique" to cover up its economic failures long before it was used to cover up Watergate. Meany added:

"I think we are going to see that the same big lie technique has been built into some of this Administration's foreign policies."

Reviewing the sharp increases in profits and executive salaries and other dominant themes of the Administration's economic policies, Meany concluded that "this Administration seems to be incapable of conceiving a single solution to a single social problem that does not involve making more money for the bankers."

On the federation's interest in foreign affairs, Meany told the delegates "it is our members who must pay the taxes to sustain our government's programs in the international field. It is the sons of workers who are called upon to fight the wars that result from the failure to contain aggression and subversion.

"More than that, we have a deep dependency on the survival of freedom in this dangerous world. For without freedom, without democracy, unions cannot flourish. And a world without unions becomes a vast sweatshop, a vast pool of scab labor that threatens the wages of our workers and thereby, the living standards of all Americans."

Singling out Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), Meany noted that he is all for sending Pepsi-Cola to the Soviet Union "so long as they keep the Voice of America out of Vietnam." He noted that Fulbright "wasn't too enthusiastic about civil rights and voting rights for black Americans in Arkansas, so you can't expect him to get too worked up about these rights for the Russian people."

Meany sharply assailed the "new policy of detente" which he said means relaxation—"relaxation like in the Middle East, Russian-made tanks relaxing on the Golan heights, Russian missiles trying to relax in Israeli planes, Russian shells relaxing in Israeli kibbutzim."

Detente is having no effect on the Soviet people, he noted. To the contrary, "the regime is tightening the screws on dissent," they do not want "their people to be contaminated by Western ideas—ideas of freedom and democracy."

The role of the U.S. was stressed by Meany as perhaps not policeman of the world, "but neither are we the passive bystanders." He pointed out that in criticizing the policies of the present Administration "we do not aim to give any encouragement whatever to those, at home or abroad, who would tear America down."

SKYLAB II COMMANDER Charles (Pete) Conrad, right, accepts life membership in the Machinists for himself and the other members of the crew, Joseph Kerwin and Paul Weitz, at IAM's recent Machinery & Manufacturing Conference in Hollywood, Fla. Machinists Sec.-Treas. Eugene Glover makes the presentation. The three astronauts earned their union cards by working as maintenance mechanics on their 28-day earth orbital mission.

Special Panel Named To Aid Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ment as director of the mediation service.

The department reorganization was approved by the council in August to reflect a "broader mission" and will include the present functions and staff of the Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies and the organizing department and consolidate the 16 existing AFL-CIO regions into seven.

The council approved a supplemental report to the convention calling for revoking the charter of the Brewery Workers because it is in violation of the AFL-CIO Constitutional provision that no organization that has been expelled by the federation shall be allowed representation or recognition in the federation or in any affiliated national or international union.

The council said the Brewery Workers "is violating this provision in agreeing to turn over its local unions to the Teamsters (expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957) and to be absorbed by the union. It is also quite clear that the United Brewery Workers will shortly be extinguished as an international union and would no longer be eligible for affiliation with the AFL-CIO."

The convention will act on the supplemental report.

The council also received the resignation of Vice Presidents William Pollock, president emeritus of the Textile Workers, Joseph Curran, president emeritus of the National Maritime Union, and Karl F. Feller, president of the Brewery Workers.

It approved applications for changes in title from the International Printing & Graphic Communications Union — the newly merger unions of Printing Pressmen and Stereotypers—and the United Farm Workers National Union to the United Farm Workers of America.

10-20-73

Oil Pipeline Bill Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

struct the four-foot diameter pipeline. The legislation also has the effect of blocking further legal delays brought by environmental suits.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution had called on Congress to approve the legislation "so that American workers can get about the job of building the pipeline and related construction and U.S. shipyards can speed building of the 33 new U.S. flag tankers which would be manned by American seamen" to carry the oil "which is so badly needed to relieve the nation's energy crisis."

In another oil-related area, the House defied the possibility of a veto and voted 337-72 to require the government to oversee the distribution of crude oil and petroleum products so that no region of the nation will get less than a fair share.

Vice Presidential Pick Is 'Safe' Conservative

(Continued from Page 1)

said his panel will not start hearings until it receives an FBI report on Ford. The confirmation process might take as long as a month, he indicated. Senate hearings will be conducted by that body's Rules Committee.

While commentaries on Ford's nomination have stressed the House minority leader's down-the-line loyalty to the Nixon Administration and its programs, Ford's voting record prior to becoming the House Republican leader indicate no conflict of principle. He voted against social programs and progressive legislation both before and after his election as party leader in 1965.

Meanwhile, another conservative appeared to have the edge in the Republican caucus that will choose a party leader to replace Ford, assuming his confirmation as Vice President.

All signs point to the choice of Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, whose COPE record is almost identical to that of Ford. It shows 11 "right" and 103 "wrong" votes by labor's standards. A more moderate contender, Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.), withdrew from the race. He said he is unwilling to pledge the kind of "total fidelity" to the Nixon Administration expected of a party leader.

Both Ford's nomination and the manner in which it was announced indicated President Nixon's desire to cut his political losses from the Agnew fiasco.

Despite President Nixon's insistence that the choice to stay on or resign was strictly up to the Vice President, there appeared no doubt that the White House wanted Agnew to resign instead of adding the burden of his battle with the courts to the President's own political and legal difficulties in the aftermath of Watergate.

Agnew's initial defiance, his counter-attack on the Justice Dept. and its prosecutors, his assertion of innocence on the one hand and on the other the claim that no grand jury could indict a Vice President who has not first been impeached and convicted by Congress, collapsed abruptly.

While plea-bargaining averted a prison term in return for a no-contest plea to one count of income tax evasion, part of the deal was Agnew's consent to release by the Justice Dept. of a summary of its evidence against the Vice President.

Payoffs from contractors doing business with the government were alleged from the time when Agnew was county executive through his brief tenure as governor of Maryland and continuing while he served as Vice President.

There was a "Dear Ted" letter from Nixon in response to Agnew's resignation. But just two days later, when the President addressed a nationwide television audience to announce his nomination of Ford, there was not a word about the man he was to succeed.

With an invited audience to provide live applause, the effect was that of a miniature political convention, complete to the traditional picture climax of the President and his choice for Vice President joined by their wives at the podium.

Agnew, a few days later, delivered his promised address to the nation and was profuse in his praise of Nixon who had plucked him from relative political obscurity as his running mate in 1968.

The Mid-East fighting pushed the story out of the top headlines. And as for White House reaction, it could be summed up as "Spiro Who?"

Perlis Given Award By Consumer Group

San Francisco—AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis was honored by the National Foundation for Consumer Credit at its annual conference here.

Perlis was presented with the organization's Harry E. Fuller Award for his contribution to the development of non-profit consumer credit counseling.

Convention Rallies to Meet Twin Threat to Democracy

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ORGANIZED LABOR, which represents a cross-section of all American people, faces the task of rebuilding the nation, whose spirit has been torn apart by the policies of the Nixon Administration, AFL-CIO President George Meany tells convention delegates.

Confronts Nixon, Middle East Crisis

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO rallied its 13.5 million members to the battle to preserve American democracy from a discredited President and democracy in the Middle East from totalitarian attack.

The federation's 10th convention shaped the response by calling for President Nixon's resignation or impeachment and the formation of a broad-based coalition that would produce a liberal, veto-proof Congress in the 1974 elections.

On the battle in the Middle East, it demanded a steady stream of government support for Israel and a major fund-raising drive among American trade unionists to help the embattled members of Israeli unions—Histadrut.

At the four-day convention in the ballroom of the Americana Hotel here, the nearly 900 delegates dealt with the wide and varied interests of the American labor movement, internal and external, adopting 95 resolutions, listening to a dozen major speakers and charting the direction of the AFL-CIO for the next two years.

But from the opening moments of AFL-CIO President George Meany's indictment of the Nixon Administration as guilty of casting a "dark shadow of shame over the spirit of America," the delegates were caught up in the constitutional crisis in Washington as President Nixon initially challenged the decision of the courts on the tapes issue and in the swirling battle of the Sinai in the Middle East.

They came to their feet in cheering unanimity as Meany read the statement of the Executive Council declaring, "We believe the American people have had enough. More than enough. We therefore call upon Richard Nixon, President of the United States to resign. . . . If Mr. Nixon does not resign we call upon the House of Representatives forthwith to initiate impeachment proceedings against him."

Moments later Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, told the delegates "I have sadly concluded that President Nixon can no longer effectively lead our nation" and should "resign from the office of the presidency." Twenty-four hours later they heard Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) charge that the Nixon "pattern of exercising unrestrained power is dangerous, it is dictatorial and it is unacceptable for a free people."

The convention coupled its vote of "no confidence" in the functioning of the Nixon Administration with sharply detailed attacks in its economic, social and foreign policies. The delegates pledged "total commitment" to achieve victories for COPE-endorsed candidates at all levels in 1974 to overcome Administration vetoes and roadblocks.

It reaffirmed federation policies on the national economy, tax reform, social security, unemployment insurance, the environment, the energy crisis, consumer protection, foreign trade and a wide range of other subjects and interests involving America's trade unionists.

In the area of foreign policy, the convention called on the U.S. to take all measures possible to assist in the return of civilian rule to Chile, warned of the dangers of the policy of detente without

(Continued on Page 3)

Resignation or Impeachment:

Ouster of Nixon Demanded —Nation Has 'Had Enough'

By Rex Hardesty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Goaded by the "shocking actions" that have left the United States paralyzed, the AFL-CIO declared "the American people have had enough. More than enough. We therefore call upon Richard Nixon, President of the United States, to resign."

And if he doesn't resign, the convention said in a resolution that was passed by a resounding voice vote, "we call upon the House of Representatives forthwith to initiate impeachment proceedings."

The convention action, climaxing months of trauma over the Watergate crisis, came within hours after Nixon had defied the court order on handing over the Watergate tapes, fired Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and thrown the government into turmoil.

Only minutes after the convention acted, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) asked Nixon to spare the U.S. people "this new pain and trauma" by resigning.

Addressing a hushed hall with the same grave, no-nonsense tone he has displayed as a member of the Senate's Watergate Committee, Inouye questioned whether a people even as tough and resilient as Americans can take much more of the ever-increasing burdens President Nixon has loaded on them with "Saturday's nightmare—the monumental and tragic events of that one day in October."

Inouye was followed the next day by the 1968 Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), who urged the House to get on with "full and complete hearings" on the impeachment motions as the fastest possible route to putting the Watergate trauma behind.

Since he would be one of the judges if the House impeaches Nixon and the case goes to the Senate for trial, Humphrey said "I believe it is my duty not to prejudge this case."

Soon after Humphrey's Monday afternoon convention address came the further news of Nixon's 180-degree reversal in form in turning over the Watergate tapes.

"Nothing that happened changes our opinion that the President has so destroyed the people's confidence in govern-

(Continued on Page 5)

Public Financing Called Key to Clean Elections

Bal Harbour, Fla. — A new day in American politics, when money can't buy votes and a progressive majority is elected to Congress, was called for by the convention.

"The power of money in politics must be once and for all drastically curtailed," the convention said, adding that the keystone of the needed reform "must be public financing of political campaigns." The American labor movement will insist on legislation to reform campaign spending, just as it insisted on one-man, one-vote, the resolution said.

Another convention resolution said the opportunity appears at hand to make significant gains in the House and Senate in the 1974 elections. The resolution pledged the "total commitment" at all levels of the labor movement to achieve victories for COPE-endorsed candidates in the 1974 congressional elections.

That resolution was passed in the midst of repeated mention by convention speakers of the need for a "veto-proof" Congress in view of seven Nixon vetoes dur-

(Continued on Page 5)

'We Stand With Israel,' Delegates Make It Clear

By John M. Barry

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The American labor movement made it clear that "we stand with Israel," as the AFL-CIO's 10th convention rallied union members to help "speed generous help to the cause of peace and freedom which Israel is now defending so courageously against terrible odds."

A convention resolution on the war in the Middle East, which drew stirring expressions of support from floor speakers, pledged the AFL-CIO's continuing solidarity with Histadrut, Israel's trade union center. It called on federation affiliates to back this up with contributions for medical care and other vital services, and to step up their investment in State of Israel Bonds.

The resolution took note of United Nations attempts to bring about a cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli war, but warned there should be "no illusion about the difficulties in the path of an equitable and enduring peace" in the Middle East.

"The AFL-CIO convention emphasizes that, more than ever,

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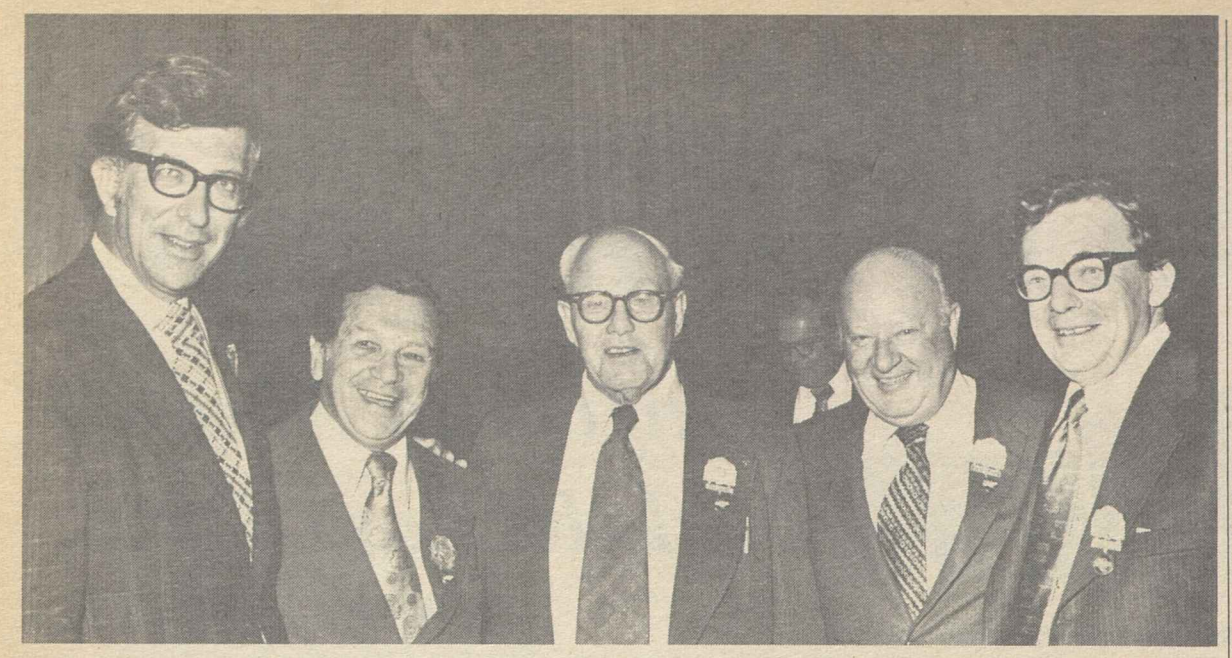


NEW VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO are congratulated by President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland following their election at the convention. From left are Albert Shanker, a vice president of the Teachers; President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America, Meany, President Joseph P. Tonelli of the Paperworkers and Kirkland.

'Symbol of Commitment':

Delegates Endorse Equal Rights Plank

By David L. Perlman

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution—to prohibit all forms of sex discrimination—will have the labor movement's full support.

Delegates to the AFL-CIO's 10th Convention were convinced, as the resolution stated, that the proposed constitutional amendment "has become a symbol of commitment to equal opportunities for women and equal status for women."

Three-fourths of the states must ratify a constitutional change and the Equal Rights Amendment is still eight states short of the 38 needed. The convention called on AFL-CIO central bodies in states that have not yet ratified the amendment to "urge their legislatures to act favorably upon the measure."

Past conventions had taken an opposite position — motivated by concern that state laws designed to protect women against exploitation and oppressive working conditions would be nullified. Many of these laws had been passed with labor support in the early years of the trade union movement before there was a federal wage-hour law or safety and occupational health standards.

While there was a difference of opinion about some of these laws, as a pragmatic matter there was little left to argue about. As the convention resolution noted, "state protective labor laws applying only to women are being invalidated in nearly every instance by the courts under the equal employment opportunity provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act."

Making the case for ratification of the amendment, the convention resolution cited continued discrimination against and exploitation of women workers, and noted that their average wage is only 60 percent of the average for men.

"It is now more urgent than ever to remove employment opportunity barriers against women wherever they exist," the convention said.

The resolution endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment "as precisely the kind of clear statement of national commitment to the principle of equality of the sexes under the law that working women and their unions can use to advantage in their efforts to eliminate discrimination against women."

Actions taken by several union conventions since the 1971 AFL-CIO convention were a preview of the shift of sentiment.

President David Selden of the Teachers noted that his union convention this past summer voted overwhelming support for ratification of the amendment.

And Newspaper Guild President Charles A. Perlik, whose union was among the first to take that stand, expressed his gratification.

"Once again," he told the delegates, "the unified might of the American labor movement can be brought to bear on one of the great social objectives of our time."

The labor movement, he said, "will be where it always has been and always belongs—in the forefront of the progressive forces that have made this country great."

Sex No Barrier To Union Benefits

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Constitution has been amended to make clear that the benefits of unionism shall be shared by all workers without regard to sex.

The convention unanimously approved an amendment to Article II of the Constitution that sets out the objects and principles of the federation. Section 4 of that article adds the word "sex" so that the section now reads:

"To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, sex, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organization."

Status of Farm Pact Viewed as 'Hopeful'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO's continued effort to sustain the Farm Workers and a hopeful attitude on the ultimate success of an agreement with the Teamsters were expressed to the convention.

"I understand the Teamsters Executive Board is meeting in a week and we have been in touch with their West Coast representative," AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention. "And we are hopeful to bring that agreement to final consummation."

Meany recapped the status of negotiations with the Teamsters over the dispute that arose Apr. 15 when some 30 Farm Workers' contracts with California growers expired and the Teamsters signed contracts with those growers immediately.

In the negotiations of Sept. 25-27, Meany said, "We reached an agreement with the Teamsters. It had the approval of the Farm Workers. However, that agreement has not been consummated as yet."

"All we felt was needed for consummation—and this was the understanding — was the issuance of a public statement on behalf of the AFL-CIO, by myself, along with the president of the Teamsters, Frank Fitzsimmons. That was supposed to happen on the morning of Sept. 28. It did not happen.

"It seems there are complications," Meany said. "We still have hope of consummating that agreement."

Meany's remarks came as the convention expressed "full and complete support" of the intent of a series of resolutions backing the Farm Workers, which were turned over to the Executive Council. Earlier, the council had formed a special committee to assist the Farm Workers in their continuing struggle with grape and lettuce growers and to help resolve boycotts of those products and a number of wineries.

On the eve of the convention, the council empowered Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to take any action necessary to help the Farm Workers after the special committee has worked out the approach to the strike and boycott problems.

In May of this year, the council voted a special assessment of affiliates that raised $1.6 million to aid the Farm Workers in the summerlong strike against California growers. The strike was marked by two deaths and repeated violence before the September negotiations described by Meany.

The special committee consists of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; James T. Housewright, president of the Retail Clerks; and Lee W. Minton, president emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers, plus Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman and Distillery Workers President Mort Brandenburg.

The convention committee handling the Farm Workers' resolutions expressed the convention's support to insure "that the members of the United Farm Workers achieve the protection and benefits of trade unionism they so clearly deserve."

Earlier, the council had approved the new name, United Farm Workers of America, for the union.

No-Fare Public Transit Plan Urged as Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Buses and subways should be free public services, the AFL-CIO convention said.

Public ownership alone is not enough, the resolution stressed. "Unless we can keep fares down, transit will continue to decline under public ownership and operation so long as the community relies solely upon the fare box to provide needed transit services."

The convention urged:

- Legislation providing financial assistance to mass transit from general tax revenues to provide fare-free service to the public.
- The prompt acquisition of all private transit companies by public bodies, with full carryover of employe and union rights.
- A demonstration project undertaken by the Dept. of Transportation to finance and test fare-free systems and financing methods in one or more metropolitan areas.

"Urban areas must provide a reasonable alternative to the private use of automobiles," the convention said. A transit system that can concern itself with people rather than profit "can go a long way towards tearing down ghetto walls."

Rigid Ceiling On California Taxes Fought

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Californians will vote Nov. 6 in a special election to determine whether a rigid ceiling will be placed on the state's tax revenues—and the AFL-CIO urged them to reject the proposition.

Although the proposal to set a permanent tax ceiling at a percentage of total income in the state was rejected by the legislature, it was petitioned to a referendum and will be the only statewide item on the ballot. California labor is concerned that the absence of election contests may result in a low turnout that will benefit the conservative sponsors of Proposition No. 1.

If adopted, the resolution warned, it "would cause a shift away from state financing of public services through a progressive income tax to local financing of public services through regressive property, sales and user taxes."

The convention resolution warned that passage of Proposition 1 in California "would encourage similar attempts to cut back public services in other states."

It urged California workers and their families to turn out to defeat the proposal.

Convention Re-Elects Top Officers, Names Three New Vice Presidents

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland were unanimously re-elected as the top officers of the federation for the next two years along with 33 vice presidents, three of whom will sit on the Executive Council for the first time.

The three new council members are Joseph P. Tonelli, president of the United Paperworkers International Union, Albert Shanker, first vice president of the American Federation of Teachers, and Sol Stetin, president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The convention unanimously approved their names along with 30 other council members, 24 of whom were re-elected and six who were elected by the convention for the first time after having been named by the council to fill vacancies since the 1971 convention.

Tonelli, Shanker and Stetin will replace Joseph Curran, Karl F. Feller and William Pollock all of whom resigned from the council.

Tonelli, 67, was born in Grove City, Pa., and became an organizer in New York City for the former Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers. He was named a vice president of the union in 1944 and elected president in 1965. On Aug. 9, 1972, when Pulp-Sulphite merged with the United Papermakers & Paperworkers, a union formed by an earlier merger, Tonelli became president of the new paperworkers union. He heads the Pulp & Paper Section of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers Union.

Shanker, 45, is president of the United Federation of Teachers Local 2 as well as first vice president of the AFT. A graduate of the University of Illinois and Columbia University, he taught mathematics in New York City schools before serving as an AFT organizer. He was elected president of UFT in 1964 and several years later led strikes in the New York City schools that had nationwide impact.

Stetin, 63, born in Poland, has lived in Paterson, N.J., all his life and moved from a charter member of Dyers Local 1733 to a series of posts including the organizing drive that helped form the Textile Workers Union of America. He was elected to the TWUA executive council in 1944 and as secretary-treasurer of the union in 1968. He became president in June 1972.

Re-elected to the Executive Council were Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, Paul Hall, I. W. Abel, Hunter P. Wharton, Paul Jennings, Max Greenberg, John H. Lyons, A. F. Grospiron, Matthew Guinan, C. L. Dennis, Peter Bommarito, Peter Fosco, Thomas W. Gleason, John F. Griner, Frederick O'Neal, Floyd E. Smith, Louis Stulberg, Jerry Wurf, S. Frank Raftery, Alexander J. Rohan.

Vice Presidents elected for their first full term are James T. Housewright, George Hardy, Al H. Chesser, Martin J. Ward, William Sidell, Murray H. Finley.

Threats to Freedom Rally Convention

Delegates Call for Nixon Ouster, Pledge Aid to Embattled Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

guarantees of freedom, and reaffirmed the federation's position that treating counterfeit labor bodies from countries run by dictators as if they were genuine trade unions will not help the cause of free trade unionism.

To direct the federation's affairs for the next two years, the convention re-elected Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and 24 vice presidents. Six vice presidents named over the past two years were elected for the first time and three new members were elected to the council: Joseph P. Tonelli, president of the Paperworkers; Albert Shanker, vice president of the Teachers, and Sol Stetin, president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The AFL-CIO's constitution was amended to make clear that the benefits of unionism shall be shared by all workers without regard to sex. A proposal to create a special commission on the state of unionism was rejected as unnecessary and unwise, but the council was instructed to give consideration to the establishment of a Dept. of Public Employes that would have the same status as the federation's existing trade and industrial departments.

The Brewery Workers were voted out of the AFL-CIO on the basis of their merger/absorption with the Teamsters to make it possible for locals to stay in the federation if they desire. And the delegates upheld the council's action in imposing a trusteeship over the Colorado AFL-CIO, rejecting the appeal of its officers and clearing the way for establishment of a state body in harmony with AFL-CIO policies.

Convention Lists 883 Delegates

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The decisions at the four-day 10th AFL-CIO convention were made by 883 delegates and reported by 300 representatives of the general and labor press, radio and television.

The delegates came from 107 national and international unions, six departments, 44 state bodies, 177 central bodies and 14 directly affiliated local unions.

In addition to the three fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, there were 135 foreign trade union representatives and visitors from 60 countries in the ballroom of the Americana Hotel, the site of the convention.

The convention reaffirmed labor's commitment to organizing and suggested some new approaches and techniques that could be used. And it gave strong and loud support to the Farah boycott campaign being carried on by the Clothing Workers.

It added to the boycott list the Square D Co., the result of a nine-month strike by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., where 2,000 Meat Cutters have been locked out for three months.

The campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to prohibit all forms of sex discrimination won convention support. The delegates called also for the nation to meet its full obligations to Vietnam era veterans by improving education benefits and continuing and improving job and training programs.

Overall, the convention dealt with 179 resolutions. In addition to the 95 adopted, it referred 25 to the new Executive Council and registered non-concurrence with five others. The rest were covered or blanketed into the adopted statements.

In addition to Inouye and Humphrey, the convention heard from Senators Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Jackson dealt principally with the energy crisis and the need to stop Middle East oil nations from blackmailing the U.S. on Israel. Kennedy sharply assailed the Administration's economic policies and Nixon's veto of minimum wage legislation as well as calling anew for action on national health insurance.

A dramatic speech by Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.) brought the convention to its feet as she hit out at the Administration's abandonment of programs designed to help the poor and oppressed and called for a coalition to turn the American dream into reality for all citizens.

A similar call for strengthening the alliance to help meet the critical needs of the cities was voiced by Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, and the ties between organized labor and decent state government were emphasized by Florida Gov. Reubin Askew in a welcoming address.

Labor's support for a strong and effective national defense program was hailed by Defense Sec. James R. Schlesinger, who said also that the nation must maintain its role in support of free societies, particularly its current support of Israel in the Middle East.

The convention gave a warm greeting to Mrs. Lyndon Johnson as she accepted the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green award voted the late President for his Great Society programs.

On the continuing problem of the Farm Workers and the conflict with the Teamsters and the growers in California, the convention referred four separate resolutions to the council, which has set up a special committee to help the UFW with its strike and boycott problems. The Resolutions Committee noted that it was in full and complete support of the intent of the resolutions backing the farm workers in the drive to win the protection and benefits of trade unionism.

The convention strongly reaffirmed the federation's commitment to equal employment opportunity and civil rights in union contracts, in the union itself and in the community.

It spoke out also for full funding of federal aid to education. It voiced the AFL-CIO's opposition to any educational concepts that limit secondary education to narrow vocational skills, declaring that the nation's youth should be prepared for total participation in the society.

Another resolution censured the Labor Dept. for harassing unions through unfair application of the Landrum-Griffin Act and charged that biased implementation of the act is an attack on internal democratic processes of unions without due process.

In dealing with the energy crisis, the convention noted that it is time for Congress to decide if the oil industry is a public utility and should be regulated accordingly. The industry is wielding what amounts to monopoly power over U.S. energy sources, the resolution charged, and the companies have abused the public trust and misused tax advantages.

LADY BIRD JOHNSON, who accepted the AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award for the late President Johnson, is greeted on her arrival at the convention by President George Meany. At her left are Vice Presidents Richard F. Walsh and Peter Bommarito, who presented the award as chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

Murray-Green Award Honors Lyndon Johnson

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The goals that Lyndon Johnson worked for in his lifetime will continue to be the goals of the American labor movement, the AFL-CIO said in presenting the late President with its Murray-Green Award.

The award, a plaque and $5,000, was accepted by Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson on behalf of her husband. She told the convention that American working people looked better and dressed better in Lyndon Johnson's years than they did in the 1930s when she first shared the political campaign trail with him.

"Labor had moved along into prosperity — and that was good," Mrs. Johnson said. Noting many glorious landmarks in labor's past, she said, "but I believe that some of the most meaningful ones are to be built in the future. I am confident your great tradition of social usefulness will be rekindled as you reach out for the new aspirations and the new goals of your daughters and sons."

In presenting the award as chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito drew a parallel in the lives of Johnson and the only other President ever to receive the award, Harry S. Truman.

"Harry Truman had a dream of quality medical care for all Americans," Bommarito said, "and Lyndon Johnson brought that dream into reality for the poor and the elderly."

Similarly, Bommarito traced the beginnings under Truman and achievement under Johnson of other landmark social programs in civil rights, housing, and minimum wage improvements.

In reminiscing about LBJ's close association and cooperation with the labor movement in his presidency, Mrs. Johnson also noted that the two men for whom the awards are named — AFL President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray— "were no strangers to him. They were among his heroes."

She also recalled approaching labor representatives for help on her beautification project and being told, "Unions are interested in this because our people don't have the money to travel to the Rivieras of the world—we have to bring the green places and recreational spots to our neighborhoods."

She told the convention that the Murray-Green plaque would be on display in the Lyndon Johnson Library in Austin, Tex.

Bommarito, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and president of the Rubber Workers, told the convention that one of the federation's most prized possessions was the display of 100 pens used in signing major legislation which LBJ presented to the AFL-CIO just before he left office.

In thanking Mrs. Johnson for her convention appearance, AFL-CIO President George Meany told her that "Lyndon Johnson's achievements will live long in the memory of ordinary working people."

Bill Endorsed To Ban Airline Strike Aid Pact

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Mutual Aid Pact entered into by the nation's airlines has been an obstacle to collective bargaining and a cause of long strikes, the AFL-CIO charged.

Under the pact, initiated in 1969, airlines that are struck receive cash payments from other airlines that in some cases have resulted in companies receiving bigger profits than if they were in full operation.

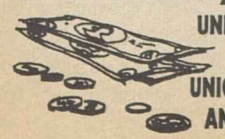
Unions representing airline workers have a suit pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals challenging a Civil Aeronautics Board ruling upholding the legality of the employer agreement.

The convention voted support for legislation to ban the Mutual Aid Pact and for court challenges and informational campaigns attacking it.

Since the airlines adopted their strike subsidy program, the resolution noted, more than $100 million has changed hands and there have been six major strikes, all but one of which lasted for more than three months.

"There is no question that these long, profitable strikes are inevitable while the pact remains in effect," the resolution declared.

Get Your Money's Worth!



UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

U.S. Urged to Prod Chile To Restore Basic Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United States should take all measures possible to assist in the return of civilian rule to Chile, the AFL-CIO said.

Assailing the extremes of both the military junta which took over Chile in September and the Allende regime it replaced, the resolution said, "the leaders of Chile's democratic forces must be permitted to come forward and convoke a constituent assembly of the various democratic parties to restore genuine representative government."

Since the takeover, the military regime has "sought to consolidate its power by excessive violence, the burning of books, sweeping suppression of political and trade union rights and indiscriminate mass arrests of potential political opponents."

Consequently, the United States should use every diplomatic and economic tool at its disposal to restore both political and trade union rights in Chile, the resolution declared.

However, the military takeover should not be misused for making a martyr of Allende, the resolution said in noting that any comparison between Allende and Czechoslovakia's Dubcek should be spurned.

"Dubcek was moving away from dictatorship while Allende was rushing headlong toward it," the resolution said in contrasting the situation in Santiago in 1973 with that of Prague in 1968.

FARAH STRIKER Margie Talavera is greeted by AFL-CIO President George Meany after her speech to the convention on the struggle for justice brought delegates to their feet in an outpouring of support.

People That Really Care:

Cheers For Farah Striker Back Pledge of Boycott Aid

By John R. Oravec

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Farah striker Margie Talavera won the hearts of AFL-CIO convention delegates when she told them, "I will never regret being a part of this strike, because now I really know there are a lot of people in this world that really care for other people and not just for themselves."

The convention answered her appeal—"Please don't buy Farah pants"—by giving a strong reaffirmation of support to the Clothing Workers' strike and boycott of Farah products.

Referring to the Farah strike as "a great moral and social issue of our time," delegates pledged not to let up on the boycott until the Farah workers "achieve the justice, dignity and security they are struggling for."

In her address, the 26-year-old striker told of her fears—at first, of signing a union card because of the threat of being discharged—and of her fellow workers, many of whom were afraid to take part in the film, The People vs. Willie Farah.

The ACWA film which depicts the unjust conditions in the Farah plants and efforts of the workers to attain dignity, was screened at the convention.

Citing the problems of the workers because of the low wages and working conditions at the Farah plant in El Paso, Tex., Miss Talavera said the Chamber of Commerce suggested they should be grateful to Farah.

"They say if it wasn't for Farah we wouldn't be where we are," she said.

"Well, where are we?" she asked.

The Farah resolution noted that labor's nationwide boycott is having a severe impact on Farah sales and profits. The company was socked with a loss of $8.3 million in the last fiscal year and sales declined $18 million in the first three quarters of Farah's current fiscal year.

ACWA President Murray H. Finley pointed out that the effectiveness of the strike and boycott is further reflected in reduced plant operations—now down to two days a week in El Paso.

Finley said the ACWA strike was spurred on by the recent rally of labor officials led by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in El Paso.

Taking part in the rally were representatives of AFL-CIO affiliates and presidents of state federations. They included Presidents Harry Boyer of Pennsylvania, Frank King of Ohio and Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of California, who reported to the convention on the rally and called for strong support of the efforts to gain justice for the Farah workers.

Boyer described the plight of the Farah workers who have been striking since May 1972 for decent wages and conditions.

In talks with the strikers, Boyer said he found some were paid as little as $1.60 an hour.

"Some got $1.90, some got $2.05, some $2.20," he noted. "Any who got less than $2.20 and complained about it had to be awful careful and be ready to apologize in the same breath or they got fired."

King said the Farah situation reminded him of the apalling labor conditions during the 1930s. But the Farah strikers are not alone in their struggle, he stressed.

"Sure, it's only a relative handful of people so far as the labor movement is concerned, but this strike is being watched and those people who have had the guts to come out there with practically nothing" need the full support of organized labor, King said.

Henning said the Farah strike is as important to the Clothing Workers as was the Hart-Schaffner-Marx strike of 1910 that led to the founding of the ACWA.

He said that if the AFL-CIO can effectively get the boycott story through to the public the many Mexican-American strikers will win their fight for dignity with Farah.

Also speaking in support of the resolution was Delegate Nicholas Gyory of the Hatters, who recalled the labor solidarity of the 1953 boycott that proved effective for the Hatters union members on strike in Danbury, Conn.

Finley reported that the expanding boycott activity has now spread to 51 major cities across the country. In addition to the strong backing of organized labor, Finley said, "We have the support of the religious community, the political leaders, student movements."

Consumer Protection Called Vital to Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla. — A number of consumer bills now before Congress are vital to the welfare of workers and their families, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

It called for continuing organized labor's legislative campaign to create a consumer protection agency, improved product warranties, and no-fault auto insurance.

The convention resolution also urged enactment of a federal fish inspection law and defeat of efforts to weaken the existing meat and poultry inspection acts.

Labor-supported legislation was introduced in both the Senate and House to create an independent federal agency to handle consumer interests before other government agencies and the courts. The agency would also have the authority to issue reports and conduct consumer information campaigns.

Federal standards on warranties and guarantees would require manufacturers to stand behind their performance claims to better protect consumers against defects and malfunctions, the resolution noted.

Legislation advocating no-fault auto insurance would correct the failures of the existing insurance systems to properly compensate accident victims.

The resolution pointed out that less than 44 cents of every dollar paid by policyholders is returned to accident victims and only 15 percent of all fatally or seriously injured victims are compensated—often after long delays.

It also noted that more than half of the premium income goes to trial lawyers, court costs and insurance company costs.

The convention resolution said that under the no-fault system, accident victims would be compensated for all net economic losses without delays for lengthy and costly court proceedings.

Inadequate fish inspection has resulted in numerous deaths and illnesses caused by unsafe seafood, the resolution said.

And, it said, opponents of strong meat and poultry inspection have been attempting to weaken the federal laws by turning enforcement back to the states. The resolution urged that federal funds not be increased for state inspection programs until they meet federal standards and are properly staffed.

The consumer legislation is essential, the resolution stressed, to correct the incidents caused by unsafe products and foods. It also noted that millions of Americans are defrauded in the market place every year.

IBEW Backed In Boycott of Square D Co.

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A boycott of Square D Co. products was called essential by the AFL-CIO convention to combat the company's long-standing anti-union policies.

Square D, a major manufacturer of electrical equipment and supplies, has forced the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers into seven strikes during the past two years because of its unfair labor practices, the resolution noted.

The current strike against Square D's plant in Lincoln, Neb., which began nine months ago, led the IBEW to place the company on its "unfair" list.

The convention urged all union members to support the IBEW through the boycott and called on the labor press to publicize the boycott until the company abandons its anti-labor practices.

President Sol C. Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America said the effectiveness of labor's boycott tactics was proved in the TWUA strike against Oneita Knitting Mills. The unified labor activities helped TWUA win the first labor contract for workers at Oneita plants in Lane and Andrews, S.C.

Stetin said his union especially can appreciate the impact of boycotts against employers who maintain anti-union crusades and urged full support by all of organized labor for the Square D boycott.

Continued Support Pledged to CARE

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Organized labor vowed to continue its financial support of the worldwide humanitarian efforts of CARE.

Noting labor's cooperation with CARE for 27 years the convention urged all affiliates "to give the fullest financial support of CARE programs as an important means of strengthening peace and stability throughout the world."

CARE's current undertakings involving the feeding of 30 million undernourished people, extending earthquake relief in Nicaragua and constructing housing in Bangladesh were noted as particular successes.

Convention Upholds Council Action In Imposing Colorado Trusteeship

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The establishment of a state central body in Colorado "that conducts its affairs in full harmony and conformity with AFL-CIO policy" was voted by the 10th Convention as it upheld the federation's Executive Council in placing the state's labor council under trusteeship and suspending its officers.

The delegates overwhelmingly voted to adopt the report of the convention's Appeals Committee upholding the council and instructing the federation's officers to take every necessary step "to compel full compliance" with the decisions and orders of the council and in terms of the state council's future.

The five-member Appeals Committee, headed by Walter J. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers, said that after reviewing all the evidence and hearing personally the position of Herrick S. Roth, the Colorado council's suspended president, the following conclusions are "compelling and indisputable."

"First, that state central bodies are required to conform their activities on national affairs to the policies of the AFL-CIO.

"Second, that the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement of July 19, 1972, and the explanatory covering letter which accompanied that statement when it was circulated to AFL-CIO state and local central bodies on July 21, 1972, made it perfectly plain that the policy of the AFL-CIO on the 1972 election for President of the United States was to 'refrain from endorsing either candidate for (that) office.'

"And third, that the discipline imposed on the Colorado council and its former officers for their willful and deliberate refusal to abide by the AFL-CIO policy was a proper and appropriate remedy for the wrong committed, both at the time it was imposed and at the present time."

The Colorado council had endorsed Sen. George S. McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee in 1972 despite the national AFL-CIO position. After a hearing in Denver, a trusteeship was ordered by AFL-CIO President George Meany and the top officers of the state central body were suspended. They appealed the Meany decision to the Executive Council, which rejected it in February 1973, and then appealed the council's decision to the convention.

Roth, although not a recognized delegate to the convention, was given the floor to discuss the Appeals Committee report and read a statement from the Colorado council's board. He repeated earlier statements that neither the council nor its officers had violated AFL-CIO practices or policy and that "a trusteeship for the purposes stated is not legal, timely or in the spirit of the good purposes of the AFL-CIO."

The Colorado council is not mismanaged and not corrupt, he said, its officers are "not walking out on the labor movement" and will "abide by what this convention does." He concluded:

"It is the assertion of the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO, that our actions of the past year more appropriately stand up to the judgment of what we say the AFL-CIO is than the actions of those whose orders have been placed upon us."

John J. Pilch, president of the Typographical Union, supported Roth, claiming that the Colorado council "had every right under the Constitution of the AFL-CIO to endorse a candidate for national political office."

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the hearing committee in the case, replied that the issue was the difference between the rights of individuals as compared to the responsibilities of organizations and their officers.

If the federation followed the theory espoused by Pilch and Roth that "every man speaks for himself on national issues," Hall declared, "you can imagine would happen in a difficult state with the election of a U.S. senator in which the state might go one way, its central bodies another and the regional officers even another."

The committee made available to every delegate a 40-page report complete with copies of all pertinent documents in the case.

'Power of Money':

Clean Elections Tied To Public Financing

(Continued from Page 1)

ing 1973 that Congress failed to override.

The effort to elect such a Congress should include establishment of COPE committees in every affiliated local, the COPE resolution said, "to assure political participation by every member, to the extent at least of registering, voting and contributing $2 to COPE."

The convention, in a separate resolution, also called for enactment of the postcard registration bill now pending in Congress. But the convention voted nonconcurrence on two other political resolutions, one calling for special AFL-CIO conventions to make presidential endorsements and the other to commend and support the Democratic Party's delegate selection commission.

The resolution on campaign spending cited the surpluses left over from the $60.2 million raised in 1972 by the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President and said, "there is no room in our democracy for even the remotest possibility that elections can be bought by those who possess great wealth or control over it."

The Executive Council pointed out in its report to the convention that despite the almost 2-1 victory by Nixon in 1972, the labor movement was able to make good on its goal of protecting progressive congressional candidates from being swamped in the Nixon landslide.

The overall COPE winning record was almost 60 percent for all candidates endorsed for the House, Senate and governorships, the council reported, with 244 of 408 COPE candidates winning. In the House, the COPE record was 217 winners out of 362 endorsements; in the Senate 16 of 29, and in governorships, 11 of 17.

Much of that success can be traced to the spiraling increase in the number of union members who were registered to vote in 1972, the council pointed out.

"The overall percentage of union members registered nationally set a new high of between 75 and 80 percent, reaching the 90 percent range in five states and the 80s in nine states," it was reported. That compared to only a 65 percent registration in 1970.

The council traced this increase to expanded labor efforts across the entire political spectrum, with particular successes noted by such groups as the National Council of Senior Citizens, Frontlash and the A. Philip Randolph Institute. With labor backing, those groups conducted significant voter registration programs among specialized groups.

Also, the division of responsibility by AFL-CIO Executive Council members in 10 geographic areas contributed to labor victories in 51 of the 83 House district and 10 of 19 Senate races that COPE had judged as marginal.

For 1974, early indications are that 15 Senate races and 80 House districts will have races close enough to be classified as marginal, the council reported.

Finally, the council pointed out that COPE's election drives improve steadily with the advancement of its data processing program, which will have some 10 million union members enrolled for the 1974 elections.

Twenty-three states had computerized voting lists in the 1972 elections, it was reported, and that will be expanded to 37 for 1974.

Wage Bill Veto By Nixon Hit As 'Vindictive'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention expressed labor's outrage at President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill and affirmed labor's commitment to raising the wage floor for America's lowest-paid workers.

The convention called for amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act "to increase the minimum wage substantially and to provide universal coverage with a uniform single floor for wages of all workers, regardless of age, sex, race, creed or color."

It denounced Nixon for "callously and vindictively" preventing the first rise in the minimum wage since 1968 from going into effect.

It charged that Nixon's veto was the payoff to companies that "sought to buy cheap labor with their generous—and sometimes illegal—gifts to the Nixon political campaign."

Meat Cutters Backed In Iowa Beef Boycott

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The lockout of 2,000 Meat Cutters and the continued anti-union tactics of Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., spurred AFL-CIO support for the boycott of the company's products.

A convention resolution also called for full backing of the union's efforts to secure a new contract for Iowa Beef employes, whose wages lag far behind industry standards.

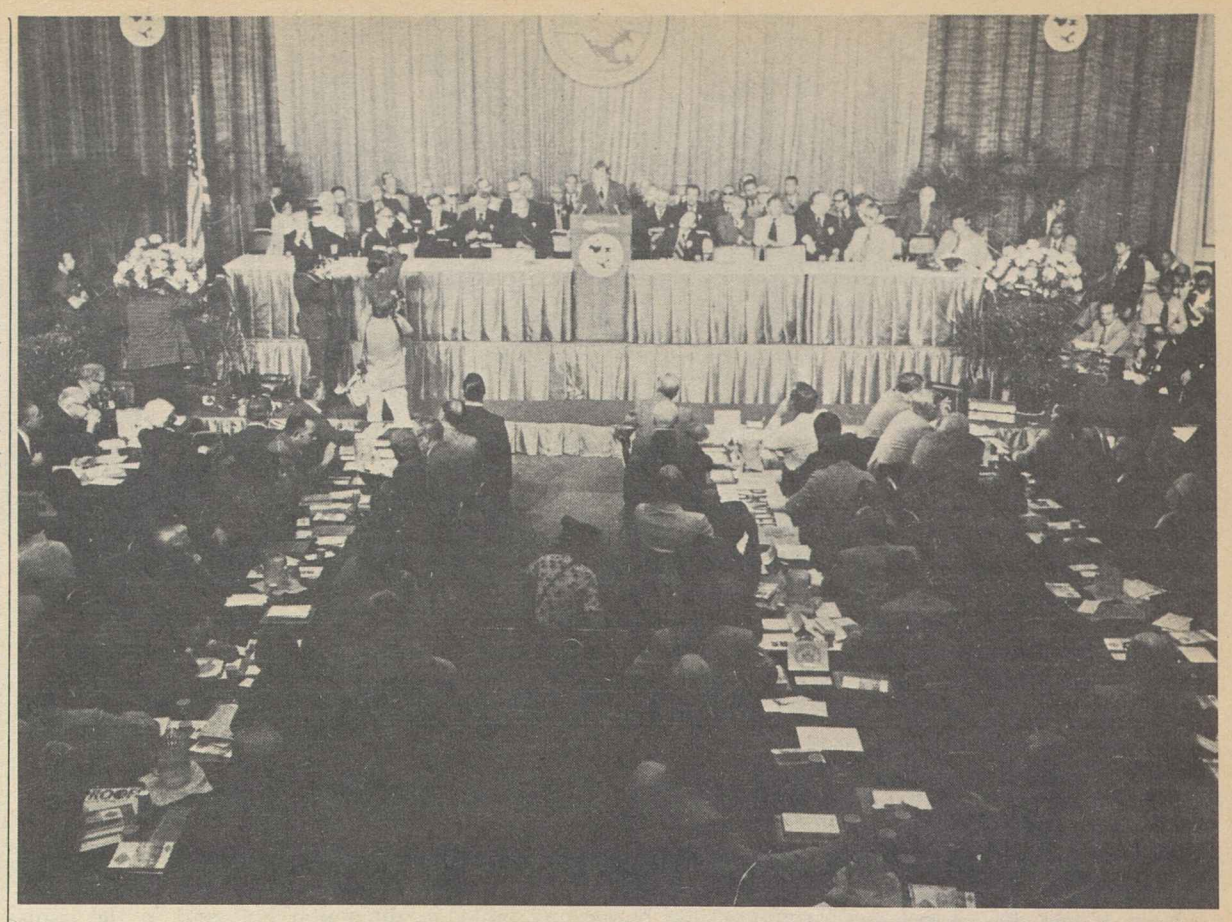
Although hourly wages at Iowa Beef are more than $1 below those paid by other meat processors, the company is attempting to further widen the wage gap, the resolution noted.

The focus of the dispute is at Dakota City, Iowa, where 2,000 Meat Cutters have been locked out since July 13. The lockout was initiated in violation of a contract extension worked out through the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, the resolution said.

Despite repeated efforts by the Mediation Service, the resolution said, Iowa Beef has consistently refused to engage in valid collective bargaining. Meanwhile, the company raised wages at three unorganized plants to boost earnings substantially above those proposed for the Dakota City facility.

In calling for support of the Iowa Beef boycott, Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Leon B. Schacter noted that the boycott effort will be difficult because of the inability to identify the company's products.

"In the case of the Iowa Beef situation we are even worse off than Farah slacks because we haven't got a label on the meat," he said.



TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the AFL-CIO met during a period of national and international crisis to chart the federation's course. Nearly 900 delegates represented 13.5 million workers. Guests included union leaders from free nations throughout the world.

Watergate Scandals, Corruption Spur Demand for Nixon's Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

ment that he should resign or be impeached," AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a statement the day after the convention.

"The events of the last several days prove the dangerous emotional instability of the President," Meany said in repeating the AFL-CIO call for a completely independent investigation of Watergate, including congressional action to "establish by law an independent office of special prosecutor."

Inouye capsulized the events that led to the "unreal, sad and frightening" weekend as including a vice president resigned in shame and disgrace; two members of Nixon's first Cabinet under indictment and awaiting trial; an FBI director who "permitted himself and the integrity of that agency to be criminally compromised;" important and influential White House staff members indicted" with an incredible list of mind-boggling crimes," and the President's closest friend "having difficulty explaining why he accepted $100,000 on behalf of the President" and kept it more than three years before returning it "to prevent presidential embarrassment."

"Like many of you, I have sadly concluded that President Nixon can no longer effectively lead our nation," Inouye said. At a time "when our government is suffering from an almost all-consuming crisis brought about by the erosion of public trust and confidence, the President responds by forcing the resignation of a most honorable and immensely dedicated public servant, Elliot Richardson."

The convention resolution also called on Congress to hold up consideration of Gerald Ford as vice presidential nominee. "Clearly a President who has placed himself on the brink of impeachment should not be allowed to name his successor until charges against him have been disposed of satisfactorily."

In the same vein, Inouye said that Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) —the presidential successor if Ford is not confirmed—"could well strengthen our democracy by considering distinguished Republican leaders such as Richardson and Nelson Rockefeller" as his vice president.

The convention resolution said Nixon's resignation was necessitated by the need to preserve the democratic system, to restore a fully functioning government and to protect national security.

"The cause of peace and freedom in the world cannot be served by a discredited presidency at home," the resolution said. "Our allies' best hope—mankind's best hope—lies in the strength of our democratic institutions.

"Justice must be done, the risks of not doing it being more than a democracy can safely bear," the resolution said.

Earlier, convention delegates had been given copies of a 91-page booklet, titled "Watergate," which was prepared under the direction of an Executive Council committee and offered a thorough study of the Watergate case.

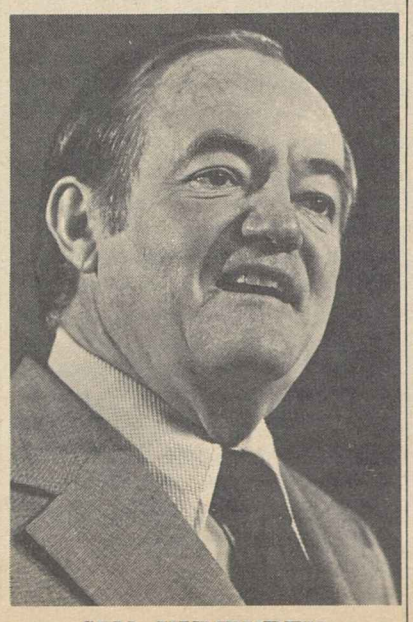
Ironically, the Watergate booklet — distributed on the eve of the dramatic Watergate events — had pointed out forcefully that, "it is not a crisis that can be confined to courts of law or left to specialists in constitutional interpretation to resolve. For the essence of the crisis is the utter loss of public confidence, not merely in the policies, but in the integrity of the President of the United States. This is simply not a condition under which a President can govern successfully."

In calling for a return to the progressive, compassionate tradition of American politics, Humphrey said labor and Democrats should look ahead to the 1974 and 1976 elections and enactment "of some of the things we know we must have: tax reform and national policies on food, energy, health, equal rights, transportation, education."

Reminding the delegates that the 1974 congressional elections are just 54 weeks away, Humphrey called for a return to "decent politics for the American people."

"This republic is not going to fall because one man and some of his cohorts have seen fit to abuse power," Humphrey declared.

SEN. INOUYE



SEN. HUMPHREY

Halt Demanded to Killing of Whales

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO pledged to bring all the pressure it can on Japan and Russia to cease the "senseless and wasteful killing" that jeopardizes the world's whales.

The convention pointed out that Russian and Japanese boats are responsible for 90 percent of the ocean mammals being killed, while the United States is committed to the Marine Mammals Preservation Act of 1972.

Lack of Jobs Tied to Need For Welfare

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Fewer people would need welfare and those who do would have their needs met more adequately under proposals made by the AFL-CIO convention.

Full employment at adequate wages—in the public sector when the private sector is slack—will enable those who are employable to avoid welfare, a federation resolution noted.

"But for those who can't work," it declared, "the AFL-CIO is committed to fundamental improvement of public welfare."

The resolution noted that the federal government has taken the first step in accepting its responsibility for meeting the basic needs of the elderly and disabled through the new Supplementary Security Income program.

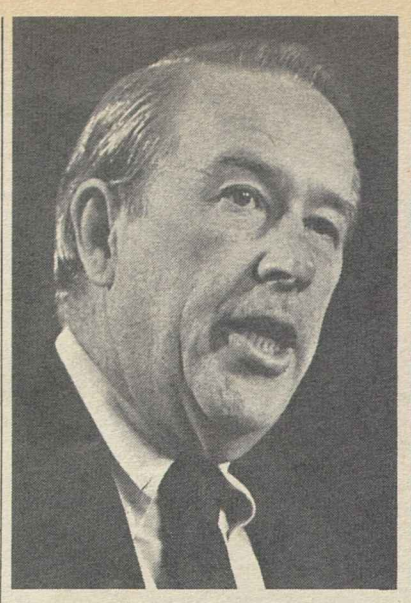
Now, it said, the government should make the same commitment to "provide an adequate level of living for families with children when the parent is unable to work or chooses to devote herself to her children's care."

The AFL-CIO also pledged to continue to fight to keep existing child care programs and to win enactment of comprehensive child care services for children of working parents — despite President Nixon's veto of such legislation last year.

Instant Arbitration Called Useful Tool

Bal Harbour Fla.—Expedited arbitration, a shortcut procedure that allows speedy and inexpensive handling of routine grievances, was suggested as a possible solution to arbitration backlogs and costs.

A convention resolution noted that such a program has been successful in the steel industry and asked the AFL-CIO to develop "an experimental program of expedited arbitration in appropriate industrial centers."



SEN. JACKSON

SEN. KENNEDY

Labor Urged to Back Up Stand on Civil Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on its affiliates to back up labor's commitment to equal employment opportunity and civil rights at the bargaining table, in the union hall and in the community at large.

The continuing goal, a convention resolution affirmed, is to wipe out all vestiges of discrimination in the workplace.

Collective bargaining agreements and upgrading procedures should be scrutinized to make sure they "conform to equal employment standards."

Sound affirmative action manpower programs were cited as a means "to help open the opportunities for upward mobility for minority youth and workers."

Quotas aren't the answer, the resolution emphasized. "They are inherently undemocratic and, moreover, serve as cheap substitutes for sound recruitment and training programs to enable minority workers to upgrade themselves by achieving the skills necessary for better paying and more secure employment."

The convention called on unions, central bodies, building trades and industrial union councils to utilize the services of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

It urged continued cooperation with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the new Labor Council for Latin American Advancement "in helping to eliminate discrimination from education, housing and all other aspects of American life."

The convention resolution reiterated labor's belief in integration, its opposition to segregation, and its determination to press for new programs "to deal with the urban crisis, the education crisis, the housing crisis and above all the problems of unemployment."

It called on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and related government agencies "to accept the cooperation and help of unions, and to develop a system of rapid voluntary achievement as well as vigorous enforcement where necessary."

A key to continued progress toward full equal opportunity, the convention said, is "progress in reducing unemployment as well as in successfully integrating American educational and employment institutions." It pledged to fight Administration attacks on social programs.

Relief from Payroll Tax Burden Held Key to Social Security Gains

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO coupled a call for improvements in social security and Medicare benefits with proposals aimed at relieving the payroll tax burden, particularly for low- and middle-income workers.

It said contributions from both workers and employers should continue to be an integral part of the social security system.

"A major reason for the popularity of the social security program is that the public looks upon benefits as an earned right with no stigma attached because beneficiaries have made contributions during their working lives," a convention resolution noted.

But it warned also of "the additional burden that would result if essential improvements are financed solely by the payroll tax. The resolution declared:

"The best way to relieve the payroll tax burden would be to use general revenues, raised as much as possible by progressive taxation, to partially finance the social security system.

It also endorsed the concept of a rebate to low-wage workers from general revenue of a part—but not all—of their payroll taxes, in the manner of other government subsidies. This would provide relief for low-income workers without tampering with the concept of benefits as an earned right, the convention said.

While acknowledging recent improvements in social security benefits, the resolution urged continued improvements so that "all older people can maintain a decent standard of living on these benefits alone." Most persons reach retirement with little or no additional income or savings, the AFL-CIO stressed.

It reiterated labor's belief that periodic increases in benefits should "reflect increases in national productivity and living standards," not just rises in the cost of living.

It also urged reduction of the waiting period now required before disabled workers under 65 can qualify for Medicare, urged inclusion of prescription drugs under Medicare, and said the monthly premium required for the physicians' services available through Medicare be paid out of general revenue.

Finally, it said, with general revenue financing there should be a long-term care program for the elderly "that would fundamentally alter the present approach to long-term care with its emphasis on indigency or institutionalization. This could be accomplished, the convention said, either as part of Medicare or through a national health security program.

In related resolutions, the AFL-CIO:

- Backed the position of the railroad unions that any federal legislation embodying the two-tier concept of rail retirement benefits provide that no part of the cost of supplemental pensions be paid for by the workers.
- Urged affiliates, local unions and state and local central bodies to help establish retired members clubs, affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens.

"More widespread organization of retirees could make a significant contribution to achieving the goals of organized labor," the convention said.

Scandal, Mismanagement:

Jackson, Kennedy Rip Nixon Record

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The hope of an America that "gets back on the track" of concern for its people and their needs and puts behind the shadowy gloom of scandal and corruption was expressed to the convention by two Democratic senators with long records of close cooperation with organized labor.

Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) spoke to the 10th convention before the "Watergate weekend" that saw the dismissal of special prosecutor Archibald Cox and the subsequent White House reversal on the Watergate tapes.

Jackson

Sen. Jackson charged that the Nixon Administration's scandals and economic mismanagement "make the Harding Administration look like Boy Scouts and the Hoover Administration look like economic geniuses."

In all, Jackson said, what the U.S. has negotiated away with the Soviet Union in the wheat deal and SALT talks—all the while not protesting Soviet arms shipments to the Arabs—amounts to terms "not even the greenest business agent of the weakest local would accept."

And pending trade agreements between Russia and the U.S. aren't much more promising, Jackson said. "We are now asked to believe that prospects for peace are enhanced by the flow of Pepsi-Cola to the Soviet Union and the flow of vodka to the United States."

"When the capitalists and the commissars break bread to discuss how to lobby the Congress together, it is time to be a little wary," Jackson said. What they are plotting, he said, is how to "preserve detente" by stopping enactment of the Jackson Amendment to allow Jews freer emigration from Russia.

Condemning the "tinhorn blackmailers" who control Arab oil, Jackson said it was time for the United States to forget the 1.2 million barrels of oil a day it imports from the Arabs and start concentrating on the 3.3 million barrels a day available from the development of U.S. resources.

He described legislation he has introduced for such development, which would include such processes as converting coal into natural gas and using geothermal steam. Instead of investing $10 billion in Siberian oil, Jackson said, that $10 billion could be invested at home, with no jobs exported as a result.

On the subject of politics, Jackson said he and the labor movement had been right all along in saying "the Democratic Party is either the party of the working people or it has no future. The No. 1 issue is that jobs are going down, prices are going up and people are getting hurt."

"There are some who criticize labor for being too involved in the Democratic Party," Jackson said. "I criticize it for not being involved enough. Let others whine about big labor, I want to see more, not less, of you in the Democratic Party."

However, he cautioned against overconfidence, saying that "we couldn't make a bigger mistake . . . than thinking that because of Watergate, we can waltz into the White House in 1976."

Calling for election of a "veto-proof" Congress in 1974, Jackson said America should go after such problems as the economy and the energy shortage with the same national commitment shown in going to the moon.

Kennedy

Sen. Kennedy told the convention that of all the dirty tricks that have been played in politics, "the dirtiest trick ever pulled was the veto of the minimum wage bill."

Kennedy said repairing the damage that has been done by the "tinker-toy economic policy-making" of the Nixon Administration is the first challenge to get America moving again, and enactment of new minimum wage legislation and the National Health Security Act are the other steps.

He defined the chaos in the economy as the highest interest rates since the Civil War, the highest rate of inflation since the Korean War, and food prices increasing at an annual rate of 20 percent.

They have been caused, Kennedy said, by an Administration which has had "its foot in its mouth, its hand in your pocket, its tongue in its cheek, its finger in the air" and from that posture tried to manage the economy.

Five percent unemployment is not full employment, even if the Nixon Administration is willing to accept it, the senator said. He contrasted the present state of the economy with 1961 when his brother started the nation on its longest sustained period of economic growth in its history.

Kennedy contrasted the present rate of increase in prices, 10 percent on an annual basis, with the proposed one-half of 1 percent increase in national wages which a $2.20 minimum wage would represent. And of that $2.20, Kennedy pointed out, $2.13 would be needed just to keep up with the increases in the cost of living since the minimum wage was last increased in 1967.

Nixon's veto of that bill, Kennedy said, is further evidence of the Administration's adherence to the trickle-down economic theories which "didn't work for McKinley, didn't work for Hoover and aren't working for Nixon."

In calling for enactment of the labor-supported National Health Security Act of which he is a sponsor, Kennedy said, "We want every hospital bill marked 'paid in full.' We want a system where, when you enter a hospital, they ask you how sick you are, not how much insurance you carry."

The final challenge facing America, Kennedy said, is to get rid of a political system "of the bag men and payoffs and the corruption of private financing of political campaigns."

"Watergate is only a symbol of the strain that has spread through the political process and weakened the ability of this Administration to command respect not only of the American people, but of the major nations of the world," he said.

9 Major Steps:

Tax Reform Sought To Restore Justice

Bal Harbour, Fla. — A blueprint for tax reform was adopted by the AFL-CIO convention, with the double goal of restoring justice to the loophole-ridden tax structure and raising revenue for the nation's unmet needs.

It proposed nine major reforms to produce an estimated $20 billion in additional revenue.

In view of the record of the Nixon Administration, the convention said, no initiative can be expected from the White House towards tax justice. "It is up to Congress to see that workers pay no more and no less than their fair share of the nation's tax burden, and that wealthy individuals and corporations do the same."

The convention also opposed the Administration's special revenue-sharing proposals and said all such attempts to cut back the federal government's direct commitment to essential programs should be rejected.

On federal taxes it asked:

- Closing of the capital gains loopholes under which unearned income from stocks or other property sold at a profit is taxed at only a half rate. The profits are tax-free when passed on at death. The potential added revenue was estimated at $10 billion a year.
- Enactment of an excess profits tax when there are restraints on workers' wages.
- Elimination of tax subsidies for corporations investing and profiting overseas.
- Repeal of three "tax give-aways" to business that were enacted in 1971, including the investment tax credit, accelerated depreciation and establishment of the Domestic International Sales Corp. which allows companies to defer taxes on export income.
- Ending the excessive depletion allowance for oil and gas corporations and for various minerals.
- Taxation of the now-exempt interest income from state and local bonds. Instead, the federal government should provide an interest subsidy so that state and local governments won't be worse off. The subsidies would amount to considerably less than the present loss of tax revenue.
- Removal of the present ceiling on taxation of the wealthy.
- Ending an assortment of tax avoidance schemes that are available to investors.
- A major overhaul of federal estate and gift taxes.

In a separate resolution, the convention urged states to rely increasingly "on progressive income-tax structures that are based on the principle of ability to pay."

It said that a federal tax credit for state income tax payments, instead of the present tax deduction, would both make the federal tax structure more equitable and encourage the states to adopt progressive income tax policies.

It called for full funding of federal grant-in-aid programs to the states, earmarked for specific programs in the nation's interest.

The resolution noted that full federal payment of welfare costs and enactment of a national health security program would relieve states and localities of a huge financial burden.

Discussing the resolution, Sec.-Treas. William Lucy of the State, County & Municipal Employes emphasized the need to protect job rights and benefits of public welfare agency employes affected by a federal takeover.

PRESS TABLES were crowded during highlights of the AFL-CIO convention. More than 300 representatives of the press, radio and television covered the proceedings.

Convention Fashions New Tools For Unfinished Organizing Task

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention reaffirmed labor's commitment to organizing—and forged some new tools to get the job done.

The convention called for pursuit of a program in organizing that includes new legislation, study of affiliates' methods, expanded staff training through the Labor Studies Center and extended activities by state and local central bodies both to organize the unorganized and improve union security where it is hampered by regressive state laws.

The goal of organizing is the "simple trade union job that we were organized many years ago to do," the convention said. It repeated the call to finish "the still unfulfilled organizing task," particularly in those "geographic areas of the nation especially in need of organizing effort."

In addition, the convention heard a report from the AFL-CIO Executive Council that it had revamped the federation's organizing arm and picked W. J. Usery, Jr., head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, to direct it.

The council also reported on its approval of a plan to give the department more flexibility in its functions, consolidate its 16 regions into seven and name it the Dept. of Organizing & Field Services.

The new name, the council said, reflects the fact that organizing does not take place "in a political, legislative, and climactic vacuum," Consequently, the restructured field staff should be capable of taking part in labor's prime goal of the moment—be it organizing, a critical election, a nationwide consumer boycott or an all-out legislative campaign.

Consequently, the council reported to the convention that the new department would absorb the present functions of the Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies and continue "close and continuing liaison" with all of the other federation departments, particularly COPE, Legislation, Community Services and Urban Affairs, which rely upon strong field support.

Usery, a member of the Machinists, had served as assistant secretary of labor prior to his appointment to the federal mediation job.

The council, meeting on the eve of the convention, unanimously approved a recommendation by AFL-CIO President George Meany that Usery be chosen for the job.

The convention's five-part program on organizing called for new legislation and administrative changes "to achieve effective enforcement of laws protecting the rights of workers to organize. To insure its success, such a campaign must include the assembling of evidence to illustrate the need for new legislation as well as a thoroughgoing community program to educate the public on this issue."

The resolution also called for a survey of organizing activities and know-how of various unions, "including the expansion of membership in plants already under union contract but subject to restrictions on union security."

It also pledged to "stimulate state and local central bodies into taking greater interest in organizing and in helping educate non-union workers and public about the aims and achievements of the labor movement."

The special efforts of AFL-CIO affiliates in organizing should be particularly aimed, the convention said, "at those areas and industries where greatest exploitation of workers is taking place, where so many reactionary political officeholders are being spawned or maintained in power, and where trade unionism has gained only a toehold in face of the massive anti-union conspiracy of employers."

In floor discussion of the organizing resolution, Paul Swaity of the Textile Workers described some of the effects of that "massive anti-union conspiracy," including informing the convention that two officials of J. P. Stevens & Co. had been indicted the day before the convention in the case involving electronic listening devices in the motel room where TWUA organizers were staying.

Drive Pressed to Build Central Body Affiliation

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Citing a "vexing and unresolved impediment" to trade union achievement, the AFL-CIO has stepped up its efforts to get local unions to affiliate with their appropriate state and local central bodies.

A convention resolution called upon all national and international unions to fully support the state and local central bodies through the affiliation and participation of their local unions.

The resolution also commended the efforts of the state and local bodies to carry out AFL-CIO policies and programs, adding that efforts to improve affiliation must be intensified.

In that vein, the Executive Council reported to the convention on a program launched in 1972 following a report on the problem of affiliation by a council subcommittee of Vice Presidents Hunter P. Wharton, Peter Bommarito and George Hardy.

Reporting on the seriousness of the failure of local unions to respond to appeals to affiliate with appropriate AFL-CIO bodies, the subcommittee recommended:

- Continuance of the subcommittee as a permanent vehicle to work on the problem.
- A special appeal to affiliate from each international union to its locals, with the international to be provided with a list of its unaffiliated locals where possible.
- A cooperative effort between AFL-CIO regional directors and international union representatives in their area to step up the pace of local union affiliation.
- Special attention to states with small union membership which can least afford a high degree of non-affiliation.
- An active quest for affiliation by the central bodies, which should also be kept fully appraised of the Executive Council concern and effort in this area.
- A short course in central body operations conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and Labor Studies Center, especially for the central bodies which have less than 20,000 members and are consequently manned by volunteers.

Independent Board Asked on Metrics

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Outlining the potential chaos and excessive expense to workers in a premature switchover to the metric measurement system, the AFL-CIO convention called for establishment of a national board to assure an orderly transition.

The board should take into full account the job displacement, relocating and retraining involved in the switch to metrics, and it should include full and fair representation of workers and consumers, the resolution stated.

Dr. King's Birthday Urged as Holiday

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., should be observed as an official holiday, the AFL-CIO said.

Until such time as Dr. King's birthday is declared a national holiday, the convention endorsed proposals in various states to commemorate the civil rights leader through state holidays.

UN Urged to Reaffirm Declaration of Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American labor wants the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be observed by a meaningful, dramatic reaffirmation of its principles.

To mark the Dec. 10 anniversary date, the AFL-CIO urged the United Nations General Assembly to meet in special session to vote "a reaffirmation of this historic proclamation." When that is done, the AFL-CIO said, every member state of the UN should publish the declaration in its own language and give it the widest circulation.

"American labor participated actively in the preparation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and took the initiative in placing before the whole world the growing menace of forced labor," the convention resolution noted.

It urged the UN to upgrade the role of its Human Rights Commission, to set up a special commission on removing all barriers "to the free flow of information and ideas among all the nations."

It also asked the UN to consider tightening the language of some of the human rights conventions so that their intent is clear and not subject to distortion.

At the same time, the AFL-CIO again called on the Senate to ratify several human rights conventions that have been blocked by the opposition of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright.

It urged the UN to adopt a clearly defined special convention on the rights of political prisoners and called on UN agencies to actively promote human rights on a broader scale, especially with regard to freedom of association and emigration.

Ratification Pressed On Genocide Treaty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A campaign to achieve ratification of the UN Genocide Treaty by the Senate will have the AFL-CIO's strong support, the convention said.

The treaty seeks to outlaw mass murder and safeguard basic human rights throughout the world.

Labor's Goals

IN CRITICIZING the policies of the present Administration, we do not aim to give any encouragement whatever to those, at home or abroad, who would tear America down.

Our grievance against this Administration is that it has torn America down. We want to rebuild.

We want to build an America that is strong enough to defend the weak when their cause is just—and that is an America second to none.

We want to build an America that is big and generous enough to embrace all of its people in prosperity—not just a favored few who already have more than enough.

We want to build an America where the government is open to all of the people—not just to the powerful.

And, as we look to these goals, I think we can be proud—really proud—of our labor movement.

We have made our fair share of mistakes in the past—after all, we are a human institution. We represent a cross-section of the American people, with all their strengths and weaknesses.

But, when we look around us and observe the other institutions of our society—including those that house the most dense concentrations of our most vociferous critics—I think we can truthfully say the American labor movement is not doing too bad.

We have seen our political institutions severely shaken and tested—and not just by the White House scandals. Public confidence in politicians is at a low ebb.

We have seen our academic institutions wracked by riot and chaos. For some time, there was reason to wonder whether our institutions of higher learning were capable of governing themselves or—indeed—of even communicating with the very people whose needs they were set up to serve.

We have seen our corporations sink to new ethical lows, with the result that public respect for business has radically diminished.

We are more united than ever before. Of course, we have our differences. We will continue to have our differences because this is a democratic movement.

But on our fundamental goals, on the tasks we face today and tomorrow—this is a solid trade union movement.

TODAY, ONE YEAR AFTER one of the most divisive election years in our history, I think it is accurate to say that the labor movement is more widely respected for its political clout than ever before. And, I mean, by both parties.

We have a lot going for us—and we have got to put it all to work next year to elect a Congress that can get this country back on the track again.

We need a Congress that has the numbers and the will to override every veto the President can throw at us—to liberate every dollar he impounds.

There are tough battles ahead. I pray and trust that our deliberations will give us the added strength, the solidarity and the clear vision we need to prevail.

For our sake—yes—but also for nation's sake.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's opening address to the Tenth Convention.

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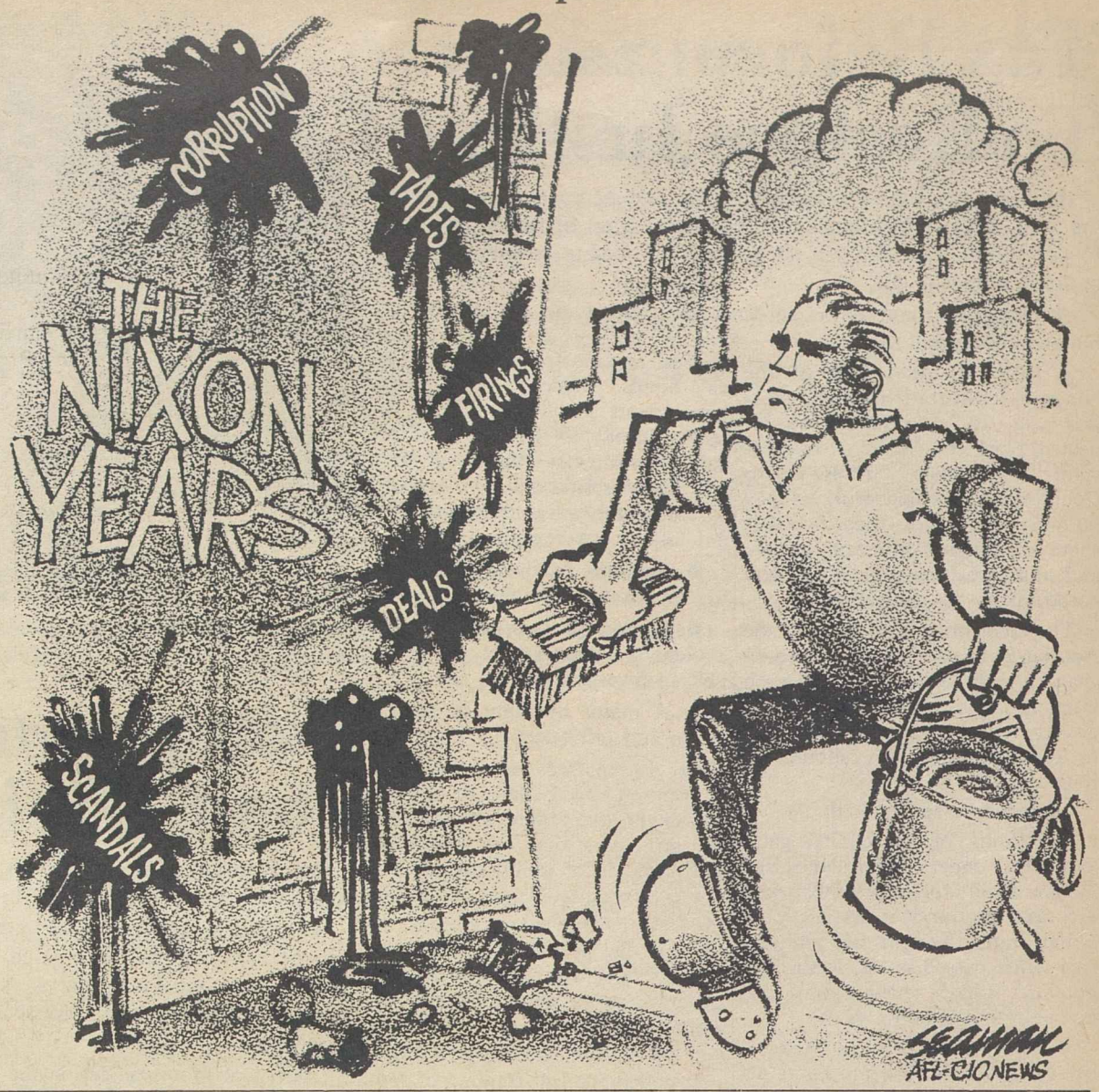
Clean-Up Time



Direct Negotiations Essential:

Full Support For Israel Asked In Face of Arab, Soviet Attacks

Following are excerpts from the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the convention:

THE WAR UNLEASHED by Egypt and Syria against Israel on the Day of Atonement is clearly a brazen violation of the United Nations truce line established in 1967.

This terrible war had been carefully and thoroughly prepared for months, not only militarily but also economically, politically and diplomatically. The war could never have come without the massive Soviet supply of the most sophisticated offensive weaponry to Cairo and Damascus. Since the outbreak of hostilities, the Kremlin has urged all Arab countries to join in all-out military combat against Israel. Simultaneously, the USSR has organized an enormous airlift of arms to the Arab aggressors.

The Soviet behavior in the Middle East crisis has dealt a fatal blow to the course of detente which Moscow has pretended to champion in order to secure the huge American and other western economic and technological assistance.

THIS SOVIET COURSE has jeopardized the balance of power, so vital to the maintenance of peace, in the Middle East. This threat to the balance of power in so highly strategic an area seriously menaces world peace and the most vital national interests of our own country. It is, therefore, of paramount urgency that the U.S. spare no effort or material resources to prevent the destruction of Israel as a beacon of democracy and human freedom in this turbulent area.

We therefore urge our government to:

1. Carry out a massive airlift and maritime shipment of planes, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and all other urgently needed supplies in order to secure the maximum replacement of the weaponry lost to date by Israel in the present war.

2. Offer Israel and any other Middle East country that is ready to enter into direct peace negotiations and an immediate end to hostilities a guarantee of its independence and sovereignty.

3. Cease all economic, technological and military assistance to any country in the Middle East that persists in military aggression, or resorts to any economic measures against our economy.

4. Urge NATO to appeal to the Arab nations to join with Israel in ending all military hostilities. Should its appeal go unheeded, we urge our government to make every effort to have NATO declare its solidarity with and support of Israel.

5. Seek the support of the UN and all world powers for the immediate holding of an Arab-Israeli conference for negotiating directly the terms of a lasting peace settlement. This conference should consider not only the UN 1967 resolution but also the refugee problem, as well as a plan for utilizing the vast material and human resources of the embattled nations for the benefit of their people. International assistance should be provided to promote economic reconstruction of this war-scourged area and the betterment of the working conditions and living standards of all nations in the region.

We appeal to all free trade union organizations to rally in support of Israel and to do everything in their power to influence their respective governments towards this end. Likewise, we appeal to all AFL-CIO affiliates, to all the working people of the United States, and to the American people to speed generous help to the cause of peace and freedom which Israel is now defending.

THE CONVENTION DECLARES its full solidarity with and support of the Histadrut which plays so valiant and invaluable a role in the building of a free society.

In this critical hour, we strongly urge that all of our affiliates cooperate with the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut in its efforts to raise funds for medical care of the wounded and other vitally needed services. We also urge increased investment in State of Israel bonds, as a sign of our continued support of Israel and our confidence in her future.

The convention takes note of the unanimously adopted UN Security Council for an on-site cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli war.

No one can object to the halting of the senseless and cruel conflict in the Middle East. This war was launched by Egypt and Syria with the encouragement and equipment of the Soviet Union. This fact must never be forgotten by those who earnestly seek peace.

There should be no illusions about the difficulties in the path of an equitable and enduring peace in this highly strategic area. The AFL-CIO Convention emphasis that, more than ever, the first requirement for attaining peace in the Middle East is direct negotiations between the countries at war.

Text of Resolution on Nixon

This is the text of the statement unanimously adopted by the 10th AFL-CIO convention on Oct. 22, 1973.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS that began with what the White House once described as a "third-rate burglary" has now been brought to a head by the absolutely unprecedented and shocking actions of President Nixon within the last 48 hours.

In rapid succession, these events have taken place:

The President demanded that Attorney General Elliot Richardson fire special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. Richardson refused and resigned. The President demanded that Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus fire Cox. Ruckelshaus refused and was fired. The President ordered his Solicitor General, Robert H. Bork, to fire Cox, and Bork, now Acting Attorney General, complied. The President ordered the FBI to seal off the offices of the special prosecutor, the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General—thereby, in effect, taking possession of the Watergate evidence.

These incredible actions have revealed the extent to which Mr. Nixon is prepared to go to prevent the full disclosure of evidence relating to the Watergate cover-up and other charges of criminal conduct by high government officials. He had already refused the orders of two courts to turn nine of his tapes bearing on the Watergate matters over to Judge John Sirica.

The President seems determined not to discharge the chief obligation of his office. Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution states that, "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But Mr. Nixon seems utterly determined to frustrate the full and impartial administration of the law.

When the Senate Judiciary Committee confirmed the appointment of Cox, it acted with the understanding, spelled out in the guidelines drawn up by the Attorney General, on May 19, that he would have:

> "full authority with respect to . . . determining whether or not to contest the assertion of 'executive privilege' or any other testimonial privilege. . . . The attorney general will not countermand or interfere with the special prosecutor's decisions or actions. . . . The special prosecutor will not be removed from his duties except for extraordinary improprieties on his part."

THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S decision to press forward on the legal front to obtain the President's tapes hardly constitutes an "extraordinary impropriety." On the contrary, it constitutes the fulfillment of his mandate to "review all documentary evidence available from any source, as to which he shall have full access."

Similarly, the refusal of Attorney General Richardson to fire Cox was in accordance with the understanding between him and the special prosecutor, which understanding was also at the basis of the Senate's confirmation of Mr. Richardson as Attorney General.

Mr. Nixon's determination to prevent judicial examination of his tapes, no matter what the cost to our constitutional system, can only further erode public confidence in him. When the President appears fearful of facing a Supreme Court in large measure of his own appointees, the public can scarcely resist the darkest speculations.

We believe that the American people have had enough. More than enough.

We therefore call upon Richard Nixon, President of the United States, to resign.

We ask him to resign in the interest of preserving our democratic system of government, which requires a relationship of trust and candor between the people and their political leaders.

We ask him to resign in the interest of restoring a fully functioning government, which his Administration is too deeply in disarray to provide.

We ask him to resign in the interest of national security.

If Mr. Nixon does not resign, we call upon the House of Representatives forthwith to initiate impeachment proceedings against him.

We also call upon the Congress to hold up further consideration of the President's Vice President-designate, Mr. Ford. Clearly, a President who has placed himself on the brink of impeachment should not be allowed to name his successor until the charges against him have been disposed of satisfactorily.

We concur completely with Archibald Cox, who said at the time of his dismissal:

"Whether we shall continue to be a government of laws and not of men is now for Congress and ultimately the American people to decide."

Impeachment is not a prospect we contemplate with pleasure. No decent American can derive any partisan satisfaction whatever from the misfortune of his nation . . . And surely the American labor movement is not interested in aiding any reckless attacks on the Presidency. We are especially concerned about the office of the Presidency in these times of grave danger on the international front.

But the cause of peace and freedom in the world cannot be served by a discredited Presidency at home. Our allies' best hope—mankind's best hope—lies in the strength of our democratic institutions.

Justice must be done, the risks of not doing it being more than a democracy can safely bear.

Defense Secretary Asks Continued Labor Support for Strong America

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Sec. of Defense James R. Schlesinger appealed to organized labor for continued support of a secure and effective national defense.

The labor movement has remained a reliable and indispensable bulwark of the nation's security, while segments of the "fashionable classes" have become afflicted with naivete and cynicism, Schlesinger said in addressing the AFL-CIO convention.

He noted that support of the federation's leadership on major national security issues has never wavered.

A position of strength is essential, Schlesinger stressed, whether it be in collective bargaining or diplomatic bargaining. No one involved in negotiations believes that his objectives can be reached simply by appealing to the good will or generosity of those on the other side of the table, he pointed out.

"In national security matters—perhaps even more than in labor negotiations—the elements of bargaining are universal and the proper underpinnings for bargaining are indispensable," Schlesinger observed.

Schlesinger pointed out that during the last five years, the nation's military might has been substantially reduced, particularly with the winding down of hostilities in Southeast Asia. Since fiscal year 1968, he reported, military manpower has been cut by almost 1.4 million men—from 3.6 million to 2.2 million—to put the nation's armed forces 400,000 below the pre-Vietnam War level.

While the reductions were made in the attempt to reduce costs, Schlesinger said that the cuts have not been widely acknowledged and that much rhetoric has continued to emerge—calling the nation's defense budget "bloated" or "inflated."

"We have reached the point where we must ask ourselves whether these absolute reductions have not gone far enough, or perhaps gone too far," Schlesinger said.

Turning to the Middle East crisis, Schlesinger said the immediate and long-term objective of the United States is to bring an end to hostilities and seek a fair settlement.

He said it was ironical that many in Congress who have regularly voted to reduce defense expenditures are now pressing the Defense Dept. to meet Israel's supply needs.

The situation in the Middle East, he declared, "exemplifies the responsibilities which confront the United States, as well as the dilemmas that flow from those responsibilities."

The nation must not shuck off its responsibilities, Schlesinger said, stressing: "We must recognize that the United States today is the sole and indispensable source of support for the free societies scattered around the world."

Convention Hails Meany For Defense of Freedom

Bal Harbour, Fla.—George Meany's voice "rings truest in defense of America, her democratic institutions and the way of life of a free people."

That was the judgment of the 10th AFL-CIO convention as it hailed the federation's president since 1955 in a resolution adopted by a clapping, standing ovation.

The resolution said that as the nation's problems mount "the American labor movement is more fortunate than ever to have the leadership and guidance of George Meany."

Meany's voice has long been heard "defending working people and seeking for them a better life," the resolution said. But, now, in an hour of crisis, that voice as official spokesman for the nearly 14 million members of the AFL-CIO rings truest, the delegates declared.

The labor movement at this hour turns to Meany "as we have so often in the past for his leadership and guidance," said the resolution, concluding:

"We express our heartfelt appreciation to George Meany for his strong leadership in the past and confidence that he will continue his effective voice for working people everywhere."

Mayor Urges Alliance Between Labor, Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—With an executive branch of government willing to retreat to the bad days of the 1930s, it is especially important that labor and the cities stiffen the backbone of Congress on behalf of America's need, Mayor Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles told the AFL-CIO convention.

After detailing the Nixon Administration's retreat on housing, Bradley said, "if there is to be justice for millions of working people who inhabit the cities, there must be a strengthening of the alliance between the cities and organized labor."

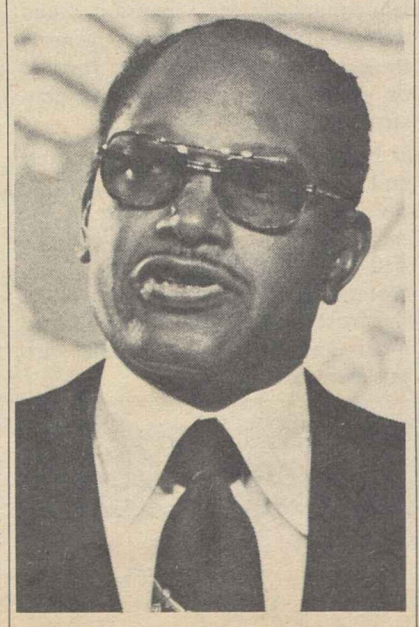
"This alliance already exists, and it has produced many important gains," Bradley said and specifically thanked the AFL-CIO for the help it gave delegations of mayors who came to Washington, D.C., to fight for improved manpower programs.

"You and I know that Congress has been in flight in the past several months," Bradley said, "but we see a new courage coming back."

That courage must be reinforced by labor, minority groups and the major cities, because "our social problems of today are universal problems affecting all of us," and are no longer issues for poor people or black people alone, Bradley said.

As an example, he cited the stagnation in the housing market which now means that not just poor people, but anyone making less than $14,000 a year is priced out by the high interest rates.

Tracing the history of the civil rights movement, Bradley said that even before Dr. Martin Luther King and A. Philip Randolph so eloquently spelled out the right of every man to equal treatment under law and the right of a job at decent pay, that had been organized labor's goal.



MAYOR BRADLEY

But it is even more important to stress that goal today, Bradley said, or otherwise the divisions between races, ethnic groups and income groups will never end. A thriving economy, a job, less inflation and lower mortgage rates are the mutual needs of every American, he said, not just the poor or minority group members.

The Nixon Administration's attitude toward national housing "takes us back before 1937 when the first great housing act was passed," Bradley said, and the Administration's retreat is couched in contradiction:

"We are told that the programs in housing have been a failure and therefore must be abandoned," Bradley said. "Yet a part of the rationale for abandonment is that the programs have been so successful that only 7 percent of the people now live in substandard housing."

But, he emphasized, when you talk about 7 percent, you're talking about 14 million people—"a lot of human beings living in the kind of dilapidated, deteriorated housing that is not safe, sanitary or decent."

There are 160,000 such people in Los Angeles alone," he said.

Noting that the nation was supposed to have embarked on a goal of 26 million new housing units in a decade starting in 1968, Bradley said that decade is now half gone, "and yet we are no closer today to achieving those goals than we were in 1968."

An adequate national manpower program means a federal program, the mayor said, that would end the fragmentation of separate programs for veterans or similar groups. He added that the nation's major cities desperately need new manpower legislation this year, to give adequate planning time in advance of the June 1974 date the Nixon Administration has set for the phasing out of present programs.

The nation's major cities are also sorely pressed to arrest further deterioration through education, tax reform, guaranteed income and mass transit—all of which are problems that can only be tackled on the national level, Bradley said.

Canal Zone Hit On Denial of Worker Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Two resolutions adopted by the AFL-CIO convention dealt with special problems of workers in the Panama Canal Zone.

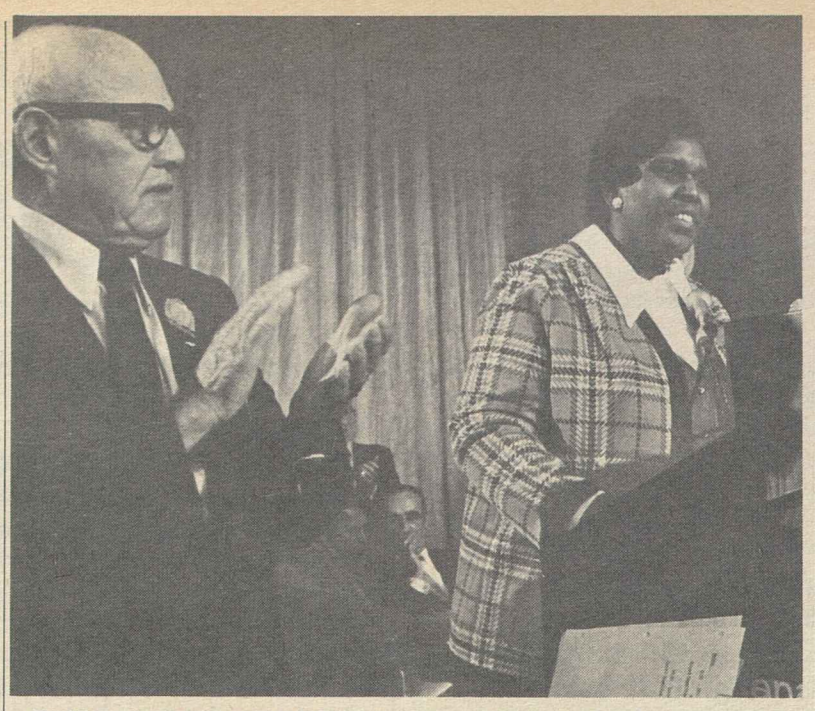
One measure strongly protested continuation of sex discrimination in both pay and fringe benefits by the Canal Zone government and the Panama Canal Co.

Married women do not receive the tropical pay differential, transportation privileges, family benefits and family purchasing discounts available to married men, the resolution charged.

The discriminatory practices would be unlawful if carried out in the United States mainland, the resolution noted. It demanded that policies and regulations in the Canal Zone be brought into conformity with both "the letter and spirit" of the federal law banning discrimination in employment because of marital status.

Another resolution protested that "workers in the Canal Zone do not possess even the limited collective bargaining rights accorded other federal employes under presidential executive orders."

It called for enactment of collective bargaining legislation and said that until such legislation is passed, the Canal Zone workers should be covered by the executive order.



CONVENTION ADDRESS by Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.), who assailed the slashes in essential social programs by the Nixon Administration, draws applause of President George Meany.

Public Employes Dept. Weighed by AFL-CIO

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council will consider establishment of a Dept. of Public Employes that would have the same status as the federation's existing trade and industrial departments.

A resolution to this effect was adopted by the AFL-CIO convention. In urging consideration of departmental status, the resolution noted:

- Unions now bargain for about 5 million federal, state and local government workers, and public employe unions are the fastest-growing segment of the labor movement.
- A separate department would be a spur to organizing and help bring the benefits of collective bargaining to additional millions of public workers.
- It could coordinate campaigns for meaningful legislation to establish bargaining rights and representation procedures.
- Resarch facilities of a department could assure accuracy of data of importance to affiliates in bargaining and legislation.

The resolution, submitted by the Fire Fighters and other affiliates of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, cited a Bureau of Labor Statistics projection that by 1980 one of every four American workers will hold a job in public employment.

Rep. Barbara Jordan:

New Coalition Urged To Restore America

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An eloquent black woman from Texas, elected to Congress last year with labor support, brought convention delegates to their feet cheering with a call for a new coalition to turn the American dream into reality.

Rep. Barbara Jordan spoke bitterly of the Nixon Administration's attempt to abandon the federal government's commitment to programs set up to help people.

President Nixon, she charged, gave a "perverted twist" to John F. Kennedy's inaugural address by summoning Americans to "ask not just what will government do for me, but what can I do for myself."

She noted that Nixon has been free with federal funds to benefit big corporations and vested interests.

But "it has been made clear that self-reliance is a virtue which is demanded only from the minorities, the poor and the disadvantaged."

Item by item, the Texas congresswoman went down the list of Nixon actions to make the poor more "self-reliant," such as cutting funds for school milk programs, vetoing and denouncing comprehensive child care for children of working mothers, vetoing the minimum wage bill.

Unless Congress can assert itself as an effective, equal branch of government, she warned, "we may see nothing less than the systematic dismantling and destruction of the great social programs and the great precedents of humanitarian government."

As had another eloquent spokesman for black Americans who also had addressed an AFL-CIO convention, Congresswoman Jordan had a dream of what America could be.

"I dream of an America where people care whether you live or die," she said.

"I dream of an America where life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness are not meaningless words and meaningless rhetoric, but real; an America, a country where democracy survives and does not turn to ashes. This dream right now has been temporarily deferred."

To make it real, she urged the reconstitution—with an important difference — of the "coalition of minority groups, the trade union movement and liberals" that Franklin D. Roosevelt had formed to make government work on behalf of the people.

A weakness of that earlier coalition, she said, was that while black Americans often provided the margin of victory at the polls, they were rarely consulted "on the real substantive decisions."

A restructured coalition, with full participation, is needed to restore American government to the people, she said.

"The coalition will be a conglomerate of men and women, black, brown, red, white, rich and poor people who are determined that their home, the United States of America, shall be habitable, shall be livable, shall be strong and shall be free."

Bargaining Rights Urged at Hospitals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strong support for legislation to bring employes of non-profit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act was voted by the AFL-CIO convention.

Federal legislation was blocked last year by bitter opposition from the National Right to Work Committee and the American Hospital Association, the resolution charged.

Since 95 percent of strikes at non-profit hospitals are for bargaining recognition, the convention said, "granting employes the right to a fair representation election would considerably curtail work stoppages."

National Plan Sought To Fill Housing Needs

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The labor movement advanced its own housing program for America in view of "the failure of the current Administration to take the present housing crisis seriously."

A convention resolution stressed the need for a comprehensive national strategy based on a federal commitment to "assuring that all Americans are adequately housed." This would include a national land use policy.

The AFL-CIO itself, the resolution said, will undertake "a survey of housing needs" as the basis for "a strategy for meeting housing goals for low- and moderate-income families."

Until better programs can be developed, the convention said, the housing subsidy programs the Administration is trying to scrap should be continued and fully funded. It proposed an urban development bank to help finance capital construction supportive of housing.

"At the heart of rising costs," the convention said, are financing and land costs. It urged national policies to meet those problems.

It called for active fair housing programs, an end to discrimination in mortgage lending, and assurances that community planning doesn't become a subterfuge for racial exclusion policies.

The convention said financial institutions should be pressed—if need be, required—to make a portion of assets available for socially useful purposes such as low- and moderate-income housing.

A separate resolution strongly urged investment of a portion of labor-management pension and welfare funds and union general treasury funds in federally insured or guaranteed mortgages and construction loans.

It particularly urged that unions and central bodies "participate to the greatest extent feasible in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust." It asked unions to "cooperate in placing information about the trust fund before their affiliated locals and the trustees of the various pension funds."

Federal Role Stressed in Poverty Fight

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Poverty is a national problem that requires a national commitment to overcome, the AFL-CIO declared.

"Only the federal government can establish the policies necessary to assure that all who seek employment, education, housing, health services and other assistance will have the opportunity to obtain what they need and desire," the convention said.

Revenue-sharing isn't the answer, the resolution stressed. Congress should provide federal funds and federal direction, rejecting Administration efforts to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity and drop earmarking of funds for community section agencies.

The federation backed the concept of a private, nonprofit Legal Services Corporation "to function in legitimate legal areas for the poor."

As for the OEO, it should be maintained "as an adequately funded independent agency committed to helping the poor move into the mainstream of our society."

Full Collective Bargaining Rights Demanded for All Public Employes

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Public employes should have the same legal rights and protections as workers in private industry, the AFL-CIO said.

The convention demanded full collective bargaining rights for federal, state and local government workers.

It asked removal of all restrictions on their freedom to take active part in political activities. The Hatch Act and counterpart state and local laws were seen as infringements of freedom of speech and association.

It said unions representing public workers should have the right to negotiate union shop contracts.

And it expressed the AFL-CIO's opposition to laws prohibiting public employes from striking.

"We believe that the right to strike is basic to all American workers, public and private alike," a convention resolution affirmed.

The convention asked coverage of public employes under social legislation applying to workers in the private sector.

In a single seven-page resolution, it endorsed the comprehensive legislative program drafted by unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.

The omnibus resolution said the federal government should be a model employer, but in fact "has lagged far behind private industry in the areas of wages, working conditions and collective bargaining policies."

Both the hourly paid blue-collar workers and salaried employes have suffered pay lags and economic discrimination under Nixon Administrations, the resolution charged.

Its specific proposals included improvements in pensions, opposition to assignment of military personnel to jobs that can be done by civilians, a 35-hour week, job safety enforcement, conditions for federal firefighters fully comparable with progressive municipalities, and expanded postal service.

Several resolutions dealt with conditions at the Government Printing Office, including subcontracting of work to low-wage firms, a unilateral apprenticeship program and failure to match the 35-hour week prevailing in area printing establishments.

A resolution condemning President Nixon's repeated efforts to shortchange federal employes by deferment or reduction of their annual comparability pay raises was followed by a word of thanks from President Clyde Webber of the American Federation of Government Employes.

Noting the Senate had rejected, 72-16, Nixon's latest attempt to defer a pay raise, Webber said the plan couldn't have been defeated "without the full support of the AFL-CIO and all other public service unions."

Still another public employe resolution dealt with the impact of employes in the frequent shift of program responsibilities, functions and funding from one level of government to another or between the public and private sector.

It urged that "all relevant legislation supported by the AFL-CIO include provisions to protect the job rights, privileges and benefits of public employes" affected by resulting reorganization consolidation or transfer.

'No Confidence' Voted:

Nixon Policies Steer Nation to Recession

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor's prescription for a sick national economy calls for a 180 degree reversal of Nixon Administration policies that are "threatening a general recession, with production cutbacks and rising unemployment."

A convention resolution outlined the AFL-CIO's program to restore balance to an economy that has been distorted by inflation, huge profits, soaring interest rates, tax favoritism to business and a decline in the buying power of workers' wages.

It termed increased buying power for workers essential to sustain the production and consumption the American economy must have, as well as to enable workers to "share in the benefits of economic progress."

A separate resolution called for an early phase-out of the Administration's stabilization program. No controls would be better than inequitable and ineffective controls, the convention said.

Elimination of tax loopholes can provide billions needed to expand neglected public services and facilities, the convention said. It called on Congress "to reject proposals to cut or terminate essential government programs . . . in such areas as education, health care, low- and moderate-income housing, pollution controls and community facilities."

The convention resolution strongly urged the re-establishment of full employment "as the top-priority objective of national economic policy—jobs at decent wages for all people who are able to work and desire employment."

And when the private economy can't provide the jobs, "a sufficiently large public service employment program should be maintained."

The AFL-CIO reiterated the need for a sufficient expansion of money and credit, coupled with moderate interest rates, "to encourage balanced economic expansion and minimize business-cycle swings of temporary rapid growth followed by recurring recessions."

It asked a farm program keyed to maximum production and with a "reasonable" ceiling on subsidy payments to any farm producer.

Congress was urged to probe the increased concentration of economic power in a diminishing number of huge corporations and banks—and also the impact of the foreign financial operations of U.S. firms and banks on the devaluations of the dollar.

Again, the AFL-CIO called for a halt to "the export of American jobs and undermining of the nation's industrial base."

It endorsed legislation "to mobilize the nation's scientific and technological resources in a ten-year, $20 billion crash program to expand existing and develop alternative energy resources." A fair share of imported petroleum products should be carried in American-flag ships, the resolution urged.

Throughout the resolution, there was an emphasis on the need for planning. The government was urged to develop a "national inventory of needs for housing, community facilities and public services," with parallel studies by states and metropolitan areas.

Federal grants-in-aid would be keyed to these needs. And "the timing for meeting the various categories of needs should be speeded up or slowed down, depending on the availability of manpower and productive capacity."

So that adverse byproducts of technological changes on jobs and industries can be minimized, the convention urged the federal government to set up a technological clearing house and assist, on request, in developing labor-management solutions to complex problems.

Guidelines Spelled Out For Pension Reform Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla. — A carefully drafted pension reform bill to protect workers against loss of earned benefits remains a major labor goal in Congress.

The AFL-CIO convention said the legislation should set "reasonable federal standards for fiduciary responsibility for all health, welfare and pension plans and minimum standards of vesting and funding for pension plans."

It called for enactment of a federal pension plan termination insurance program so that workers' benefits will be guaranteed, even if their employer goes out of business or the pension plan runs into financial difficulties.

Pension legislation, the convention said, "should take into account the legitimate differences between single and multi-employer plans and should establish different minimum standards for each type of plan."

An Executive Council report on which the resolution was based cited AFL-CIO testimony before congressional committees which recommended a minimum vesting standard of 10 years for single-employer plans—the length of service required before a worker is assured of an earned benefit when he reaches retirement age, even if he is no longer employed at the firm.

For multi-employer plans, the federation proposed that the Secretary of Labor grant a variance from the 10-year vesting requirement which would be based on "such considerations as the number of employers participating in the plan, the extent of reciprocal agreements between plans and other relevant factors."

On the time allowed to achieve full funding of pension plans, the AFL-CIO testimony recommended 30 years for single-employer plans and 40 years for multi-employer plans with the possibility of a variance in hardship cases.

It strongly endorsed termination insurance but urged establishment of two insurance pools, which would result in lower premiums for multi-employer plans where the risk would be substantially less.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE prepares its report to the AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. From left are Federation Vice Presidents Al H. Chesser, Frederick O'Neal, chairman, and Alexander J. Rohan. Nearly 900 delegates were seated for the four-day convention.

Convention Votes Down Proposal For Panel on State of Unionism

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The creation of a special commission on the state of unionism was rejected by the 10th convention as "unnecessary and unwise." It said that the federation's Executive Council is capable of coping with the issues facing organized labor.

The commission proposal, submitted by the delegates representing the State, County & Municipal Employes, was rejected on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee to non-concur. The voice vote heavily supported the committee.

The commission would have concerned itself with jurisdictional problems, expediting mergers of unions, consolidation of AFL-CIO unions with independent bodies and structural changes in the federation.

The committee said it "proposes by inference a drastic alteration in the powers of the federation to compel structural revisions which under the constitution are voluntary" and to alter relationships between the federation and its affiliates.

"No such special commission is necessary to carry forward the AFL-CIO's continuing concern with these and many other problems which confront the labor movement today," the committee said in its analysis of the proposal. It commented that "all of the problems discussed in this resolution are old and familiar ones to which continuing consideration has been given during all of the years since merger."

It added that "the Executive Council is engaged in continuing and intensive discussion of these issues" and urged the council and AFL-CIO officers to "continue and intensify their efforts to search out old and new solutions."

"For all these reasons, the committee is of the opinion that the creation of the special commission suggested by this resolution is unnecessary and unwise and we therefore recommend non-concurrence."

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf, an AFL-CIO vice president, said, "We're sorry that the committee did not see fit to deal with the problem in the manner we suggested — but we take solace in knowing that the problem is conceded."

Citing a series of goals that would come if "we strengthen ourselves," Wurf said "we should seek alliances with those outside the AFL-CIO who share our interests." He concluded:

"I am not concerned today with whether this AFL-CIO convention approves or rejects the rhetoric, the verbiage, the words of Resolution No. 33. My hope is that when we leave here this week we will again with purpose and determination help make possible an even greater labor movement."

Albert Shanker, vice president of the Teachers and a newly elected vice president of the AFL-CIO, supported the committee's non-concurrence recommendation and noted that Wurf in an article in the Washington Post running along the same lines as the resolution had said that the National Education Association, a non-AFL-CIO group, is a more effective organization than the American Federation of Teachers. Shanker said that statement will make the organizing of non-union teachers much more difficult.

Charles A. Hayes, a vice president of the Meat Cutters, commented on a number of shortcomings in the labor movement and said that "we must examine our total position and try to improve it."

The Resolutions Committee noted that during consideration of the AFSCME resolution a number of changes were offered by the sponsoring delegates that would have limited the commission to propose solutions.

Taking up some of the criticism, the committee's analysis said that while no one is ever satisfied with the extent of organizing, the Dept. of Labor figures used in the AFSCME resolution "cannot be regarded as fully descriptive of the growth of our unions. . . . The committee notes parenthetically that while the resolution says that union membership increased by only 50,000 between 1970 and 1972, the membership statistics of the AFL-CIO show growth of 230,000 members between 1971 and 1973 and 402,000 members between 1969 and 1973."

The committee pointed to the 31 mergers of national and international unions and the elimination of duplicating organizations that have been reported to AFL-CIO conventions over the years. It stressed the "very substantial successes which have been achieved" by the AFL-CIO's Internal Disputes Plan and the Building Trades jurisdictional disputes machinery.

And in terms of merger machinery, the committee said the integrity of affiliates will be better preserved through ad hoc efforts for voluntary merger "than through the dissipation of Federation energies in the establishment and maintenance of a commission, separate and apart from the Executive Council. The council is completely representative of the full breadth of trades, crafts and industries encompassed by the federation's affiliates, and subcommittees of that council can be drawn from among its membership."

Askew Ties State Needs To Labor's Broad Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The state of Florida needs exactly what organized labor is fighting for on the national scene, the governor of Florida told the AFL-CIO convention.

Gov. Reubin Askew told the convention that "organized labor is very much out in front today in fighting for those same progressive causes that have brought a decent standard of living for the working men and women in America."

In reciting Florida's needs in education, housing and health, Askew said the most important breakthrough in Florida has been in tax reform. "We now tax the profits of large, multi-state corporations here in Florida and thereby are able to keep consumer and property taxes down," Askew said.

"After all," he asked, "isn't that what we should be working for in Washington as well as in Tallahassee?"

The indignation of the American people over injustices in the tax system are heightened by government policies that brought soaring food prices and did "too little, too late to curb the runaway inflation in every segment of our economy," Askew said.

"The average American pays as much as 15 percent of what he earns in federal income tax while some of our wealthier citizens, individual and corporate, sometimes pay as little as nothing," he said. "It is a system that seems to reward corporate waste and abuse in the name of cost overruns, tax credits and many other devices."

Bargaining rights for public employes, increased benefits for those injured on the job and a revived state mediation service are other goals Askew said he will continue to push for in his state legislature.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL report to the convention is examined by President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

Monopoly Power Cited:

Abuses, Shortage Spur Call For Controls on Oil Industry

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The energy crisis makes it clear that it is time for Congress to decide if the oil industry is a public utility and should be regulated accordingly, the AFL-CIO declared.

In wielding what amounts to monopoly power over U.S. energy sources, the major U.S. oil companies have abused the public trust, misused their tax advantages and eroded the U.S. position in the world, the convention declared in approving four resolutions on the oil industry and its conduct.

Decrying the possibility of the first U.S. fuel rationing in peacetime, the resolutions called for enactment of several pieces of legislation, including the Petroleum Divorcement Act which would curb the oil companies' monopoly by allowing them to be in marketing, or in production, refining and transportation, but not both.

The present laws have enabled some 20 major oil companies to force 1,200 independent retailers out of business during the fuel crisis, it was pointed out, while the largest oil companies' profits jumped an incredible 39 percent in the first half of 1972 alone.

The concentration of power has reached the point that those 20 oil companies control 94 percent of the oil reserves; 86 percent of the crude oil; 86 percent of U.S. refining capacity and 79 percent of all gasoline sales in the United States, it was reported.

Two major tax breaks—the mineral depletion allowance and the intangible drilling deduction—have contributed to these gigantic profits and at the same time encouraged the export of jobs and production capacity, the convention said.

As a result, the United States is now importing almost 30 percent of the oil it consumes, at a cost of $7.5 billion to the U.S. balance of payments. Meanwhile, billions of dollars are lost to the U.S. Treasury by the ridiculously low tax rates paid by oil companies—6.5 percent in 1971 on income of $11 billion.

With imported oil expected to make up 50 percent of U.S. consumption in the 1980s, the United States is left at the mercy of world politics and world tensions for its energy supplies, the convention stressed.

To double the jeopardy, America is depending on foreign tankers for transport of 95 to 97 percent of that oil. That leaves the U.S. open to international blackmail by countries, like the Arab states, that wish to capitalize on the U.S. vulnerability.

Consequently, the convention called for stepped-up production within the United States as well as the needed shipbuilding to increase the U.S. transport capacity. Legislation already introduced in both the House and Senate would provide for a gradually increasing share of that transport for U.S.-flag ships and the AFL-CIO urged its passage.

In describing how far the oil industry's tax breaks have strayed from their original intent, one resolution showed they are being used to squeeze out independent operators and encourage foreign investment.

"The oil depletion allowance permits the owner of an oil well to deduct annually from his taxable income 22 percent of the selling price of the oil the well produces, up to 50 percent of the net income from the well," it was pointed out. Thus, this tax break "provides the major oil companies with an incentive to raise the selling price to the independent refiner," since a producer who raises his selling price automatically raises his U.S. tax depletion deduction.

The consumer, of course, ultimately pays the tab—for the increased price as well as the tax load which the oil producrs don't have to pay, the resolution observed.

Similarly, the intangible drilling deduction allows the producer to immediately deduct drilling costs which have no salvage value, such as contractors' fees, labor repairs, and hauling of supplies.

American oil companies are also encouraged to surrender to higher and higher tribute exacted from foreign oil-producing nations, it was pointed out, because these "royalties" are creditable, dollar-for-dollar, against U.S. tax liabilities.

"No similar tax credit is given for royalty payments to owners of domestic oil-bearing lands," the resolution said.

The convention resolution on the oil companies' monopoly power said the anti-competitive practices of the American oil industry—"price wars, price fixing, consignment agreements—all are crimes that for too long have gone unpunished."

It pointed out that state attorneys general have begun investigation of the causes and extent of the energy crisis in California, Connecticut, Florida and New York to determine the role of the major oil companies.

National Energy Policy Called Basic U.S. Need

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America needs a comprehensive national energy policy, the AFL-CIO said. It is needed for full employment, to protect the consumer and to preserve the environment.

The convention proposed establishment of a Council on National Energy Policy and consolidation of overlapping functions of various government agencies into a single federal energy agency.

It urged the need for a "TVA-type" development of energy resources, including oil shale, and asked creation of a national electric power supply grid under federal regulation with environmental safeguards.

The AFL-CIO strongly urged Congress to launch a 10-year, $20 billion crash research program to seek alternate sources of energy and improvement of existing techniques through mobilization of the nation's scientific and technological resources.

It called for measures to lessen the nation's dependence on foreign oil sources and asked that a fair share of oil imports be transported in American-flag tankers. And it asked a swift go-ahead on construction of the Alaska pipeline.

The convention opposed bills in Congress to deregulate natural gas pipeline companies and supported legislation requiring a mandatory oil and gas allocation plan during this period of energy shortages.

A resolution on the environment stressed the importance of full funding of federal programs to combat water and air pollution. And it urged expanded efforts to develop improved techniques for disposing of solid wastes with the maximum recovery and reuse of materials.

The resolution saw "dire need of a national land use policy" to enhance the environment, guard against speculation, and make land available for social needs such as recreation and low-cost housing.

In another action, the convention firmly rejected "the contention that jobs must be sacrificed to preserve the environment."

It took the view that banning of the use of various materials or containers is self-defeating and added: "The only successful means of preserving our resources and solving our solid waste problem is through an imaginative system of resource recovery through which we can transform waste into useful materials."

IUD Supported In Struggles at Gypsum Plants

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Full cooperation and assistance was pledged by the AFL-CIO for the Industrial Union Dept.'s coordinated bargaining program involving unions locked in confrontations with the National Gypsum Co.

The arrogant attitude of the company in resisting the IUD bargaining efforts has resulted in strikes and lockouts, a convention resolution noted.

- The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have been on strike and locked out at National Gypsum's Westwego, La., plant since Feb. 2 and members are currently working without an agreement.
- The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers have been locked out at National Gypsum plants in Portsmouth, N.H., and Shoals, Ind. since mid-April and its members have been working without a contract in Rotan, Tex., since June 30.

The resolution endorsed and supported the IUD efforts to achieve equity for the National Gypsum employes.

Legal Service Plans Cited as Contract Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Comprehensive and low-cost legal services can best be provided for union members through the development of pre-paid plans, the AFL-CIO convention advised.

Only a few union members can now afford a lawyer under fee-for-service arrangements that permit no cost controls, it was noted. The convention recommended that affiliated unions incorporate into their collective bargaining goals the programs for the pre-paid legal services—just as other fringe benefits are negotiated.

It also suggested that unions develop pre-paid legal plans for members with the cooperation and consultation of the labor-supported National Consumer Center for Legal Services.

Unions were urged to expand all forms of health and welfare benefits for members through collective bargaining agreements. The convention also stressed the need to insure job security for physically and mentally handicapped workers.

Bill Backed to Aid Fire Prevention

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Legislation to establish a federal Fire Administration, which would include a union-sought National Fire Academy, was endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention.

The convention also approved a resolution urging Congress to proclaim an annual National Firefighters Day.

Labor Dept. Censured for Bias In Landrum-Griffin Application

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO convention censured the Labor Dept. for harrassing unions through unfair application of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

A convention resolution charged that the biased implementation of the act attacks the internal democratic process of unions without due reason.

It said that the Labor Dept.'s hostile attitude comes from overly technical and restrictive interpretation of the act. Similar interpretation of the Executive Order for Federal Employe Labor Relations has emasculated the entire concept of the executive order, the convention stressed.

The resolution called on the Secretary of Labor to re-examine current administration and interpretation of the act and the executive order so they can be realistically implemented.

Congress adopted the Landrum-Griffin Act in 1959 with the intention of achieving a delicate balance in the relations between unions and their members, the resolution pointed out. It was set up to insure union members their rights without interfering with the administration of internal union affairs.

The legislation was also intended to insure that the internal self-government of unions be preserved and encouraged, the resolution said.

It noted that the law provides for members to make full use of internal remedies on complaints involving elections and that the Labor Dept. was not to file legal action until the internal remedies were totally exhausted.

The Secretary of Labor ignored the act's fundamental principle of guaranteeing full play to the self-government process, the convention resolution said. A Supreme Court decision subsequently ruled that he was acting in clear excess of statutory authority.

In recent years, the resolution pointed out, the Labor Dept. has shown a dangerous and undemocratic trend in the administration of the act and "apparently no longer seeks to preserve the once delicate balance."

It said the "inflexible and restrictive interpretation of the statute has resulted in the Secretary's attacking certain election procedures" that had been approved by the Labor Dept. in earlier years.

Because the Labor Dept. disregarded the legislative intent of the act, which resulted in the attacks on democratic union processes, the convention noted that "many long-established union practices have had to be vindicated in the courtroom."

Federation affiliates have spent large sums of money defending their practices and fighting improper government attempts to expand coverage of the act, the convention observed.

The trade union movement does not seek a nonfunctioning Labor Dept., the resolution stated, but it stressed: "We believe in the rights of union members and in the rights of unions to administer their affairs without undue interference."

Full Enforcement Stressed:

More Funds Sought For Job Safety Law

Bal Harbour, Fla. — All American workers should have the full protections of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act, sufficiently funded and adequately staffed, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

It called for continued labor opposition to any moves to weaken effectiveness of the act, particularly efforts to exclude coverage of employes at small workplaces.

Stressing the need for the federal government to meet its responsibilities, the convention urged Congress to provide funds for fiscal year 1974 for the hiring of 1,500 new compliance personnel. Staff additions are also needed for standards development statistical activities, training research, hazards evaluation and adjudication of contested citations, the resolution said.

To strengthen the effectiveness of the job safety law, the convention outlined for Congress several amendments to:

- Extend coverage to federal, state and local government employes who are now covered by other statutes.
- Require employers to give full pay to workers who accompany compliance officers on workplace inspections.
- Bring the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health under the Labor Dept. to provide an integrated program.
- Permit employes to contest citations for violations on the same basis that employers are allowed appeals.
- Allow a compliance officer to order an immediate halt to operations or evacuation of workers in imminent danger situations.
- Accept on-site consultative services to employers only if the program is separately financed.
- Insure that approved state safety plans meet federal standards and have proper implementing legislation, budget and manpower plans. They should also provide immediate coverage for public employes.
- Provide Small Business Administration loans to small employers to help them comply with job safety and health standards.

The resolution also urged the phasing out by July 1, 1975, of any state participation in the standards and enforcement of the federal safety act. Instead, federal assistance should be provided to approved state safety and health programs dealing in areas of manpower training, education, statistics and research.

While a wider federal safety program is being developed, the resolution urged Congress to expand funds to 20 state programs to train inspectors at federal expense, who then would operate in their home states and submit reports and findings to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration for enforcement action.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE considered and reported on 179 resolutions submitted to the AFL-CIO convention. At left are Federation Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, the committee chairman, and John H. Lyons, committee secretary.

'Fair Share' Goal Set for U.S. Shipping

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A thorough program to flesh out the 1970 Merchant Marine Act and assure "a strong, balanced and competitive U.S. fleet" was endorsed by the convention.

A resolution pointed out that maintaining such a fleet has been official U.S. policy since 1936, but said much remains to be done "if the national priorities for the U.S. merchant marine set in the 1936 act are to be achieved."

To reach these goals, the convention called for operation and construction subsidy programs and other legislation needed to assure U.S.-flag ships a fair share of shipping tonnage, especially of oil and vital raw materials.

Tax laws that allow runaway flag vessels to benefit unfairly should be repealed, the resolution said, and construction should be started of adequate tankers to carry Alaskan oil. In view of the energy crisis, it was also urged that Alaskan oil be limited for U.S. consumption only.

In addition, the convention called for construction of deepwater ports on all U.S. coasts, trade agreements that provide for a fair share of cargo to be carried on U.S. bottoms, support for the National Maritime Council, "which has demonstrated that labor, management and government can work together," and an end to the "bureaucratic encumbrances that have hindered the growth of the U.S. merchant marine."

Delegates Revoke Ties With Brewery Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Brewery Workers affiliation with the AFL-CIO was terminated by the 10th convention in light of the union's absorption by the Teamsters and to allow brewery union locals full freedom to remain in the federation.

The delegates supported a supplemental report of the Executive Council recommending the action by a constitutionally-mandated rollcall vote of 12,755,076 for and 81,329 against. The latter figure represented the votes of the Typographical Union, the only affiliate recorded against the report.

The Resolutions Committee recommended adoption of the council's report, urging that "this convention forthwith revoke the certificate of affiliation of the United Brewery Workers and that the Executive Council be authorized to take every lawful and appropriate step to bring about fulfillment of the wish of those local unions desiring to retain their ties with this federation."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the delegates before the roll was called that "what we are trying to do—and we have got to do it at this convention—is disaffiliate the Brewery Workers so that the local unions would be legally free. . . ." There are hundreds and thousands of these members "who want to remain in the AFL-CIO and do not want to have any part of the Teamsters union," he said.

Meany cited correspondence from Brewery Workers President Karl Feller in which he first said that the "AFL-CIO would be within its right to offer a haven to those locals which desire to maintain their AFL-CIO affiliation," and Feller's later wire saying that either his union nor the Teamsters "may reasonably be asked to give such assurances."

Meany said this "complete contradiction" is the heart of the problem and the need for convention action to terminate affiliation.

The council's supplemental report noted the "merger/affiliation agreement" between the Brewery Workers and Teamsters dated Sept. 18, 1973, and that the agreement provides that "all local unions chartered by the United Brewery shall become affiliates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters." Final ratification scheduled for Nov. 5, 1973, is a mere formality, the council noted, because opponents of the merger are boycotting the convention.

Pointing out that the Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 and citing the constitutional provision barring an expelled union from representation through another union, the report said the Brewery Workers were violating this provision in agreeing to turn over its local unions to the IBT.

The council called on the convention to revoke the union's affiliation and called specific attention to Brewery locals seeking direct affiliation with the AFL-CIO or affiliation with national or international unions, adding:

"This Executive Council is deeply sympathetic with the wish of these Brewery Workers' locals to retain their historic identifications and their ties with the Federation, and to remain in the mainstream of the labor movement instead of being absorbed by a union which has for many years been hostile to and sought the destruction of the United Brewery Workers."

Meany Asks Union Role In Marking Bicentennial

Bal Harbour, Fla. — It's up to the trade union movement to make the 200th anniversary of America's independence "truly a people's celebration," AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

He told convention delegates that the nationwide observances of the bicentennial "will require the involvement of the labor movement if they are to adequately tell the workers' story."

A new film produced through the AFL-CIO, "Freedom's Birthday," was shown to convention delegates, and Meany announced that the federation's Dept. of Education will coordinate trade union participation in the 1976 anniversary functions.

Meany told the delegates that the Dept. of Education will furnish films, sponsor workshops and provide other assistance in developing the theme that America's workers built a great nation.

"We are asking for your help," Meany said. "We are asking state and local central bodies to become active in the 50 state and more than 75 local bicentennial celebration committees."

AFL-CIO unions, Meany said, will be asked to take part in the national observance on the Mall in the nation's capital. In cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, there will be demonstrations of Americans at work—"at the trades, services and production jobs that have made America the strongest nation in the world."

An estimated 35 million people will come to Washington during the bicentennial year, Meany said. Millions of others will attend local observances. "It is up to us to see to it that they all gain a better understanding of the role working people and their unions have played in building America."

If there were not the freedoms on which the nation was founded, Meany said, "there would not be a strong and free trade union movement."

Congress Pressed to Set Standards For State Compensation Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was prodded by the AFL-CIO to take early action on legislation establishing uniform federal standards for both unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

The convention also urged stepped-up efforts to bring state laws up to the benefit, eligibility and duration levels urged by the AFL-CIO. But it reiterated labor's belief that federal legislation is essential to fully achieving the goals.

A resolution on unemployment insurance called for "a single federal program with full protection of the job rights and employment conditions of all state employes who presently administer unemployment insurance."

As an immediate step, it said Congress should enact minimum standards that all states would be required to meet.

The resolution detailed the standards sought by labor, including benefits equal to two-thirds of lost wages during unemployment and universal coverage.

It opposed disqualification of strikers, but said that in any event disqualification should not extend beyond six weeks "after which the dispute can no longer be considered the main reason for continued unemployment."

The AFL-CIO endorsed federal legislation "to establish an extended benefit program on a continuing basis for long-term unemployed workers who have had a firm attachment to the labor force." It said such a program should also provide opportunities for vocational guidance and training.

It also suggested that consideration soon be given to extending unemployment compensation to new entrants into the labor force and to former workers seeking to return.

On workmen's compensation, the convention endorsed "as a minimum first step" federal standards legislation introduced by Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), and in the House by Representatives Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.).

The proposed standards, the resolution said, "would provide the working men and women of this nation with the protection of a truly modern workmen's compensation program.

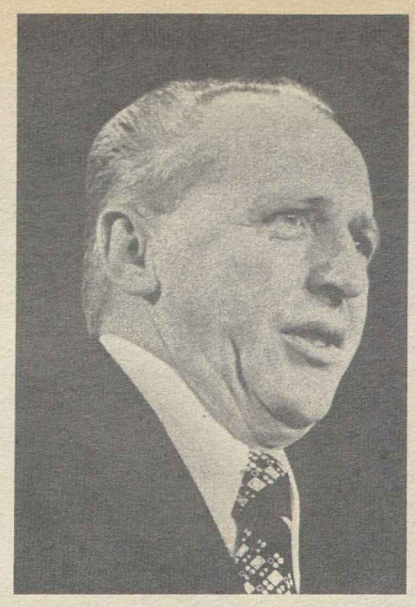
"Until federal legislation takes effect," the convention urged, "every AFL-CIO affiliated organization should give increased support to efforts designed to include these same features in existing state workmen's compensation laws."

Cultural Exchange Equity Emphasized

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Cultural exchange programs with other nations are desirable, the AFL-CIO declared, and called on the U.S. State Dept. to arrange a program for artists' visits that is effective and equitable.

The convention resolution called on the State Dept. to establish such programs over a period of years and cautioned that the exchanges should be used to "supplement and not displace established individual artists" performing in their own country.

WALTER C. ANDERSON



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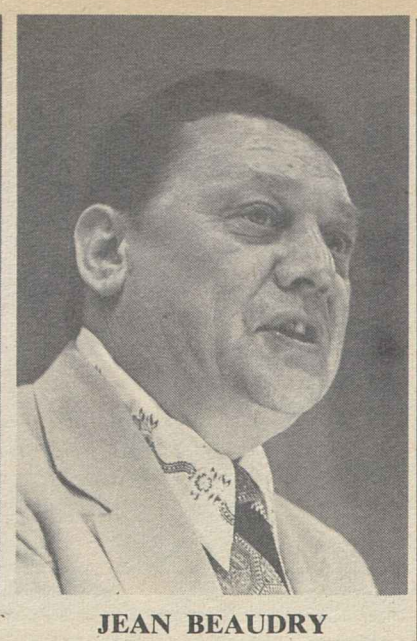

JEAN BEAUDRY

Fraternal Delegates Stress Need For Strong World Labor Links

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Trade unions of all countries must cooperate to overcome their common problems with anti-labor employers and restrictive government policies, visiting fraternal delegates told the AFL-CIO convention.

The growing problems posed by multinational corporations that seek to exploit workers further prompt the need for closer relations among the international labor movements, the British and Canadian labor representatives declared.

"Trade unions everywhere seek economic and social justice for working people within the boundaries of their own country," said Walter C. Anderson, a representative of the British Trades Union Congress.

But Anderson, who is secretary of Britain's National & Local Government Officers' Association, warned that "unions nowhere can succeed for long if their eyes are closed to what goes on beyond their boundaries."

He said the threat of multinational corporations, along with the threat of tyranny and repression, requires more vigorous and practical cooperation of all unions.

He expressed the appreciation of the TUC for the ready assistance U.S. labor organizations have provided Britain's unions.

"Your help in our fight against our pernicious Industrial Relations Act, in maintaining jobs at Rolls Royce, and in many other ways . . . will not be forgotten in Britain," he stressed.

Anderson said the TUC will also continue its efforts to extend free trade unionism throughout the world in cooperation with international labor organizations.

Ronald Rigby of Britain's National Union of Mineworkers reiterated Anderson's call for continued closer working relations among the unions of the United States and Britain.

"We suffer from the same economic problems that you suffer from," he pointed out. "We are shackled on free collective bargaining by the present Government."

Rigby said that the rank-and-file workers and the trade union leaders of both countries must work more closely together and called for more discussions and deliberations on the goal of achieving the "living standards that our members so richly deserve."

Executive Vice Pres. Jean Beaudry of the Canadian Labor Congress reviewed the common problems U.S. and Canadian workers have with high unemployment and multinational corporations.

He noted that U.S.-based multinationals have invested billions of dollars in European and Asian operations while allowing domestic industry to decline.

But he expressed concern that the efforts of the U.S. labor movement to have the Burke-Hartke bill enacted to combat the impact of imports on U.S. jobs and the U.S. economy would have an adverse effect on Canada.

"As far as jobs are concerned," Beaudry declared, "the trade between our two countries is more beneficial to your labor force than to ours."

He said Canadian exports to the United States are largely capital-intensive raw materials, while the United States sends Canada labor-intensive finished goods.

Beaudry stressed that if Burke-Hartke is intended to counteract competition from low-wage countries, the provisions of the bill are not applicable to Canada.

"We are not a low-wage country," Beaudry declared, "because of the millions of members that the international unions represent in our country."

He said that there is little difference between the rates and conditions that are negotiated by the unions for Canadian and U.S. members.

Beaudry said the real problem facing the labor movements of both countries is the unorganized employer who seeks to exploit workers to maximize profits. He suggested that greater emphasis be put on bringing the benefits of trade unionism to all workers throughout the world.

U.S. Urged to Toughen Stand Against Soviets

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Soviet Union has serious reason to pursue detente, a recent emigre from there told the AFL-CIO convention. But the United States repeatedly takes it off the hook and lets it have its detente and its aggression too, he charged.

"I'm sure if the Soviet leaders understood there would be a tough (U.S.) response, probably we could have avoided this terrible war in the Middle East," Dr. Dimitri Simes of Georgetown University told the convention.

Simes, who left the USSR in January 1973, and joined the Georgetown staff in April, recited several recent episodes in which Kremlin policy makers were in a bind, but the U.S. response failed to take advantage of their dilemma.

A September 1973 Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Algeria was highly critical of the Soviets, he pointed out, because Russia was trying to preserve detente. But the U.S. response at that time convinced the USSR it could have detente and support the Arab attack in the Middle East at the same time, Simes said.

He cited three reasons Russia would back off if Sec. of State Henry Kissinger would stand up to it: the USSR wants and needs U.S. credits and technology; pressure from China makes Russia anxious to relax tension in the West; and the Soviets need U.S. cooperation to maintain the status quo of dominance over its restless satellites in Eastern Europe.

Simes said these problems help explain the willingness of Russia to cooperate in arranging the Middle East cease-fire.

Simes was sharply critical of those who would deny the rights of Soviet dissidents in the name of detente, citing England's Neville Chamberlain as one who defined detente as only "staying in touch."

Simes also said the recent Pepsi-Cola trade agreements were highly contradictory, since on one hand Pepsi Board Chairman Donald Kendall said he saw great progress in the USSR, then immediately asked for U.S. guarantee for the deal so that the American taxpayers, not Pepsi, would take the risk.

Soviet Jews Backed On Plea for Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Jews who wish to remain in the Soviet Union should be allowed to live as Jews and those who wish to migrate should be allowed to do so without harassment and persecution, the convention said.

At present, Jews in Soviet Russia are deprived of such basic human rights as living where they wish and perpetuating their national heritage and culture, the resolution noted.

It called on the Soviet government "to stop dismissing persons from their employment when they apply for permission to emigrate and to restore the jobs of those awaiting visas."

Arms Build-Up Cited:

U.S. Warned Against Bailing Out Kremlin

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Now that the Soviet Union has wrecked its own economy by pouring money into arms, the United States should not rush into the breach with credits and economic aid that would bail out the USSR, the convention declared.

And organized labor is firmly committed to the Jackson Amendment which would deny most-favored-nation treatment to the USSR as long as free emigration from Russia isn't allowed, the AFL-CIO added.

Soviet Russia has long enjoyed conventional arms superiority over the U.S. and NATO nations, it was noted in a convention resolution, but Russia's pell mell rush to gain nuclear arms superiority has seriously hurt the Soviet domestic economy.

Russia's economic woes, plus continued pressure from its satellite nations in Eastern Europe and from Communist China, give the United States a chance at negotiating real detente, the convention said.

But in all of the negotiating so far, the United States has failed to capitalize on its opportunity and has instead made repeated unilateral concessions which help the Soviets out of their dilemma, it was pointed out.

"The Soviets will use such concessions less to improve the living standards of their people than to prop up their economy and continue their vast rearmament program," the resolution warned.

"The AFL-CIO has urged the Administration to insist—in exchange for commercial advantages—on Soviet political concessions such as granting the right of self-determination to the satellite nations and the German people; annulment of the Brezhnev Doctrine; abolition of the Berlin Wall; free communications across the boundaries of the Russian Empire and no jamming of western radio broadcasts," the convention noted.

But—quite the opposite—the United States has come away second best in all recent dealings with Russia, the resolution said, with the SALT I talks and the negotiations on reduction of forces in Europe among the examples.

All of these concessions are made in the name of detente, yet there is no detente, the resolution noted, quoting Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn—"the courageous spokesmen of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union"—as saying true detente is possible only if it is based on the approval and cooperation of the Soviet people.

"Afraid that wider contacts with the West will encourage the fight for democracy in the Soviet Union, the Kremlin rulers have increased their repression since the very beginning of detente," the convention said. "They are certain that the West, anxious to bring about a relaxation of tension, will not raise any protest."

Just as concessions are made to Russia in the name of detente, the United States also has permitted its relations with Japan and India to deteriorate in the name of wooing Communist China, it was charged.

In other areas, the convention called for:

- A rewriting of the NATO alliance, with the European nations bearing a bigger part of the financial burden.
- Ample military and economic aid to Israel to ensure its preservation in the face of Arab agression.
- Greater U.S. concern in aiding underdeveloped countries through the Agency for International Development, especially to preserve democracy in Latin America and help its people who "suffer from poverty, ill health, illiteracy and the denial of freedom."
- Increased opposition to colonial repression in Africa in the Portuguese territories, in Rhodesia and Southern Africa.
- Adequate aid to non-Communist countries in Indochina "to help them withstand persistent Communist aggression—"but at the same time, the Administration should insist that President Thieu carry out economic reforms and restore democratic liberties, especially freedom of association" in South Vietnam.
- Continued cooperation with the International Labor Organization.

"Since there is no bona fide detente, it is imperative that the United States continue its role of leadership in the free world," the resolution stressed. "There can be no American disengagement, no weakening of America's commitment to the defense of international peace and freedom."

Party-Run 'Unions' Held Unworthy of Exchanges

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Treating counterfeit labor bodies from countries run by dictators as if they were genuine trade unions will not help the cause of free trade unionism around the world, the convention said.

This is true of Commuist Party-run "unions" from behind the Iron Curtain as well as unions in Spain, a convention resolution said. It cautioned U.S. unions not to be fooled by hypocritical claims from Communist unions that seek to exchange visits and delegations.

One such claim, the resolution said, was that international union unity would deter the damage of multinational corporations.

But "the labor fronts behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains cannot be effective partners of free trade unions in any contest with the multinationals for they have no right to strike or to take any effective action against their government, which is their sole employer," the convention resolution pointed out.

Thus, when U.S.-owned multinationals start to cozy up to the Soviet government on trade deals, the resolution said, the Russian unions aren't going to be any help, because "their basic subservience is to Soviet interests, which are becoming more and more bound up with giant world corporations."

Ultimately, cooperating with such bogus unions will serve only to lend an undeserved legitimacy to the dictatorships, the convention said, and delay rather than speed the development of real trade unions in those countries.

House Trade Measure Hit:

Burke-Hartke Bill Still Labor's Answer

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Comprehensive government action — not patchwork proposals — is needed to correct the adverse impact of the nation's outmoded foreign trade policy, the AFL-CIO convention urged.

It said the Burke-Hartke bill would provide the basis for dealing with the causes of the deteriorating U.S. position in international economic relationships.

"No prospects for a realistic improvement in the trade balance, the value of the dollar, or the health of United States in the world economy are in sight unless government remedies are adopted," the foreign trade resolution observed.

The standard of living and jobs of American workers are further threatened, it stressed, as the nation's industrial base is undermined by the flood of imports and the export of U.S. technology.

Traditional trade relationships have been altered in recent years by such new factors as the internationalization of technology, multinational corporations and banks, and managed national economies, the convention pointed out.

Outdated answers and the cliches of free trade vs. protectionism are no longer applicable, it said.

The resolution said that emphasis on changing monetary relationships and "misplaced reliance on agricultural exports cannot possibly solve America's problems or the world's needs."

The trade reform bill coming out of the House Ways & Means Committee should be defeated, the convention urged, because it is "worse than no bill at all."

While granting excessive power to the President, it fails to regulate imports or deal with the export of U.S. technology and capital to areas where multinationals can boost profits and cut costs—all at the expense of U.S. production and jobs, the resolution pointed out.

The House bill also does nothing to plug tax loopholes for U.S.-based multinationals or repeal sections of the tariff code that encourage foreign assembly and production of goods for sale in the United States.

The legislation would continue extension of low-interest loans by U.S. government agencies to the Soviet Union, the resolution noted.

Congress was urged to reject the Nixon Administration's trade package, which would extend most-favored-nation status for Soviet exports to the United States and provide large-scale credit for Russian purchase of American goods and technology.

Conversely, the labor-supported Burke-Hartke bill would provide government regulation and restraint — not elimination — of the export of U.S. technology and capital, the convention said.

Burke-Hartke would set up a "sliding door" limitation on imports, except on items not produced in the United States, or which are in short supply.

The legislation would allow imports a share of the American market and permit them to increase as U.S. production rises. But it would prevent imports from flooding the American market and wiping out American industries.

Until Burke-Hartke is made law, the convention urged that the government enforce existing foreign trade and investment regulations.

"A healthy, diversified industrial U.S. economy is essential for the sound expansion of trade of other nations," the resolution stressed. They can share in the U.S. markets only if their own and the American markets are expanding.

"World economic structure will not be aided by further disruptions of the U.S. economic productive strength," it said.

And as the nations of the world seek to advance their position in the changing economic relationships, the resolution warned that workers must not be compelled to bear most of the burden.

Congress Urged to Curb Nixon Fund Freeze Tactic

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO to turn the nation away from one-man rule by completing action on legislation restricting the President's ability to impound funds appropriated for federal programs he dislikes.

A convention resolution charged that President Nixon has used this tactic "to curtail and even kill programs in such vital areas as housing, education, employment, health, urban renewal and highways."

It noted that both the House and Senate have passed bills setting up procedures for congressional review of a presidential decision to impound funds, except for across-the-board proportional cuts in all federal spending in order to keep total spending within a budget ceiling adopted by Congress.

The convention urged quick action by a House-Senate conference committee to resolve differences between the two bills so that Congress can take final action on the legislation.

Deferment of spending may sometimes be necessary and justified, the resolution acknowledged. But it stressed that most of Nixon's impoundment decisions don't fall into that category.

Their effect, the convention said, has been to weaken the constitutional separation of powers by enabling the President to disregard the decision of Congress on spending and program priorities.

Drive Pledged to Enact National Health Security

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO strongly reaffirmed its support of the Griffiths-Kennedy National Health Security bill and pledged to "press unstintingly for its enactment."

It firmly rejected as an alternative the "catastrophic insurance program" that has been proposed by Senators Russell B. Long (D-La.) and Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

The Long-Ribicoff proposal, the convention said, "would help only the very poor and the rich" but do little for most Americans. "Yet all working people would have to pay more in social security and income taxes."

In contrast to the National Health Security bill, it would "do nothing to improve the chaotic health care delivery system or alleviate health manpower shortages or better distribute medical resources."

The convention pledged the AFL-CIO "to work closely with the Committee for National Health Security and its action arm, the Health Security Action Council." It urged affiliates to help set up action committees in every state and congressional district.

National Health Security is the only program that would provide comprehensive benefits to the entire population, the convention said, with emphasis on preventive care and early diagnosis and treatment. The resolution asked assurances that rights of workers in the health field would be safeguarded in a restructured health care delivery system.

In other resolutions, the convention:

- Urged state and local central bodies "to explore with other community groups the possibility of organizing a non-profit prepaid group health plan."

Unions were urged to negotiate in their contracts the option for members of selecting a group health plan if one exists in their communities.

- Called on Congress to hold hearings on expiring federal public health service programs to consider needed improvements and in some cases consolidation.

Manpower Policy Called Federal Responsibility

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Development of manpower programs and policies that are keyed to jobs as well as job-related training can't be shunted off to the states, the AFL-CIO warned.

It opposed the Administration's manpower revenue-sharing proposal as "an abdication of federal responsibility." The "no-strings" allocation of funds to state and local governments "would jeopardize the existence of such national programs as the Job Corps" and could lower labor standards, a convention resolution said.

The convention emphasized labor's belief that full employment is essential to an effective manpower policy and that "training must be followed by a job if it is to have any value."

It said manpower policy must include continued support for union-sponsored programs such as Apprenticeship Outreach, on-the-job training and the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. It added:

"Manpower programs should not be used to subsidize low-wage, substandard employers and to undermine the wage and working conditions of other workers, to aid runaways, to subsidize high labor turnover or jobs which do not call for training before hire."

A separate resolution stressed the "important and needed service" performed by the Human Resources Development Institute as the focus for labor's involvement in manpower programs.

Working with and through unions, HRDI has helped develop training and jobs for the unemployed, the underemployed, young people and minorities. The convention cited HRDI's job development, veterans assistance and prisoner placement programs as "examples of this active concern for the seriously disadvantaged."

Maximum Production Urged as Farm Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A farm policy aimed at maximum production instead of planned scarcity was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

"While there are food shortages at home and abroad," a convention resolution declared, "the available millions of U.S. acres must be brought into use."

The resolution, introduced by the Meat Cutters, sharply scored the Nixon Administration's farm policies.

First, it said, the Administration ignored clear signs of rising demand for farm products both at home and abroad. As a result, $5 billion in federal funds was paid out in 1972 to keep 60 million acres of farm land out of use.

Then, it charged, the Administration tried to cover up its errors and Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz "attempted to pin on American workers the responsibility for food price increases." At the same time, workers in the food industry have had their wages more tightly controlled than those in other segments of the economy.

The convention said the end of restrictions on farm production should be accompanied by "solid guarantees" for working farmers that increased production will bring adequate income—along with "curbs on the speculative greed of agri-business corporations."

It urged, too, that farm exports be controlled to balance the goals of helping to alleviate hunger throughout the world and meeting the nation's domestic needs.

Labor Bids UN Seek Peace in North Ireland

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United Nations was called on to send a peacekeeping mission to end the four-year-old civil war in Northern Ireland and stay on until civil rights and religious freedom are assured.

The convention called for the UN force to stay on until "such time as the people of all Ireland may vote on the questions of unity and independence."

Should that vote be in favor of unity, the resolution said, the UN should "then supervise the holding of a constitutional convention that will assure civil rights and religious freedom for all the people of the nation."

The goal should be that the policy of imprisonment without trial be abolished and that the elections be held in an atmosphere of freedom, the resolution said, noting that "thousands of political dissenters have been imprisoned without trial and confined indefinitely" during the bloody civil war.

The first step to bringing an end to the bloodshed is for the government of Great Britain and the Irish Republic to agree on the use of the UN peacekeeping force, the convention said.

The call for UN intervention was necessary, the resolution noted, because after four years of the civil war, Northern Ireland was still "without any sign or hope of peace approaching."

South African Apartheid Is Boycott Target

Bal Harbour, Fla. — As long as black workers are discriminated against by South Africa's apartheid policies, U.S. unionists should refuse to handle products from there, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

The convention praised the Longshoremen's position of refusing to unload chrome sent to the U.S. from South Africa and said the AFL-CIO would work for U.S. government support in extending economic sanctions against South Africa.

The resolution also called for repeal of the Byrd Amendment, which allows the U.S. to import Rhodesian chrome and other strategic materials.

"The AFL-CIO supports the trade unionists both inside and outside South Africa who are engaged in the struggle for recognition of trade union rights for the Black African workers," the resolution said. "In this respect, the efforts of the African-American Labor Center in conjunction with the African workers should be supported."

Shipyard Closing Order Protested

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The livelihood of thousands of workers is in serious jeopardy in the San Francisco Bay area because of the threatened shutdown of the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard.

The AFL-CIO convention called on the Department of Defense and the Navy to rescind the order to suspend operations of the yard next June 30 because of the adverse economic impact the closing will have on workers' families.

Delegates Back Label Programs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Continued support of union label programs was affirmed by the AFL-CIO convention in calling on all affiliates to fully participate in the activities of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

The convention designated Sept. 2-8 for observance of the 1974 Union Label Week. The 1975 observance was set for Sept. 1-7.

The resolution also urged all international and national affiliates to participate in the Union-Industries Shows in 1974 and 1975 in the effort to make the public more aware of union-made products and services.

'We Stand With Israel':

Convention Vows Solidarity In Israeli Fight for Survival

(Continued from Page 1)

the first requirement for attaining peace in the Middle East is direct negotiations between the countries at war."

The convention charged that "this terrible war had been carefully and thoroughly prepared for months" and could never have come "without the massive Soviet supply of the most sophisticated offensive weaponry to Cairo and Damascus."

The federation called on the United States to "spare no effort or material resources to prevent the destruction of Israel as a beacon of democracy and human freedom in this turbulent area."

Specifically, the resolution urged the U.S. government to:

- Carry out a massive airlift to resupply Israel with weaponry.
- Offer a guarantee of national independence and sovereignty to Israel and any other country in the Middle East ready to end hostilities and enter direct peace talks.
- Halt all forms of aid to any Middle East country that persists in military aggression or engages in economic blackmail against the United States.
- Seek the support of NATO and the UN in achieving an end to hostilities and the immediate start of Arab-Israeli peace talks.

On the opening day of the convention, Defense Sec. James R. Schlesinger cited to the delegates Time magazine's description of the Middle East crisis as "a grim reminder that the world beyond is part and parcel of America's concerns."

Schlesinger described U.S. efforts to resupply Israel in response to Moscow's refusal to end its massive airlift to the Arab states.

He said the immediate and long-range goal of the U.S. is to end the fighting and bring about a permanent and fair settlement.

"Any fair settlement," he said, "requires continuing security for the State of Israel and equity for her neighbors."

In discussion on the resolution, AFL-CIO President George Meany presented a statement on behalf of the maritime unions accusing the Soviet Union of provoking and supporting Arab aggression against Israel. The statement warned that the maritime unions would "take appropriate steps necessary to halt the use of our labor" in handling cargoes and ships involved in trade with the USSR if it persists in this course.

President Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, also speaking in support of the resolution, recalled that Meany had just two weeks earlier wired Sec. of State Henry Kissinger that:

"In so critical a moment, no nation must be allowed to doubt, even for a second, where the United States stands."

Bommarito declared, to the roaring approval of the delegates that there must be no doubt, either, where labor stands:

"We stand with Israel. We stand with the future of democracy in the Middle East. We stand with Histadrut."

Vice President Velma Hill of the Teachers said that black workers particularly can identify with Israel in its struggle because Israel is truly a democratic nation and trade unions cannot survive without democracy.

"We have a basic commitment to democracy," she declared, "and we understand that the enemies of Israel are also the enemies of labor . . . and the enemies of blacks."

Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers Union of America recalled a recent visit to Israel by a group of U.S. trade unionists and described what they saw: "a building country, a hard-working people," with Arabs and Jews working together.

Sec.-Treas. William Lucy of the State, County & Municipal Employes expressed "wholehearted" support of the State of Israel "as a black, as a trade unionist, as a man. . . ."

Vice President Edward V. Donahue of the Graphic Arts Union, recalling Israel's long struggle for survival since its establishment, agreed that "this is the only democracy in the Middle East and if there is anything worth preserving in this world and worth this labor movement and this country committing itself to, it is a continued commitment to the maintenance of that . . . little democracy, a trade union democracy that's trying to do a job and show people how to live in this world."

Donahue urged that the cause of Israel is "strong enough and worthy enough" not to be confused with such situations as Vietnam and Cambodia, which he said "haven't been so worthy."

President Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, who also recalled visiting Israel, declared that it is "indeed a beachhead of democracy in the Middle East" and stressed the impact that peace there would have on the world.

"If we are going to avoid a third world war," he said, ". . . we must bring peace in the Middle East."

Golda Meir Says: 'Our Boys Are Fine'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir telephoned AFL-CIO President George Meany in the midst of the federation's convention to express appreciation for the support given Israel by the American labor movement.

Meany briefly interrupted the proceedings to convey her greetings to the delegates and reported:

"She says to tell you, 'Our boys are doing fine, and don't worry—we will make it.' "

Labor Drive Opens To Aid Histadrut

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO has launched a drive to raise funds from American trade unions and their members to aid Israeli workers through Histadrut, the Israel Confederation of Labor.

To get the drive rolling the federation's Executive Council, meeting right after the adjournment of the 10th convention, voted a contribution of $50,000 and called on all affiliates to involve themselves and their local unions in the campaign. A similar call went to AFL-CIO state and local central bodies.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany named a special five-member council committee to head the fund drive for Histadrut — Vice Presidents Peter Bommarito, John H. Lyons, I. W. Abel, Paul Hall and Max Greenberg.

Country Held in Default On Its Duty to Veterans

Bal Harbour, Fla. — America isn't meeting its obligations to Vietnam era veterans, the AFL-CIO charged. A convention resolution cited high unemployment and a marked decline in veterans using the "GI Bill" to continue their education "because the benefits have not kept pace with increased living costs."

The convention called for continuation of the public service employment program, which the Administration is phasing out, as a key source of job opportunities for veterans.

It expressed concern about the serious problem facing more than 175,000 Vietnam era veterans discharged under less than honorable conditions and endorsed legislation establishing independent review boards to speed correction of any injustices.

Furthermore, the resolution urged "legislation that would prevent the military from including extraneous discharge information on government records provided employers."

The convention expressed continued support for the Jobs for Veterans National Committee, which includes union representation. And it urged its affiliates and central bodies to work with the Veterans Assistance Program of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Noting the erosion of the value of GI educational benefits, the convention called for parity in value with benefits given to World War II veterans, coupled with protection against future cost-of-living increases.

A separate resolution endorsed the principle of legislation aimed at preventing any reduction of veterans' pension or service benefits because of increases in social security benefits.

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Nation Urged to Renew Education Commitment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A renewed national commitment "to equal educational opportunity for all Americans, wherever they may live, whatever their race or national origin, or whatever their family income" was urged by the AFL-CIO.

The convention called for full funding of all federal education aid programs and reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's support for tuition-free education through four years of college or other higher education.

Federal programs that have been inadequately funded, the convention noted, include the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and the Library Services & Construction Act.

The convention asked affiliates to make sure in their own communities that career education opportunities "do not become subverted into an excuse to relax negotiated wage structures and even minimum wage laws."

A separate resolution warned against too narrow a concept of career education that would limit secondary education to narrow vocational skills.

America's youth, the convention said, should be prepared by the schools "for total participation in our society, not merely participation as a statistic in the nation's workforce as an adjunct to tomorrow's machines.

The AFL-CIO was asked to undertake "a national assessment of needs and opportunities in labor education."

"We urge all affiliates to make full and continuing use of the facilities of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center," the convention said. "To this end, we recommend the establishment in each affiliate of scholarship programs to insure the maximum paricipation in the center's activities."

Senate Action Asked to Ease Postal Rates

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Postal rate increases of as much as 800 percent threaten the existence of numerous non-profit newspapers and magazines, the AFL-CIO said in calling on the Senate to alleviate the situation.

The publications of many religious, fraternal, agricultural and veterans groups are threatened along with union publications, the convention said in describing the 10-year schedule of increases recently imposed by the Postal Rate Commission.

If Congress fails to act and the rates remain in effect, the convention pointed out, it would be at serious cost to the free flow of information in America.

"The invaluable service that many of these publications perform, in supplying additional information and often corrective information to the news reported in the commercial press provides the kind of information balance so necessary in a democracy," the resolution said.

It called on the Senate to curb the scheduled increases because the House has already had the legislation since July 23, but failed to act. The glaring inequities in the rate increases include "a per-piece charge or surcharge that applies equally to all publications. No distinction is made between a 50-page magazine with substantial advertising revenue and a four-page newsletter," it was pointed out.

"The recognition of the importance of non-profit publications in society goes back to the early days of American history," the resolution noted. "The strangulation of these publications by exorbitant postal rates would create a dangerous vacuum in American communications."

Drought Relief Spurred for West Africa

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Noting disastrous effects on the lives of 24 million people in West Africa, the convention urged Congress to extend further aid to the countries ravaged by drought.

The convention also called for the AFL-CIO to continue to support the African-American Labor Center and the cooperating free trade unions in the area that have been assisting the relief effort.

The resolution noted that 60 percent of the cattle and 59 percent of the grain harvest have been lost in six West African countries, "forestalling a greater hardship for the countries next year."

The Agency for International Development was urged "to provide the necessary technical assistance to aid in the reconstruction of the economic and social systems" of Chad, Niger, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Mali and Senegal.

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Corporate Earnings Soar As Profit Boom Continues

Labor Hits Nixon Ploy On Trade

The Nixon Administration may have shifted tactics on tariff concessions it wants to give the Soviet Union, but the AFL-CIO hasn't changed its opposition to the Administration-supported trade bill.

That's the thrust of a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to House Speaker Carl Albert.

Biemiller reiterated labor's contention that the trade bill reported by the House Ways & Means Committee would be worse than no bill at all. It would give the President broad authority to lower tariffs and remove existing restrictions on job-destroying imports in return for concessions made by other nations on U.S. products.

If Congress passed the bill, Biemiller warned, it would cede "new and greater powers to the President at a time when he is under intensive congressional scrutiny for the misuse of his present powers."

Biemiller suggested to Albert that "this should be reason enough to put aside this bill and allow Congress to begin again in January to write trade legislation which goes to the genuine needs of America."

The Administration appeared to have withdrawn its requests to grant favored-nation status to the Soviet Union — "temporarily" as White House aide Peter M. Flanigan put it—to avert a certain congressional rebuff. to the Soviets. Solid majorities in both the House and Senate were certain to have barred both trade benefits and further credits to the Soviets until Jews and others seeking to emigrate are free to leave the USSR.

Biemiller suggested that the White House maneuver may in fact be part of a more devious strategy.

It was "common knowledge," he said, that the Administration's plan all along has been to drop the trade concessions to the Soviets from the House bill. Then, it anticipated, the Senate would insist nevertheless on an amendment barring concessions and credits to the Soviet Union until emigration is allowed.

A House-Senate conference committee would then be pressed to modify the restriction so as "to satisfy the Administration's desire to extend favored privileges to the Soviet Union with as few strings as possible."

Biemiller termed the maneuvering "another illustration of the way the Administration has attempted to manipulate Congress in behalf of a piece of bad legislation."

Bill Forbids Closing Of Hospitals

Congress sent the President a loud and clear message that it wants the nation's eight remaining U.S. Public Health Service hospitals kept open.

It wrote into the final version of a high priority weapons procurement and research bill a firm ban on closing any of the hospitals without the consent of Congress.

A previous directive was vetoed by the President. But supporters of the hospitals believe the weapons bill is as veto-proof as any legislation is likely to be in this era of confrontation between Congress and the White House.

The hospital amendment was initially added by the Senate, at the initiative of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.). A House-Senate conference committee agreed to retain the provision in the final version.

The key test came in the House. Under House rules, since the public health service section was not part of the original House-passed bill, a separate vote could be required on that portion of the conference report.

Overwhelmingly — 290-103 — the House voted to retain the ban on closing the Public Health Service hospitals and then approved the full conference report by voice vote. Since the Senate had initiated the provision, no obstacle is expected to final Senate concurrence which will clear the legislation for the President's signature.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare had initially set a July

(Continued on Page 6)

Public Service Jobs Tied to Fund Pledge

A firm commitment to federal funding of public service jobs should be included in a comprehensive manpower bill that appears headed for the House floor with bipartisan sponsorship, the AFL-CIO urged.

Except for this key point, ranking Democrats and Republicans on the House Labor Committe have agreed on legislation that would combine flexibility in local use of federal manpower funds with a continuing strong federal role in overseeing the assortment of training and job programs.

AFL-CIO Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young told a House Labor subcommittee that the bipartisan sponsors had come up with "a good compromise," even if labor wasn't "completely happy" with some of its provisions.

But in the area still in disagreement, he termed it "critically important" that there be assurance of financing for public service jobs in high-unemployment localities beyond next June 30.

Sponsors of the bill, which was developed in consultation with the Administration and the AFL-CIO, are the chairman and senior Republican on the subcommittee—Representatives Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and Marvin L. Esch

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Nixon's Gravest Crisis:

House Panel Maps Impeachment Probe

By David L. Perlman

The scandal-rocked Nixon Administration faced its potentially gravest crisis as the House Judiciary Committee drew up ground rules for a formal inquiry to determine if there are constitutional grounds for impeachment of the President.

In the Senate, meanwhile, there was a clearcut demand that a special prosecutor to carry on the investigation launched by Archibald Cox be free from presidential control and unrestricted in his right to seek court orders for disclosure of documents the White House refuses to furnish.

A majority of the Senate has cosponsored a bill by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) directing the courts to name a special prosecutor who would be immune from presidential control.

It remained to be seen whether Congress would accept as adequate the President's promise of independence for a special prosecutor named by the Executive Branch. A similar pledge had been given to Cox.

New evidence and allegations of political corruption fueled public and congressional demands that Nixon resign or be impeached, even as the President sought desperately to ride out the storm.

A unanimously-adopted AFL-CIO convention resolution reflected the nation's outrage at the President's repeated efforts "to frustrate the full and impartial administration of the law." It called on him to resign. If Nixon refuses, the AFL-CIO said, the House should initiate impeachment proceedings.

With concurrence of the House Democratic and Republican leaders, the Judiciary Committee has undertaken for the first time in more than a century a serious inquiry into whether impeachment proceedings should be brought against a President of the United States.

Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.) pledged that the

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Chain Food Stores Post 529% Gain

The boom in corporation profits continued unabated in the third quarter of 1973 as after-tax earnings surged 32.6 percent above the level for the similar period in 1972, according to a preliminary tabulation by the Wall Street Journal.

The compilation is based on the performance of 566 concerns whose total earnings over the July-September period amounted to $8.8 billion, up from $6.6 billion for the like period last year.

Chain grocers far and away recorded the biggest jump in profits. The survey shows 14 supermarket chains earned a total of $46 million during the three-month period, compared to $7.3 million in third-quarter 1972—a whopping increase of 529.4 percent.

Part of the increase in the chain-grocers category was attributable to A & P's reducing its $21.1 million loss in the second quarter to a $3.4 million deficit in the third quarter, the Journal noted. Even so, supermarkets posted huge profit gains over the three-month period.

"The grocery chains obviously are profiteering," Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, commented. "This is one of the causes of the big increases in food prices."

This is the third successive year of soaring profits for America's industrial and business giants, Goldfinger noted. Virtually free of any restraint under the Nixon Administration's two-year experiment in economic controls, corporate profits in 1971 were 14 percent above the year-earlier level. Last year, they climbed 15.5 percent above the '71 level.

"And it looks like it's going to

(Continued on Page 7)

IBEW Wins Settlement In Long Square D Strike

Lincoln, Neb.—The nine-month strike at the Square D Co. plant here was ended with the ratification of a two-year agreement by Local 1536 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The vote to accept the settlement was 163 to 4.

Signing of the contract was being delayed until IBEW and company lawyers worked out detailed language covering wages, incentive pay, fringes, lifting of the AFL-CIO boycott and agreement that no reprisals be made against strikers.

A week before the settlement was reached, the AFL-CIO convention had endorsed the boycott of Square D products and efforts of the IBEW and the Industrial Union Dept. to win a fair contract with the company.

IBEW President Charles H. Pillard termed the settlement the culmination of "one of the longest and most successful strikes in IBEW history." He said its impact would be felt by all manufacturing workers in the area and at other Square D locations

(Continued on Page 2)

Hall Succeeds W. W. Maguire In RCIA Post

Peter L. Hall was elected secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks by the union's executive board to succeed William W. Maguire, who retired after 14 years in the post.

Hall, the RCIA director of organization since 1968, is a native of Alabama. He earlier headed the union's organizing activities in the southern states and was elected a vice president of the RCIA in 1959.

Maguire joined the RCIA in 1943 as a charter member of Local 25 in Lafayette, Ind. He served as assistant editor of the Advocate, the union's monthly magazine, director of research and assistant to the president.

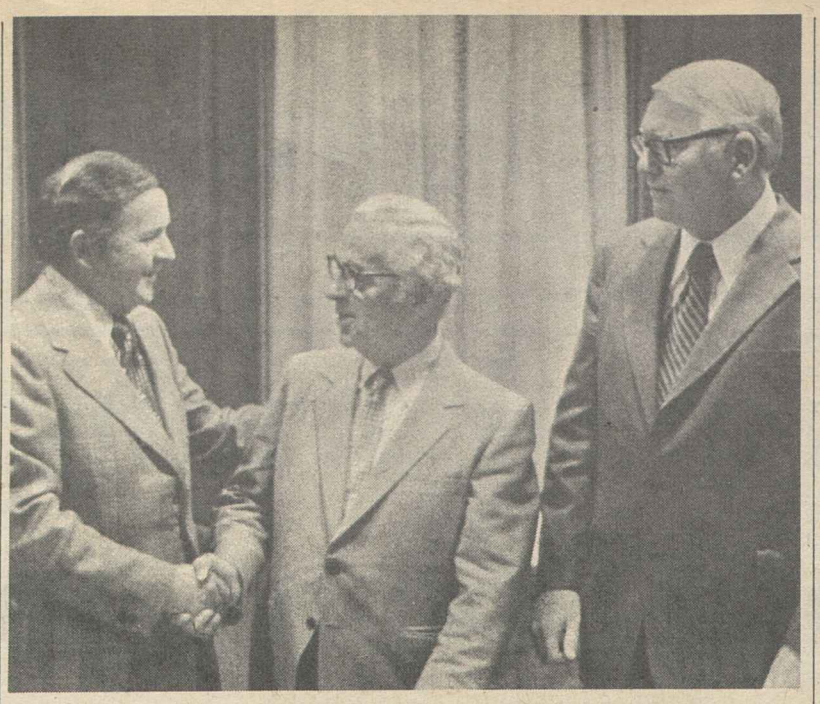
Maguire was first elected secretary-treasurer of the union in 1959.

In announcing Maguire's retirement, RCIA President James T. Housewright said that Maguire plans to take a post in international affairs to make use of the 31 years of trade union service he contributed to the RCIA.

Housewright also announced that Thomas G. Whaley will replace Hall as organizing director. Whaley currently heads the RCIA Southwestern Division. Jack Loveall was named director of the Southwestern Division and William H. Wynn director of the Northeastern Division.

Retired SAG Official Named to Parole Board

Hollywood, Calif. — John L. Dales, who retired as national executive secretary of the Screen Actors Guild last January, was appointed to a four-year term on the California Women's Board of Terms & Parole. Dales is a vice president of the California AFL-CIO.



RETAIL CLERKS retiring Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire, center, is praised for his 31 years of service to the union by RCIA President James T. Housewright. Peter L. Hall, right, was elected by the union's executive board to succeed Maguire.

Canada Paperworkers Ratify Strike Settlement

Montreal—Local unions of the Paperworkers have ratified a three-year agreement with the Canadian International Paper Co., bringing to an end a 12-week strike at the firm's mills at Gatineau, Trois-Rivieres and La Tuque, Quebec; Hawkesbury, Ont., and Dalhousie, N.B.

The new contract provides for a wage increase of 7.75 percent with a minimum of 33 cents in the first year, 7.75 percent in the second year and 8 percent in the third year. It has the effect of increasing the base labor rate to $4.86 an hour by May 1, 1975.

The settlement differs in some respects from those negotiated elsewhere in the industry, but is considered by the union to be of comparable value.

The main feature of the contract is a new pension formula which provides for the "stacking" of the Quebec or Canada pension plan onto the private pension plan. The plans were previously integrated. Stacking them means there will be increased employer contributions to the pension plan and workers will receive substantially higher benefits, which were not negotiated in other mills in eastern Canada. The company will assume the full cost of stacking retroactive to 1966.

It means that all workers will receive an additional $337.50 per year in pension benefits or $28.13 per month on the retroactive feature alone.

In addition, provision was made to increase pension benefits by 25 percent for both past and future service. For example, an employe previously entitled to a $400 per month pension is now eligible for a $500 per month benefit.

A bridging formula was negotiated to assist workers who take early retirement at age 62 with 20 years of service. A supplement of $7.00 per month for each year of service up to a maximum of 30 years will carry him through until age 65 when he becomes eligible for Old Age Security and Canada/Quebec pension plan benefits. With 30 years of service, he would receive a bridging supplement of $210 per month until 65.

The contract also provides for numerous wage adjustments through the job classification plan which are not reflected in the general wage increases. Production workers, a majority of the employes in the mills, will receive additional increases ranging from 2 to 68 cents per hour. There were also rate adjustments for craftsmen.

The job security features of the contract are improved to assure payment of full pension benefits at age 60 in the event an employe is forced to retire because of technological change. The contract language covering layoffs has been considerably strengthened to protect workers' jobs.

The agreement also provides for an increase in shift premiums, which go up from 10 to 17 cents to 15 and 20 cents per hour. There is a provision for an additional paid holiday and the company will contribute $5.25 per month to the employe long-term disability plan.

Senior Citizens Assail 17% Boost for Medicare

A Cost of Living Council ruling permitting a 17 percent boost in out-of-pocket payments for coverage under Medicare Part A next year is "indefensible," and should be reconsidered, President Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens charged.

"An increase of this magnitude is inconsistent with the policies of the COLC and the regulations governing price adjustments in the health and insurance industries," Cruikshank said in a letter to COLC Director John T. Dunlop. Part A of Medicare covers hospital insurance.

"On behalf of the National Council's 3 million members, I submit this is indefensible in the light of runaway inflation which has already eaten away much of the belated 20 percent social security increase enacted last year," Cruikshank asserted.

He noted, too, that the only increase in social security benefits presently scheduled will not be payable until July 1974.

"At a time when the cost of every necessity is increasing at unheard of rates, an increase in the cost of medical care is an unreasonable burden even for men and women still working and for whom there is the possibility of compensatory increases in earnings," Cruikshank said.

"And a mandated increase in the Medicare in-patient hospital deductible payment is by definition a burden placed squarely upon the shoulders of the poor, sick elderly whose incomes are frozen."

Cruikshank noted in his protest that in 1972, a Presidential election year, COLC restricted the amount of the out-of-pocket increase for Medicare Part A to 5.9 percent for this year, thus limiting the rise in this charge to $4 and holding the payment to $72.

He noted that the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, in ordering the 17 percent increase, cited the failure of the COLC to provide similar protection this year as reflecting "certain interpretative changes in the Cost of Living Council's regulatory policy" since the 1972 ruling.

Yet HEW has offered no documentation to support this claim, Cruikshank said.

"The conclusion is inescapable that this inordinate increase represents an attempt by the Administration to implement the Administration's 'cost-sharing' philosophy regarding social services —this despite its failure to secure congressional approval for this procedure," Cruikshank said.

The senior citizens' head also challenged the ruling on grounds that HEW failed to determine and promulgate the Medicare in-patient deductible for 1974 between July 1 and Oct. 1, 1973, as required by the Social Security Act. He said the HEW notice was not written until Oct. 5, nor filed until Oct. 10, nor promulgated until Oct. 11.

Retail Spread Widens:

Farm Price Drop No Consumer Boon

The Agriculture Dept. reported that food processors and retailers helped to keep overall prices up last month by failing to pass on the full amount of a huge drop in raw farm product prices that occurred over the same period.

While farm product prices declined 11.3 percent, the department said, the middlemen's spread widened by 8.5 percent in September — the biggest one-month increase on record since November 1946.

"Marketing spreads widened as farm prices dropped faster than retail prices," the Agriculture Dept. said. "Increases in marketing spreads were especially sharp for beef, pork, eggs, bakery and cereal products, and fats and oils products."

The farm-retail spread was reflected in the September consumer price index which showed that the 11.3 percent drop in farm product prices translated into a decline of only seven-tenths of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, in the price of groceries paid by consumers at their supermarkets.

Even the slight decline in supermarket prices was further offset by a 1.9 percent increase in the cost of restaurant meals. The net result was a one-tenth of 1 percent decline for all food prices. The overall consumer price index rose three-tenths of 1 percent for the month.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which prepares and publishes the monthly CPI, also reported the cost of services rose nine-tenths of 1 percent last month, the steepest increase since a 1.1 percent jump in March 1970. Nonfood commodities rose one-tenth of 1 percent.

Mortgage interest rates accounted for about one-third of the increase in the services index, BLS said. College tuition and physicians' fees both took sharp upward turns, too.

In another report, BLS noted workers' real purchasing power continued to lag far behind that of a year earlier. Weekly take-home pay of a married worker with three dependents — in terms of 1967 dollars — went up six-tenths of 1 percent in September, but at $94.69 was still $2.20 below that of September 1972.

Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted consumers "will see some larger increases in the months ahead." He told a news briefing inflation will pose the most "troublesome" question for Americans through early 1974. He predicted a gradual slowing of the inflation rate in the second half of 1974 as supplies become more abundant.

Overall, the September CPI advanced to 135.5, compared to a 1967 base of 100. Thus, a representative sampling of consumer goods in September sold for $13.55 compared to $10 six years ago. The index for September was 7.4 percent higher than a year ago, BLS said.

For the three-month quarter ending in September, the CPI rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 10.3 percent following increases of 7.4 percent in the second quarter and 8.6 percent in the first quarter of the year, BLS reported. Food prices alone advanced at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 28.8 percent during the July-September period.

BLS reported the increase in the price of cereal and bakery products was exceptionally large last month, 6.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. Prices of dairy products and some processed fruits and vegetables also rose sharply.

IBEW Wins Agreement In Long Square D Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout the country.

The tentative agreement came in negotiations at Square D headquarters in Middletown, Ohio, with the assistance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The wage package provides for increases ranging from 30 to more than 40 cents an hour in each of the two years and improvements in incentive pay. An additional holiday and improvements in life insurance, hospital and medical insurance coverage also are included for 350 IBEW members at the Lincoln plant.

IBEW Local 2238 in Middletown also ratified an agreement reached without a strike. It covers about 600 Square D plant employes. For the Middletown plant, where hourly wage scales are above those of the Lincoln facility, wages will be boosted 25 cents an hour the first year and 26 cents the second year. The contract also provides for improvements in pension, insurance and medical benefits.

The union valued the first year wage and fringe benefit package at 49 cents an hour, or 14 percent, and the second year package at slightly over 41 cents an hour, or 10.3 percent.

Earlier last month, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service assisted in talks that led to the settlement of a 12-week strike by Machinists Local 269 at the Square D plant at Peru, Ind.

In adopting the boycott resolution, the AFL-CIO convention noted that Square D has had a long-standing policy of anti-unionism, which had forced IBEW locals to initiate seven strikes during the past two years.

The walkout in Lincoln came Jan. 25 after management negotiators repeatedly refused to budge from the company's original bargaining offer.

Police harassment of strikers and numerous arrests of pickets prompted the union to challenge Nebraska's outdated mass picketing law, charging that the striking workers were being deprived of their basic rights.

The IBEW has expressed hope that Square D's attitude toward collective bargaining has improved with the Lincoln settlement, noting that contract talks will be under way soon at plants in Milwaukee and Atlanta.

Pillard commented: "We definitely feel that Square D management needs to analyze their approach to labor relations and to the overall labor problems this company has fostered with the IBEW and other AFL-CIO unions representing their workers."

Organizers' Phones Tapped:

2 Stevens Officials Indicted in 'Bugging'

Columbia, S.C.—Two officials of J. P. Stevens & Co. have been indicted on a charge of illegally wiretapping the telephones used by union organizers at a Wallace, S.C., motel.

The single-count indictment was returned by a federal grand jury against Larry E. Burroughs, a Stevens textile mill safety engineer, and Harold E. Guerry, an assistant personnel director in Wallace.

Both Burroughs and Guerry were suspended by the company after the telephone bugging had been uncovered last January, the Textile Workers Union of America reported.

Illegal wiretapping is a criminal violation of federal law that carries a maximum five-year sentence in prison and $10,000 fine.

TWUA President Sol Stetin said the union was gratified to hear of the indictments involving officials of J. P. Stevens—"the strongest bastion of anti-union corporation policy in the textile industry."

Stetin said he hopes the men are brought to speedy trial, stressing that the union is convinced the evidence in the case provides solid grounds for conviction.

On Jan. 19, a Southern Bell worker uncovered the wire taps on motel room telephones used by two organizers in the Stevens campaign —Al Motley of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Mike Kirvosh of the TWUA.

Company officials had rented adjoining rooms where electronic equipment had been seen, the TWUA said.

In August, the IUD and the TWUA sued J. P. Stevens, four of its employes and two motel employes for $71 million charging that federal and state statutes were violated in the electronic surveillance and invasion of privacy of the two organizers over a three-month period.

Stetin said the return of the indictments "is in sharp contrast with the boast of a J. P. Stevens official that the firm would prove 'the complete falsity' of the union's charges of wiretapping."

"The fact of the matter is that this giant anti-union textile corporation has engaged in every conceivable maneuver to deprive its workers of their right to join a union and enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining," he said.

Stevens has a long record of anti-union activities and has repeatedly ignored court and National Labor Relations Board orders to bargain with the TWUA.

The NLRB called off an election at the Wallace plant in September when the company illegally discharged 22 employes who tried to ask questions of company officials at "captive audience meetings" less than 48 hours before the scheduled vote.

AFL-CIO POSITIONS on domestic issues and international affairs drafted at the federation's 10th biennial convention are reviewed by the Executive Council at the close of the four-day meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

$400,000 Due In Layoffs to Deny Vacation

St. Louis — Almost 600 members of Local 1744 of the Painters will share approximately $400,000 in back vacation pay as a result of an arbitration ruling against the Titanium Division of NL Industries, Inc.

The arbitration case was the result of a grievance filed by the local after the company closed down one of its pigment producing lines and laid off almost 600 workers only three days before they would have earned their 1972 vacation benefits.

Elmer E. Hilpert, a nationally known impartial arbitrator, ruled in favor of the union and ordered NL Industries to reimburse all 588 employes affected by the 1972 layoff the full amount of their 1972 vacation pay. The total settlement is expected to be about $400,000.

"We had a bitter strike last year in which the company tried desperately to destroy our union," said Local President John E. Scott. "They tried to continue that approach in their underhanded effort to deprive our members of their well-earned vacation. Thus, we are indeed pleased that a neutral arbitrator saw the company's attempt for what it was and agreed with us, finding the NL Industries guilty of violating our contract."

Boyer Candy Firm Put On Labor Boycott List

Altoona, Pa.—Striking members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers have turned to the boycott in their seven-year campaign to win a collective bargaining agreement from the Boyer Brothers Candy Co. here.

And their boycott appeal has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Oct. 17 meeting.

Since 1966, B&C Local 12-B has been repeatedly rebuffed by the company in efforts to negotiate a contract for its 190 members. Even after losing cases from the National Labor Relations Board to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Altoona candy firm has continued to balk at the bargaining table, the union said.

Seventy unfair labor practice charges of coercion, threats and intimidation and the refusal of the company to heed the Supreme Court's order to bargain in good faith forced the workers to walk out last Apr. 29.

All 190 workers are still out, the B&C reported, despite the company's effort to destroy the local by hiring strikebreakers at wage rates of $3.77 an hour—far above the $2.15 the firm was paying its union workers before the strike.

After 10 weeks of paying strike benefits, the B&C has now initiated a fund to assist the Boyer strikers and their families.

The international, with the support of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Services Trade Dept., has put all company products on its unfair list. They include Mallo Cup, Peanut Butter Cup, Mint Mallo, Bite Size Mallo and Mrs. Eaton Products.

The federation's Executive Council, describing Boyer Brothers as a "vicious anti-union company," said the striking workers deserve the support of all trade unionists.

It urged a boycott of the company's candies until the firm obeys the order of the Supreme Court.

Fund Boost In Kansas Aids COPE

Topeka, Kan. — The Kansas AFL-CIO approved a 7-cent increase in per capita dues, raising monthly payments to 27 cents per member.

The nearly 400 delegates to the fourth biennial convention stipulated that 5 cents of the additional dues be channeled into the COPE fund to step up political action programs and that 2 cents go into the state federation's retirement fund.

Other amendments to the federation's constitution call for regular biennial conventions to be held in odd-numbered years and COPE conventions in even-numbered years.

The federation's top officers were re-elected to new four-year terms. They are President Carl L. Courter, Executive Sec.-Treas. Ralph McGee and Executive Vice Pres. H. J. Yount.

New board members elected at the three-day convention are George Amis of Topeka, Clarence Barber of Kansas City and Margaret Hawley of Topeka. Re-elected to new terms on the executive board are Ralph Angel, Joe Beeves, George Jackson, Joe Rider, R. O. White, Everett Carr, Roy Gooden, D. L. Green, W. C. A. Hardy, Howard Hoy, James Taylor, Ron Weems and Homer Groves.

Focusing on political activities, the convention voted full support for the Kansas Frontlash organization.

Lane Bailey, director of the state Frontlash group, stressed in an address to the convention the importance of involving youth in the trade union movement's efforts to achieve its goals.

Margaret Thornburgh, western area director of the COPE Women's Activities Dept., called on delegates to develop an extensive political action program to support labor-endorsed candidates in the 1974 elections.

Other major speakers included Kansas Gov. Robert B. Docking and President James McCain of Kansas State University.

Unionists Renamed To Safety Panel

Two representatives of organized labor have been reappointed to the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.

They are George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, named to a two-year term, and John J. Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers, who will serve a new one-year term.

Vetoes, Fund Freeze Foil Role of Congress

President Nixon's misuse of executive power through vetoes and fund impoundments has choked off the constitutional voice of Congress in setting national program and spending priorities, AFL-CIO Assistant Director of Legislation Kenneth Young declared.

Charging that the President is trying to run the Congress with a "one-third-plus-one" majority instead of a constitutional or regular majority, Young said Nixon sees fit not to worry about the majority will of the Congress, but only to make sure he has enough votes to veto legislation.

That tactic has "given him a club" over the Congress that lets the Executive Branch make all decisions, Young asserted, declaring that this is constitutionally wrong. The basic remedy, he said, must come in next year's congressional elections by winning enough Senate and House seats to make sure that they can override some vetoes.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Young said the growing list of vetoes and fund impoundments has cut deeply into congressional efforts to shift priorities toward more emphasis on such domestic areas as pollution control, education, health and the critical needs of older Americans.

A strong case can be made that the elderly, the working poor and the non-working poor have been hurt by vetoes and refusals to apply funds voted by Congress, he said.

Young said the failure to override vetoes isn't a true measure of national approval of the President's actions or the determination of Congress to reassert itself. He stressed that even with an overwhelming majority, it is extremely hard to muster the substantial number of Republican votes needed for a two-to-one vote to override. He said Congress is now moving to shape a budget reform procedure that will stop the President from continuing this reckless impoundment of appropriated funds.

Reporters questioning Young on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Michael Posner of the Reuters News Agency and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Maine Labor Adopts Constitutional Changes

Portland, Me. — Several major constitutional changes were adopted at the ninth biennial convention of the Maine State Federated Labor Council, including one that changed the organization's name.

The 150 delegates at the three-day meeting renamed the council the Maine AFL-CIO.

Many felt the old name was too cumbersome. Others noted the old name often confused people into thinking the council was connected with state government.

Other constitutional changes approved included a reduction of the executive board from 33 to 15 members, abolition of the executive committee, and an increase in President Benjamin J. Dorsky's annual salary from $15,000 to $17,000 and the secretary-treasurer's from $10,000 to $12,000.

Dorsky's term of office does not expire until 1975. The only major office to change was that of secretary-treasurer. When Harold S. Noddin, the incumbent, announced at the beginning of the convention he would not seek re-election, delegates elected Gary Cook of Livermore Falls without opposition.

Among the three dozen resolutions adopted by the convention was one demanding that the state Board of Environmental Protection give equal consideration to economic factors—as well as environmental factors—in making its decisions. Another called for appointment to the board of representatives from organized labor.

The convention also passed a resolution to deal with the fact that the State AFL-CIO meets only every other year while the Maine legislature meets annually. Delegates voted that the COPE convention, which meets during the years that the State AFL-CIO does not, should serve as a legislative conference in addition to carrying out its other regular functions.

Paperworkers President Joseph P. Tonelli was among those addressing the convention. Others included Gov. Kenneth Curtis, Rep. Peter Kyros (D-Me.), AFL-CIO New England Regional Director Frank Murphy, and Joseph Cote, labor representative on the Maine Employment Security Commission.

How Much More?

AMERICANS HAVE BEEN KNOWN to be tough and resilient. We are known for our optimism and our abiding faith in our future. We have often thanked our Lord for the collective wisdom displayed by our founding fathers in the drafting of our Constitution —and this great Constitution has faced and withstood many crises.

But, how much more can we take? How long can this nation continue to struggle under the ever greater and ever increasing burdens that President Nixon has loaded and continues to load upon the whole fabric of our government?

At a time when our government is suffering from an almost all-consuming crisis brought about by the erosion of public trust and confidence—our President responds by forcing the resignation of a most honorable and immensely dedicated public servant, Elliot Richardson, by angrily and precipitously dismantling the special Watergate task force and by firing two distinguished and decent men, Archibald Cox and William Ruckelshaus.

But let us recall what happened prior to that tragic day in October.

His Vice President and his prophet of law and order resigned in shame and disgrace after being convicted of a felonious crime.

His first Secretary of Commerce and chief campaign fund raiser is under indictment and awaits trial.

His first Attorney General and one time confidant is under indictment and awaits trial.

His first appointed director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation permitted himself and the integrity of that agency to be criminally compromised.

His most important and influential White House staff members have been indicted with an incredible list of mind-boggling crimes and await trial.

His Key Biscayne neighbor and his closest friend has difficulty in explaining why he accepted $100,000 in behalf of the President and strangely left this large sum in a personal safe deposit box for over three years before returning it to the donor to prevent presidential embarrassment.

WHEN WILL THIS nightmare end? How long can we travel this path of ever-recurring scandals and crises?

If our democracy is to survive and flourish, public trust and confidence in our government and in our national leadership must be restored.

I have sadly concluded that President Nixon can no longer effectively lead our nation.

The air is filled with the depressing rhetoric of impeachment and a major constitutional crisis seems imminent. The people of the United States have suffered enough. They must be spared this new pain and this new trauma.

And so as one who, like all of you, loves America, I most respectfully call upon the President to place our national interest and welfare above all other concerns and to resign from the office of the presidency.

—From an address by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) to the 10th AFL-CIO convention.

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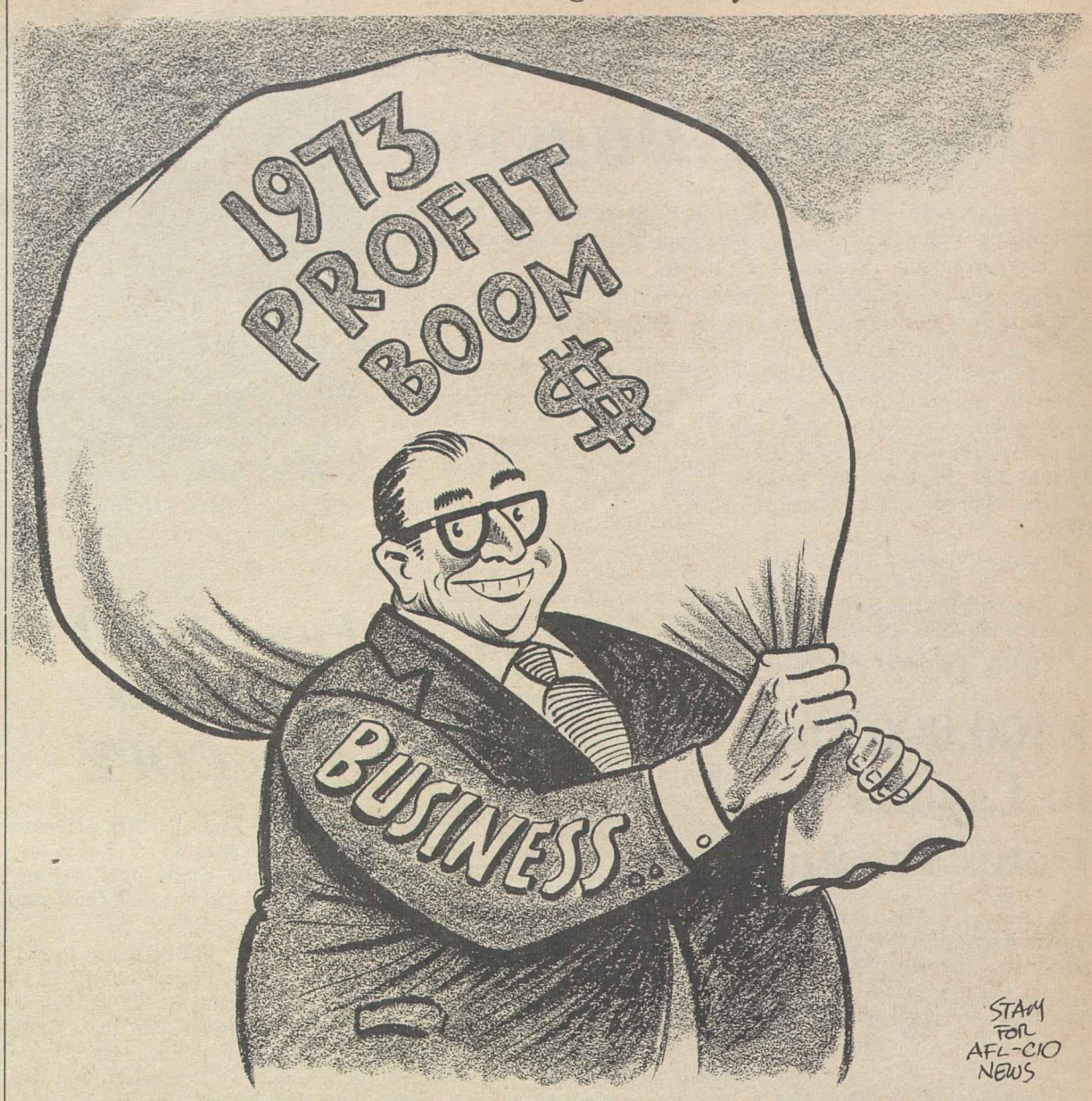

A Word Edgewise:

Middle East Crisis Dramatizes Moral Kinship of Blacks, Jews

By Bayard Rustin

THE RENEWAL OF THE Middle East War, with its fearful human cost, has driven a knife wound deep into the soul of a world which longs for peace. Its reverberations, spreading like an exploding mortar shell, are felt around the globe by all who value justice and humanity. Most horrible is the waste of young lives—the best and bravest of the warring nations.

With the resumption of hostilities, there is a compelling impulse to blind oneself to the implications of this conflict. Many Americans have already succumbed to indifference or indecision: recent polls indicate that roughly one out of two either does not care about the outcome, or cannot summon the will to choose between the two sides.

Many blacks, confronted with profound injustice here at home, may wonder about the significance of a war which rages thousands of miles away. They ask how does the outcome of this distant conflict affect their weary, centuries-old struggle for freedom and equality?

But it is precisely because blacks have survived despite hundreds of years of oppression, and persist today in the face of the continuing destructiveness of prejudice, that they cannot now turn away from other, equally oppressed peoples.

Both Jews and blacks respect and have a personal stake in the spread of democracy. Surrounded by the autocratic, despotic countries of the Middle East, Israel alone adheres to the democratic principles that are a precondition to freedom.

Israel, as a progressive and democratic nation, is the ultimate reflection of traditions which run throughout Jewish history and culture. Wherever Jews are, they stand firm for the extension of human rights for all people.

During the period following the end of Reconstruction, when America turned aside from the plight of the freedman, Jews gave invaluable assistance to the Negro struggle. When the South was doing its best to keep the black man illiterate, the Rosenwald family established a fund which salvaged the Negro college system. And in the early years of this century, when the black cause was not a popular cause, Jewish liberals, like Joel and Arthur Spingarn, helped establish the NAACP and were instrumental in ensuing its survival during its most difficult years.

AT A LATER ERA, Jews provided critical financial support for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during his protest campaigns: two-thirds of the money donated to a defense fund—established when Dr. King was falsely accused of income tax evasion—were contributed by Jews. And who can forget that two Jewish youths, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, died arm in arm with James Chaney in the backlands of Mississippi?

In addition to dramatizing the moral kinship between blacks and Jews, the Middle East crisis is important for what it implies about the lasting nature of prejudice.

Six million Jews were annihilated during World War II for no other reason than they were Jews. And yet this painful, tragic lesson has not been sufficient to convince mankind of of the stupidity of racial and religious hatred. Today anti-Semitism persists in the hearts of many men and many countries, awaiting the opportunity to rise to the surface disguised as anti-Zionism.

Blacks well understand that where anti-Semitism exists, racial prejudice ultimately follows. Thus it is little surprising that the most determined opponent of American aid to Israel is Sen. J. W. Fulbright, who during a lengthy political career has voted against, and spoken against, and filibustered against the cause of civil rights.

(Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, appears in this space as a guest columnist for John P. Roche.)

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Restore Civilian Rule:

Chile's Military Junta Pressed To Halt Suppression of Rights

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the 10th AFL-CIO convention, "Restore Democracy in Chile."

ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1973, the Chilean Army, Navy, and Air Force carried out a coup d'etat to remove the minority government of Salvador Allende Gossens from office. Since the takeover, the military junta has sought to consolidate its power by excessive violence, the burning of books, sweeping suppression of political and trade union rights, and indiscriminate mass arrests of potential political opponents.

The AFL-CIO convention condemns all such excesses and calls for their immediate cessation. We urge our government to take all necessary diplomatic and economic measures to speed the re-establishment of civilian rule and the restoration of full political and trade union rights in Chile.

For nearly three years, the Chilean armed forces had tolerated and, on occasion, even cooperated with and assisted the Allende regime to stay in power. But not even this cooperation and help by the military could stave off the disastrous consequences of Allende's false policies and increasingly unconstitutional behavior.

Reckless illegal expropriation of property in the rural and urban areas, catastrophic collapse of production, loss of over $1,000,000,000 by state enterprises in 1972, and a 350 percent rise in inflation within one year combined to create a situation which the people of Chile found more and more unbearable. Living conditions deteriorated sharply for the great mass of the working people. The Allende government found it increasingly hard to maintain public order.

Allende's "road to socialism" had all but destroyed Chile's economy and put Chile on the brink of a bloody civil war. Allende was swiftly moving to erase all restraints of democratic constitutional opposition to his increasingly unpopular government.

He had even lost large sectors of the labor movement where Communist influence had been strong for years. Such vital groups as the copper miners and transportation workers became bitterly alienated and paralyzing strikes ensued.

Allende was not chosen by a majority of the people to govern Chile. He had received only 36 percent of the popular vote. He came into office in April 1970 not by a vote of the people but by a vote of parliament in which his party was a minority and his opposition a majority. After the 1970 elections, he threatened to "paint Santiago with blood," if the newly elected Congress did not make him the head of government.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS MYTH is that the tragic Allende "experiment" was a model example of "democracy and socialism," Allende being a sort of Dubcek. But Dubcek was moving away from dictatorship, while Allende was rushing headlong towards it. His strongest political arm, the Communist Party of Chile, was the first one outside the Iron Curtain to approve fully the 1968 Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. Allende was the founder and President of Castro's Havana-based Latin American Solidarity Organization set up in 1967 to foster armed insurrection throughout the Western Hemisphere. In fact, the president of the Christian Democratic Party (Eduardo Frei) asserted that Allende and his followers had been setting up huge caches of arms and ammunition in preparation for a "night of the long knives" in which key opposition and military leaders would be assassinated.

But none of this should be seized upon by the junta for blood and vengeance. The AFL-CIO deeply deplores the loss of life in Chile as a result of the successful military coup. We call for an immediate halt of the summary executions by the junta.

The AFL-CIO joins the ORIT to insist that leaders of Chile's democratic forces must be permitted to come forward and convoke a constituent assembly of the various democratic parties in order to restore genuine representative government. Chile must not become another victim of the trend towards unpopular military regimes in the Americas.

Full Compliance Pressed:

Funding Lag, Employer Delays Warp Intent of Job Safety Law

SHORT FUNDING and employer delay tactics have held the two-year-old federal job safety and health law to little more than a beginning toward the intent of Congress in shaping the measure, AFL-CIO occupational safety expert George H. R. Taylor declared.

Even the anticipated "modest increase" in the new appropriations bill will leave the drive to cut job-related disease, injury and death two years behind the implementation and enforcement needed to make this law really count, Taylor said. Employers haven't complied voluntarily and show no indication of doing so, he stressed, which leaves stiff regulation as the only solution.

Taylor, who is the executive secretary of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health and an economist in the Dept. of Research, rejected cost as a valid argument against compliance with the law. He said that with profits hitting record highs, this is the time for employers to comply without waiting for complaints and inspections. He made the statements as he was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Taylor also scored the record of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission's decision on citations issued against employers. He said that in case after case, the commission has eased penalties on very shaky grounds.

The law doesn't need "more teeth," he declared, pointing out that the penalties that now exist are strong enough to bring about compliance, if they are used fully and effectively.

He said the commission's decisions are "not only pettifogging," but frequently "contrary to the intent of the act."

He also noted that the Labor Dept. has been slow to promulgate standards to protect workers from the effects of toxic substances in the workplace. There are 12,000 such substances now in use and 600 new ones are being added to the industrial processes each year, Taylor said.

"The problem of providing standards to protect workers from this absolutely unbelievable multitude of toxic materials has not been adequately addressed," he stressed.

THE SECOND PROBLEM is the industry's absolute opposition to fast movement on these standards, Taylor declared. He noted that an emergency standard on pesticides was blocked by a federal appeals court and that two other court actions on industrial carcinogens were initiated by management groups.

"If we have to fight each one of these standards through this fashion, we are never going to get anywhere," Taylor observed.

Taylor said that while some of the larger industrial corporations have adopted fairly effective occupational safety and health programs, the old idea that "you take your chances on the job" persists in some areas. Here, the prevailing policy is, "Take care of the mule, because it costs money to replace him—but you don't give a damn about the worker, because another will come along."

Taylor was questioned by Donald Barnes of Air & Water Newsletter and Lloyd Schwartz of Fairchild Publications.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION has never been noted for modesty in laying claims to all sorts of brilliant successes—minus Watergate—in governing the country. But, somehow, Sec. of Commerce Frederick B. Dent in a recent speech strained credulity when he began his remarks with the flat statement that:

"The state of the nation's economy today is strong and healthy."

He based this dictum on improvements in the Gross National Product and while conceding that there were weaknesses here and there, including the energy crisis to which he addressed most of his remarks, predicted even better days ahead.

Nevertheless, the flat claim that the nation's economy is "strong and healthy" deserves a good deal more scrutiny.

There are, in fact, too many areas that are not "strong and healthy" when looked at through the eyes of America's millions of workingmen and women.

Housing, for example, is a nightmare to millions of families who are simply economically incapable of either buying or building decent homes for themselves and their families.

Inflation has become another nightmare that mocks the words "strong and healthy" unless one means those who are profiting by it. Labor economists note that inflation for the past three months has been at an annual rate of 10.3 percent and that even the Administration's economists have been warning of new price increases ahead.

For the worker whose "real" earnings are down 2.3 percent over the year, the words "strong and healthy" are a mockery. Although his wages have been moving upward, they have been overtaken by increases in living costs.

In his speech, Secretary Dent pointed to the growth of jobs over the past year indicating, as he said, "the ability of our economy to absorb the expanding workforce."

While it is true that the unemployment rate which has been hovering for many months around the 5 precent level has dropped to 4.8 percent, this can scarcely be claimed as a triumph in an economy that still has some 4.3 million men, women and teenagers that have not been absorbed into the workforce.

Nor are wage and price controls any indication that the nation's economy is "strong and healthy." During the past year and a half the nation has gone through the traumatic experience of four phases of controls that have left the labor movement and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce both crying "enough." Such unanimity of opinion must indeed jolt an Administration that is as business-minded as Nixon's.

THE NATION'S TRADE POSITION remains in a highly precarious position that speaks neither for its strength nor health. Neither the President nor Congress see eye to eye on what should be done about it. Organized labor is bitterly dissatisfied that neither has come up with viable solutions to keep America's economic strength at home rather than let it slip steadily abroad for the profits of a few corporations and the loss of jobs for thousands of American workers.

And as organized labor has repeatedly pointed out, profits have been soaring while wage settlements have been kept well within the Nixon wage control guidelines. Scarcely a day passes when the financial pages do not speak of this company or that reporting healthy gains.

For the first nine months of 1973 proprietors' incomes have been rising at an annual rate of $3.5 billions; farm income, $5.6 billions; rental income, $1 billion; dividends, $1.5 billions; and personal interest income at an incredible $8.5 billions due to the huge increase in interest rates.

When the Secretary of Commerce calls the nation's economy "strong and healthy" he is talking for a relative handful of the "strong and wealthy;" he is not speaking for America's 85 million workers and 4.3 million unemployed.

STRAPPED BY SHORT FUNDING and slowed by employer delay tactics, the two-year-old federal job safety and health law has made little more than a beginning toward cutting the toll of job-related sickness, injury and death, AFL-CIO Economist George H. R. Taylor, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Donald Barnes, left, of Air & Water Newsletter and Lloyd Schwartz of the Fairchild Publications. The interview program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

NEW VICE PRESIDENTS of the International Labor Press Association line up behind Sec.-Treas. John M. Barry, AFL-CIO News; President-elect Max Steinbock, RWDSU Record, and President Raymond W. Pasnick. Standing, from left, are Vice Presidents James M. Cesnik, Guild Reporter; Neville S. Hamilton, Canadian Paperworker Journal; Allen R. Williams, Aero Facts, Machinists, St. Louis; Donald T. Dalena, Fairless Union News, USWA, Fairless Hills, Pa., and William Moody, Graphic Arts Unionist. Also elected as new vice president was Patricia Strandt, American Teacher.

Auxiliaries Seek Expanded Role, Invite Men Into Membership

Miami Beach, Fla.—The AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries laid the foundation for a major growth program by opening membership rolls to men and cutting per capita payments of national and international auxiliaries.

In seeking greater participation by men in the auxiliaries, delegates to the ninth convention rephrased bylaws to eliminate the word "women" in all references dealing with membership qualifications. The focus will be on recruting husbands of women union members and retired members of both sexes.

The convention also reduced annual per capita payments of national and international auxiliaries from $1 to 25 cents and set a maximum payment of $2,500. The annual per capita for directly chartered and affiliated auxiliaries remains at $1.

Auxiliaries Executive Director Novella Porter said in her keynote address that opening membership to men as well as women fully demonstrates the organization's efforts to reach for "new horizons the united way."

"The labor movement is a product of the American people and must become an ever increasing instrument for the advancement of mankind," she stressed.

Mrs. Porter said the educational, legislative and political activities of the auxiliaries are necessary to the implementation of AFL-CIO programs.

President Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists reiterated Mrs. Porter's call for increased cooperation between unions and the auxiliaries.

"We need to revive the spirit that moved free American workers to demand—not to beg, or plead, or implore—a fair share of the wealth that labor alone creates," Smith declared.

He also expressed concern that the demands of women workers have not yet been met.

Whether one agrees with the "women's libbers" or not, Smith said, "they are absolutely right when they point out that millions of women are still suffering from economic exploitation and discrimination based on sex."

Low-wage women workers particularly felt the impact of President Nixon's veto of an increase in the minimum wage, Smith noted.

"This increase would have helped all workers," he said. "But it was especially needed by millions of women who are struggling to support themselves and their children on the minimum wage of $1.60 an hour."

The fund impoundments of the Nixon Administration are also taking their toll in vital educational, health and children's programs, Smith said.

He warned that Nixon is not content to reverse the progress the nation has made through essential social programs, but "he also wants to erase and reverse the gains that have been won by labor's sweat and tears at the bargaining table."

John Perkins, assistant director of COPE, told the convention that the labor movement must work to elect a "veto-proof" Congress to achieve social progress and economic justice.

"President Nixon has given us phrases, phases, freezes, controls, confusion and chaos, but he has not given us solutions," Perkins declared.

He said the nation must look to Congress for relief and stressed the importance of the 1974 congressional elections so "we can get a good start toward the programs we all agree are essential."

The convention elected Marlene Donahue, formerly a vice president, as secretary-treasurer. She succeeds Mrs. Porter, who continues as executive director.

Six vice presidents were re-elected to the executive board. They are Maggie Reimann, chairman, Postal Workers; Viola Moss, Graphic Arts Union; Rosine McLemore, Sleeping Car Porters; Lela Cornett, Steelworkers; Mary Lusk, Glass Bottle Blowers, and Shirley Olson, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A new addition to the board as a vice president is Beverly Saathoff of the Steelworkers.

The auxiliaries' Outstanding Volunteer Award was presented to Ann Moss of the Meat Cutters, St. Louis.

Congress Bars Closing Public Health Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

21, 1973, date for closing at least six of the hospitals, which provide care for merchant seamen, military personnel and their dependents and other specified groups.

It was thwarted by temporary restraining orders based on suits brought by the Seafarers and the National Maritime Union contending that congressional approval is required to close the hospitals. While the court cases have not been finally decided, the congressional action carries out their intent.

Earlier this year, Congress wrote a ban on closing the hospitals into a bill providing federal grants to help communities provide emergency medical treatment for accident victims and others in need of immediate medical care.

The President vetoed the bill as too costly. The Senate promptly overrode the veto, 77-16. But the House fell a scant five votes short of the needed two-thirds, under heavy pressure from the White House.

In effect, Congress has now acted to reverse the veto. On the same day the House approved the military procurement bill with its safeguard for the Public Health Service hospitals, it overwhelmingly gave final passage to a slightly modified emergency medical services bill that the Administration did not try to block.

The Public Health Service hospitals, carrying on a tradition of care for the merchant marine and the Coast Guard that dates back 174 years, are located in Seattle, Boston, San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Staten Island and Norfolk.

Rep. Barbara Jordan:

'I Dream of a Nation Where People Care'

The following is excerpted from an address by Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.) to the 10th AFL-CIO convention.

PEOPLE ARE HELPLESS when they are uneducated, or poor, or sick; when they are out of work; when living costs spiral upward beyond their reach; and when they live in unsanitary and indecent housing. The number of people who lack the tools to become self-reliant is on the rise. The fact that this Administration intends to keep those necessary tools locked away—and will award the key onto the privileged and the powerful—was quite obvious in both the 1973 inaugural address and the 1974 budget. No one disagrees that self-reliance is a desirable goal, but it is an end, not a means, as Mr. Nixon would have us believe. The means to the end of self-reliance lie in an unwavering federal commitment to the fulfillment of human and social needs.

Federal activity in modern social welfare programs dates from the emergency relief programs instituted 40 years ago to meet the crisis of the Great Depression. At that time, Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced a guiding principle that was new to public policy: that the federal government had a responsibility for maintaining the well-being not only of society as a whole but of the individuals who form it.

Franklin Roosevelt forged a coalition of minority groups, the trade union movement and liberals. The American people were introduced to the bureaucratic alphabets. Roosevelt activated the institution of government and made it work—made it do things on behalf of the citizenry. He saw poor people, and said government had a responsibility to relieve their poverty. He saw homeless people and said government must help finance their homes. The Roosevelt coalition was, at once, strong and weak. Black people often provided the coalitions margin of victory, but were rarely, if ever, consulted on the real substantive decisions. The programs of this coalition, now old, formed the heart of liberalism which dominated American politics for the next twenty years.

Shall all which was gained be irretrievably lost in a morass of illegality, selfishness and recrimination? Or can we restructure a coalition for purification, cleansing and purging of our system and somehow make it right again?

Today, this prior commitment to social and individual well-being in our society is threatened by an Administration which is employing every possible strategem to dismantle vital programs in such areas as community development, job training, housing, health, and education, all in the guise of "fighting inflation." Most ominous is the growing threat to Congress's "power of the purse," the ability to control and supervise the federal budget. By vetoing congressional appropriations bills, and by impounding funds passed over his veto, the President has directly challenged Congress's budgetary authority and responsibility.

THE ILLEGALITY of the President's actions is demonstrated by the numerous court cases in which major impoundments have been successfully challenged and overturned, as with funds for highway construction and water pollution control. In addition, the threat of court action has forced the Administration to release the school impact aid funds, disaster relief for farmers, funds for veterans' education, and Indian education.

If people are to "do more for themselves," they must be given the chance to reach that goal. At the very least, those citizens who are desperately trying to survive—with or without aid—should have the following protections:

Extension of minimum wage coverage to those workers who are concentrated in the lowest paying and least secure jobs.

Elimination of a subminimum wage clause from any welfare reform bill on the grounds that almost all Americans will support the concept of a fair day's pay for an honest day's work.

Increased support for job development and public service employment instead of impoundments and freezes on such programs.

And, provision of child care programs that would include educational and nutritional components rather than being mere custodial warehouses for the children of working mothers.

The President and the Congress are accountable to the American people for their acts. The people must not fail to hold the politician accountable . . . and to pay attention to the affairs of this country. All of which has been gained need not be lost if the coalition is restructured and revived and proceeds with the process of purification.

The coalition will be a conglomerate of men and women, black, brown, red, white, rich and poor people who are determined that their home, the United States of America, shall be habitable, shall be livable, shall be strong, and shall be real; a land of free people; a home of brave people. We want one nation where diversity is not a synonym for divisiveness.

I dream of an America where people care whether you live or whether you die, where people care whether all Americans live with a realistic hope held out in the Declaration of Independence.

I dream of an America where life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness are not meaningless words and meaningless rhetoric, but real; an America, a country where democracy survives and does not turn to ashes. This dream right now has been temporarily deferred.

Let's join together, let's join together and get on with the business of making the dream of our country real.

Professionals Organize:

White Collar Union Growth Counters Myth of Snobbery

The myth that professional people—the so-called snobs of the white-collar field—do not join unions is evaporating, Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes, asserts in the October issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Golodner cites a 1970 Dept. of Labor report showing that nearly 22 percent of some 21 million members of unions or employe organizations in the United States were in the white-collar category.

"Nearly 3 million of the 5 million organized white-collar workers in that 1970 survey were professional and technical people," Golodner notes in his article.

"This numbers more than 20 percent of all professional and technical people in the country and approximately 40 percent of the organizable potential—that is, excluding the self-employeds, the clergy, doctors, dentists, veterinarians and judges."

By 1980, it is projected, more Americans will be employed in white-collar jobs than in blue-collar, farm and service jobs combined, Golodner notes. Professional and technical people today comprise the third largest job classification after clerical workers and semi-skilled operatives, Golodner points out. By 1980 they will number 15.5 million and equal 16.3 percent of total employment, he adds.

"The professional group is the fastest-growing occupational sector in the economy, and will grow by 40 percent in this decade while the entire labor force grows by only 20 percent," the author observes. The implications for organized labor are profound, Golodner notes, quoting an official of an electrical union:

"The future life and growth of the labor movement lies with the unionization of the professional, technical and white-collar salaried workers."

The same conditions that prompted organization by blue-collar workers are developing in the white-collar fields as well, Golodner notes. Among the developing conditions encouraging the growth of white-collar unions today, he says, is the growing loss of individuality by the typical white-collar employe.

"Being employed in large numbers by rapidly growing and diversifying institutions or corporations means he is slowly but surely becoming removed from participation in decision-making processes," Golodner points out. "It means an individual voice—no matter how knowledgeable—no longer counts."

Another fact of contemporary life leading more white-collar professionals to join unions is the steady decline in relative and real income among the unorganized, says Golodner. The gap between salaries paid white-collar professionals, sales and technical people and wages paid to operatives and laborers is narrowing, he adds. And this gap in net income is further reduced by taxes.

"Even engineers and scientists—people heretofore indifferent to unions—are slowly becoming aware of the fact that they are losing economic ground," Golodner observes.

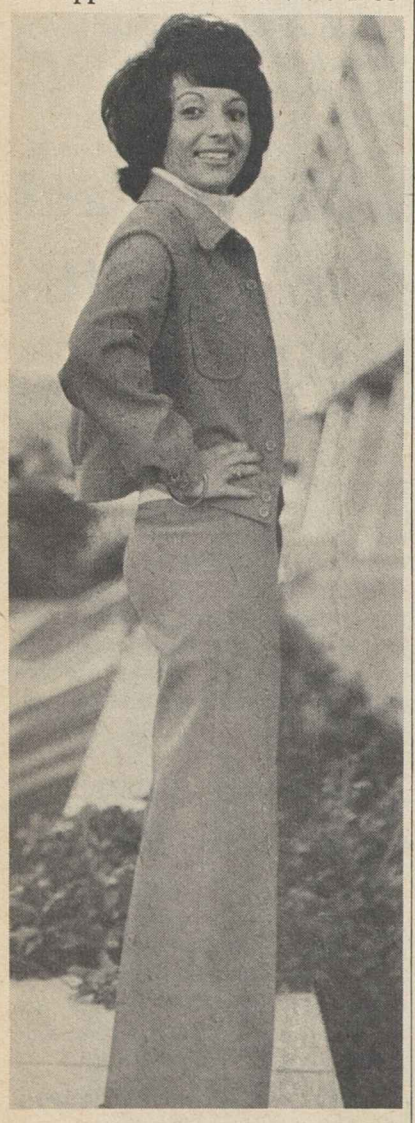
"Labor's lobby has served the organized blue-collar worker well. It is serving the white-collar worker as well, and will serve him even more as the current trend of white-collar workers into unions continues."

Court Suit Challenges Plump Stewardess Rule

United Air Lines agreed that Sandie Hendrix of Los Angeles had all the qualifications to be an airline stewardess. She could fluff a pillow, scurry up and down an aisle, soothe a baby, serve a meal or fetch a scotch with the best of them. She was hired in January 1972.

The "Friendly Skies" people trained her, put her through a six-month probationary period and then — in July 1972 — promptly fired her. Why? Because Sandie, at 5 feet, 2½ inches, "weighed in" a few pounds over the airline's height-weight limit. In her case, a rigid 118 pounds.

In response to "constant bugging" by a UAL flight attendant supervisor, Sandie went on a strict, 1,200 calorie diet. "I ate nothing but apples and carrots . . . I became a nervous wreck," she remembers. Her weight varied from 123 to 127 which a doctor said "was proper for her bone structure." Nonetheless, UAL concluded—"too fat to fly."



TOO FAT TO FLY?—That's what United Air Lines said when they fired Stewardess Sandie Hendrix, who was 5 to 9 pounds over her 118-pound weight limit. But to the airline, that constituted "excess baggage."

Because of the firing of Sandie and other stewardesses with similar experiences, the Air Line Pilots Association has gone to court after failing to get any satisfaction from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on a charge that airlines' weight standards are "arbitrary and discriminatory."

The union has filed a suit in U.S. District Court in New York seeking to overturn United's weight limits. Should the judge rule for the union, it will then try to knock out limitations on 45 other airlines that similarly force stewardesses to meet "unfair" height-weight requirements.

ALPA, through its Steward & Stewardess Division, contends that the weight limits are "unlawful discrimination" that can deprive female flight attendants of employment, benefits and other rights.

"We have no quarrel with reasonable appearance requirements," says Steward & Stewardess Vice President Kelly Rueck. "We fully agree that a flight attendant should be well-groomed and careful of her personal appearance. But weight standards as applied at most airlines are outside the bounds of reasonableness."

The weight limits are discriminatory, she contends, because they are applied only to flight attendants. No other group of airline employes is required to conform to weight limits. Further, she points out, the weight standards—as in Sandie's case—in no way are related to work performance.

That's what Sandie thinks too, in expressing hope the law suit will get her wings back, along with lost pay and seniority. "I was hurt because I was judged on something physical that had nothing to do with performance," she says.

Profit Boom Continues for Corporations

(Continued from Page 1)

be an even bigger jump for 1973," Goldfinger said. He pointed out that after-tax profits in the first quarter of the year rose 28 percent above the level for the same period in 1972, while second-quarter profits zoomed 34 percent higher than those for the like period last year.

Significantly, the profit increase during the third quarter was widespread. The Journal survey showed declines in only two of the 24 key industries whose earnings were tabulated. Airlines posted a 3.7 percent drop while rubber companies fell 7.5 percent.

Percentage increases for other industries, while nowhere near the spectacular jump of the grocery chains, nevertheless were substantial.

Seventeen pulp and paper products companies reported third-quarter after-tax profits averaging 74.5 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1972. Twenty-two petroleum companies posted an average 60 percent increase; 23 mining and metals firms registered a jump of 81.3 percent; 18 steel manufacturers boosted their profits 61.6 percent; 22 chemicals firms posted increases averaging 52.5 percent, and 13 textile companies noted an average gain of 56 percent.

Sale of Yule Cards Aids Farah Strikers' Families

Christmas in El Paso—and the other cities in Texas and New Mexico where Farah workers are still on strike—may just be another day in the struggle for simple human rights.

The Citizens Committee for Justice for Farah Strikers hopes to make the holiday more than that by raising money through the sale of Christmas cards for the strikers and their families.

The courage of their struggle inspired artist Diane de Groat to create two drawings that appear as lithograph reproductions on the cards. One of them is reproduced above.

They are available from the Farah Strikers Christmas Cards, 250 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10013, in packages of 50 and 100, including envelopes. The cost is $8.50 for 50 and $15 for 100, plus $1.50 for handling and mailing.

Contract Gains Running Below Pattern of 1972

A Labor Dept. survey of major collective bargaining settlements reached during the first nine months of the year shows an average first-year wage gain of 6 percent—down from the 7.3 percent average gain for full-year 1972.

Each of the 643 settlements included in the survey covers 1,000 workers or more in the private nonfarm sector of the economy.

The survey found that wage increases measured over the life of the contract measured 5.5 percent a year in the first three quarters of 1973, down from 6.4 percent for 1972 as a whole.

The settlements cover a total of 3.4 million workers, primarily in the railroad, rubber, apparel, electrical, trucking, construction, meatpacking and paper industries.

The Labor Dept. report does not include an estimate of the number of contracts with built-in cost-of-living escalator clauses negotiated by many unions this year. The clauses, a continuing trend in collective bargaining, are tied to increases in the government's consumer price index, and are usually applied quarterly. Although they do not compensate totally for the erosion of earnings caused by inflation, the escalator clauses provide some protection.

In contracts covering 5,000 workers or more, wage and benefit increases combined came to an average of 6.3 percent a year over the life of the settlement, down from 7.4 prcent for all of 1972. Contracts in this category involved 2.4 million employes.

In the first year of these key contracts, wage and benefit gains together averaged 7.6 percent, compared with 8.5 percent for similar adjustments in 1972.

The duration of contracts negotiated so far this year is also on the down side, the Labor Dept. reported. Settlements in the first nine months of 1973 averaged 27.5 months, compared with 31 months in earlier agreements.

First-year wage boosts in manufacturing averaged 6.2 percent, down from 6.6 percent in 1972. Measured over the life of the contract, gains in manufacturing were 5.5 percent a year, down slightly from the average 5.6 percent gain recorded in 1972.

In non-manufacturing, first-year wage increases averaged 5.8 percent, compared with 7.8 percent in 1972. Wage gains over the life of the contract averaged 5.4 percent a year, compared with 6.9 percent last year.

In the construction industry, first-year wage gains were also significantly smaller than last year—5.5 percent, compared with 6.9 percent. Over the life of the agreement, the average increase was 5.4 percent a year compared with 6 percent for settlements reached in 1972.

El Paso Firm Held Example For Farah

El Paso, Tex.—A new, three-year agreement negotiated by the Clothing Workers for 1,600 employes of the Billy the Kid-Hortex Co. here has more than usual contractual significance.

The plant is right at the home base of the strike-bound Farah firm and is, in fact, a competitor of Farah.

"This should prove to all El Paso," said ACWA Vice President Val Wertheimer, who headed the union's negotiating team, "that unions and companies can settle their differences in an atmosphere of mutual respect."

The pact, reached after six days of round-the-clock bargaining, provides for a 50-cents-an-hour wage increase, plus over 20 other changes improving fringe benefits.

ACWA Local 544 ratified the agreement overwhelmingly.

Nixon's Gravest Crisis:

House Panel Maps Impeachment Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

inquiry would not be a "partisan crusade." He promised to consult with Republicans on subpoenas for witnesses and documents, even though the committee on a party-line vote had given him full authority to issue subpoenas.

There was no letup, meanwhile, in the numbing flow of revelations and charges of illegal and grossly improper conduct by the President and his closest aides.

The atmosphere of open mistrust of the President thickened markedly when the White House told Federal Judge John J. Sirica that two of the nine tapes of presidential conversations that were to be surrendered to the court did not exist.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, said he had been assured less than two weeks earlier that all nine tapes were intact. Comments by Republicans as well as Democrats reflected incredulity at the White House explanation that it had discovered just a few days before that critical tapes, the subject of months of court battles and negotiations, were nonexistent.

In earlier developments:

- The American people learned for the first time that top Administration officials had lied when they told Congress that the President had not intervened in a Justice Dept. antitrust case against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. The White House admitted Nixon had ordered the Justice Dept. to drop further proceedings in the case, but said he later reconsidered. Former Attorney Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst said the reconsideration came only after he threatened to resign.

- A House Armed Services subcommittee, in a unanimous report, found that the White House staff had made the Central Intelligence Agency "unwitting dupes" for illegal and improper domestic activities.

- Cox, whose firing by Nixon touched off the constitutional crisis, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that incriminating documents sought by the special prosecutors had been put in presidential files and cloaked with the claim of presidential privileges.

- The President's own financial and real estate manipulations as well as the role of his close confidant, Bebe Rebozo, raised questions that demanded answers. And from too many sources to be discounted, evidence mounted that the dairy industry's vast donations to Nixon's re-election campaign were intended as a payoff for presidential intervention to raise milk price supports.

Nixon sought to stem the impeachment tide through a combination of strategic retreats and an angry counterattack in which he pictured himself as the victim of "outrageous, vicious reporting," with the network television commentators as the chief villains.

That was the language he used in a televised news conference. White House aides promptly echoed the charges and denounced news "leaks" in much the same terms former Vice President Agnew had used during his losing battle to stay in office and his successful effort to stay out of jail.

Nixon's first move to defuse the impeachment threat was to back away from outright defiance of a court order to surrender for judicial inspection specified tapes of White House conversations dealing with the Watergate coverup.

It was the refusal by Cox to drop demands for the actual tapes—rather than a summary—that led directly to Nixon's dismissal of Cox and the protest resignations of the attorney general and deputy attorney general.

When that failed to still his critics, Nixon announced that he will appoint a special prosecutor to replace Cox. But unless the President backs down still further, the replacement will be barred from presidential tapes and documents that Nixon refuses to furnish.

Turning to a member of Congress whom, as in the case of his vice presidential choice, he hoped could avoid a confirmation battle, Nixon nominated Ohio Sen. William B. Saxbe to fill the vacancy as Attorney General.

At the same time, Leon Jaworski, a conservative Texas Democrat who once headed the American Bar Association, was named to replace Cox as special prosecutor.

Nixon cancelled his earlier offer to give the Senate's Special Watergate Committee summaries of requested tapes. But the Senate was expected to vote overwhelmingly for a bill that would give federal courts authority to enforce subpoenas issued by the Watergate Committee. It was the Watergate Committee which uncovered the fact that President Nixon has secretly bugged all conversations and phone calls in his White House offices.

Also scheduled for quick congressional action is legislation extending the life of the Watergate grand jury, which otherwise would be dissolved before its investigations are complete.

Despite the impeachment inquiry, House and Senate leaders have indicated their desire for prompt action on Nixon's nomination of House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford to be Vice President. The AFL-CIO convention had contended that "a President who has placed himself on the brink of impeachment should not be allowed to name his successor."

House Majority Leader Carl Albert, next in line for the presidency until a Vice President is confirmed, has opposed any delay in acting on the Ford nomination.

The Senate Rules Committee has opened televised hearings on Ford's nomination. In the wake of the corruption charges that forced the resignation of Vice President Agnew, the hearings were expected to be more extensive than normally the case when a senior member of Congress is questioned by his colleagues.

11-3-73

TELEVISION'S ARCHIE BUNKER—actor Carroll O'Connor—receives a gold card honorary membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from IBEW Local 45 Business Rep. Andrew J. Draghi in Los Angeles. O'Connor was cited for refusing to cross an IBEW picket line at Columbia Broadcasting System studios "at a great personal risk to his own career." O'Connor headlines the television show, All in the Family.

Public Service Jobs Tied to Fund Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

(R-Mich.)—and their counterparts on the full Labor Committee—Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.).

Their bill would authorize a four-year program that includes these three elements:

- Federal grants that would go to local and county governments with at least 100,000 population and to states for allocation to smaller communities. These "prime sponsors" would be able to use the funds for whatever assortment of public service employment, on-the-job training or other forms of training considered most useful in their communities. But the plans for use of the funds would have to be approved by the Labor Dept. and would have to fully meet federal policy, regulations and guidelines, including protection of labor standards.

- Continued federal sponsorship of national programs, such as the Jobs Corps, migrant worker and Indian projects, the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute and others.

- Additional funds to be earmarked for public service employment in communities or neighborhoods that have an unemployment rate of at least 7 percent for three successive months.

Unlike most legislation, the comprehensive manpower bill does not set a spending ceiling. It leaves the funding figure up to the congressional appropriations process.

But committee Democrats and the AFL-CIO have pressed for a guarantee of adequate funding for the public service jobs in the high unemployment areas, and that is where the current controversy centers.

The Administration, through Assistant Sec. of Labor for Manpower William H. Kolberg, has agreed to seek a $250 million appropriation for the final half of this fiscal year for the special public service program.

But Kolberg told the subcommittee that he had no authority to commit the Administration to any level of funding for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1974.

The AFL-CIO-supported provision would in effect set a $500 million level for that year by "reserving" that amount of money for the public service title of the bill from whatever Congress appropriates for the overall manpower budget.

Young told the subcommittee that such a guarantee is necessary because the efforts of the Nixon Administration to scrap the public service jobs program "raises serious questions about this same Administration's willingness to fund public service employment programs beyond its six-month commitment of $250 million."

The AFL-CIO's longstanding position, he reiterated, is that training without job opportunities "is a con game producing social dynamite."

Young cited continued high employment and predictions of increased unemployment from leading economists, including the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

"Our private and public sectors are not creating enough jobs to meet our needs," he warned. "It is for this reason that federally-financed public service employment must be a key component in any national manpower program."

10 Unions Win Court Round In R-T-W Suit

The National Right to Work Committee and its fund-raising legal foundation lost a skirmish in a federal district court in Washington, D.C.

The open-shop groups are being sued by 10 unions seeking damages and a restraining order. The unions charge the "work" organizations with violating the law by using employer-donated funds to finance harassment suits by workers against their unions.

U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey rejected the R-T-W motion to dismiss the case.

The intent of Congress in the language of the Landrum-Griffin Act is "clear and unambiguous," Judge Richey said. It gave union members who resort to court action against their unions under certain conditions protection against reprisal. But, he stressed, "Congress was not unmindful of the potential for management interference."

To prevent this, the judge noted, the law specifies "that no interested employer or employer association shall directly or indirectly finance, encourage or participate in, except as a party, any such action."

If the case brought by the unions against the open-shop organizations were to be dismissed, the judge said, the quoted section of the law "would be a dead letter and the express congressional intent to safeguard intra-union affairs from employer interference would be frustrated."

The unions bringing the suit are the Machinists; State, County & Municipal Employes; Teachers; Farm Workers; Television & Radio Artists; Sheet Metal Workers; Laborers; Communications Workers; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Auto Workers. They are represented by Attorneys Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., John Silard and Elliott C. Lichtman.

Court action was intiated by the unions after the Labor Dept. had failed to act against the R-T-W groups.

Two-Year Nabisco Pact Posts Gains for 10,000

More than 10,000 members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers employed at 15 Nabisco, Inc., plants across the country have approved a two-year agreement providing pay boosts and increased fringe benefits.

The settlement gives workers an immediate 30-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to Sept. 1, and a 26-cent hourly increase on Sept. 1, 1974. In addition, some 1,100 employes will get hourly classification adjustments of 1.1 cents, retroactive to Sept. 1. They will receive another two-tenths of 1 cent on Sept. 1, 1974.

A major improvement was scored in the area of pensions. Effective Jan. 1, Nabisco will add 4 cents an hour to its pension contribution. It will add another 4.5 cents on Jan. 1, 1975, to increase monthly pensions to $225.

Health and welfare gains include an $8.76 monthly increase in company contributions to maintain benefits under the existing plan.

The company also agreed, starting Sept. 1, 1974, to make the necessary contributions to provide for prescription drugs and full outpatient coverage, plus an increase in major medical coverage to $25,000.

Among other provisions, the new pact gives employes an 11th paid holiday, the day after Thanksgiving. Also, separate union-management committees were set up to study possible changes in the group life insurance formula, the establishment of an orderly procedure to resolve disputes related to productivity and women's rates of pay.

Standards Agency Gets Safety Role

The National Bureau of Standards will provide technical assistance and perform scientific research for the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender announced.

Under an agreement between the two agencies, the bureau will provide scientific investigations in connection with failures or disasters under OSHA's enforcement jurisdiction.

In addition, the Commerce Dept. agency will help develop measurement and monitoring techniques and devices.

AFL-CIO News

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Drive Launched by Labor For Nixon's Impeachment

Democrats Post Gains In Elections

Labor-backed Democrats swept to victory in New Jersey, capturing the governorship by a record margin and winning control of both houses of the legislature for only the third time in this century.

Candidates supported by the trade union movement generally fared well in the scattering of off-year elections, winning mayoralty elections in many of the nation's large cities. And in the only other gubernatorial contest, in conservative Virginia, unabashedly liberal Henry Howell came within 1 percent of turning around the political picture in the Old Dominion.

In terms of issues, the most important election was held in California where a sophisticated electorate saw through the tax-cut demagoguery of Gov. Ronald Reagan—and in the process may have mortally wounded his prospects for the Republican presidential nomination.

Reagan campaigned up and down the state for a constitutional amendment that superficially appeared to be an offer no taxpayer could refuse.

It would have set a permanent ceiling on the percentage of personal income that would be collected in state taxes. It would have resulted in an immediate slash in the state income tax.

And it also would have meant a sharp cutback in state services, a permanent roadblock to California's ability to carry on health, housing and education programs. Instead of taxation based on ability to pay, revenue needs would increasingly

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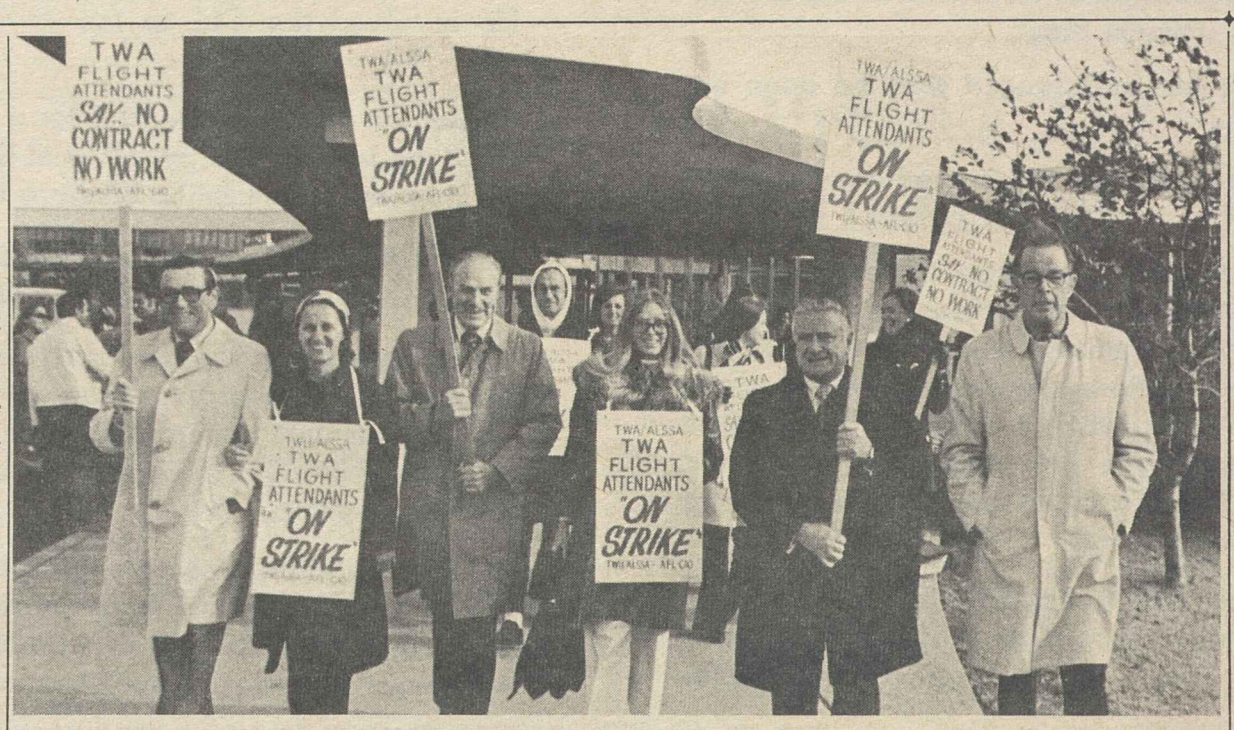

STRIKING TWA flight attendants, led by Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan, second from right, picket the airline's facilities at Washington's National Airport. The walkout over pay and other benefits involves some 5,000 members of the union's Airline Stewards & Stewardesses Association. AFL-CIO President George Meany pledged full support of the strike.

Flight Unions Rally Behind TWA Strike

A strike against giant Trans World Airlines by more than 5,000 stewards and stewardesses represented by the Transport Workers has drawn the full support of the AFL-CIO.

Federation President George Meany told a news conference in Washington that "the AFL-CIO is going to do all it can to bring this strike to a successful conclusion."

With Meany and TWU President Matthew Guinan were leaders of other AFL-CIO unions who joined in denouncing the airline industry's "mutual aid pact" under which TWA stands to collect as

(Continued on Page 7)

'Union Label' Nation:

AFL-CIO Presses Aid to Israeli Labor

The AFL-CIO affirmed its solidarity with Israel's trade union movement and through rallies and contributions expressed the determination of Americans of all creeds and races that democracy's lone voice in the Middle East will not be extinguished.

Federation President George Meany termed Israel the nation that "bears a union label," a reference to the leading role that its trade union federation, Histadrut, has taken in the formation and defense of the Jewish homeland.

Meany announced that a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council is contacting every affiliate urging contributions to the AFL-CIO fund to aid Histadrut. The fund will be used to help Histadrut "carry out its humanitarian role in the social and economic life of Israel," Meany said.

Serving on the special committee are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers; Peter Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers; Max Greenberg, president of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; John H. Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

A mass rally sponsored by the the New York City Central Labor Council heard the general secretary of Histadrut, Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, express the "deep gratitude" of Israel's union members for the "generosity and support" of American labor. He termed Meany a "rock of friendship and solidarity."

An Israeli delegate to the United Nations, Yaakov Morris, told the rally at Manhattan Center that the "massive outpouring of friendship and solidarity" was a sharp contrast to the attitude at the United Nations.

There, he said, "spokesmen for

(Continued on Page 7)

Detailed Indictment Spelled Out

The AFL-CIO has launched a nationwide campaign for the immediate impeachment of President Nixon.

Labor's detailed indictment of the President is contained in a leaflet scheduled for mass distribution at plant gates, in union meetings and through membership mailings.

Its full text appears on Page 2 of this issue of the AFL-CIO News under the title, "Why Richard M. Nixon Must Be Impeached—Now."

It asks each union member to write both his own congressman and Chairman Peter Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee to urge their support of impeachment—the first step in the constitutional procedure for removal of a President.

The leaflet campaign is a followup to the unanimous action of the AFL-CIO convention last month which called on the President to resign, and asked the House to begin impeachment proceedings if he doesn't.

The President acknowledged and rejected the demands for his resignation at the tail end of a televised speech on the energy crisis. "I have no intention whatever of walking away from the job I was elected to do," he declared.

Nixon's announcement that he would not resign, the AFL-CIO said, leaves impeachment as the only alternative.

"Until Richard Nixon is re-

(Continued on Page 8)

Veto Override Deals Blow To President

Congress asserted its powers as a co-equal branch of government and, for the first time this year, overrode a presidential veto.

Both the House and Senate wrote into law by more than the required two-thirds vote a limitation on the President's power to commit U.S. military forces to combat without congressional approval.

Heavy defections of Republicans made the override possible, despite active White House lobbying and an appeal by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford, the Vice President-designate, to sustain the veto.

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Campaign Mounted to Alert Needy To New Federal Benefits Program

Several million needy persons who are either over 65, blind or disabled may miss out on a new federal income supplement program unless a greater effort is made to publicize it.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman termed the supplementary security income program (SSI) that goes into effect in January "a landmark in the history of American social legislation."

It sets a national income floor for persons in those categories of $130 a month or $195 for a couple. Because of exclusions of portions of earnings and other income, many persons with income above those levels will still qualify for supplementary payments. And a number of states are obligated to add to the federal payment to avoid a reduction in existing benefits.

Seidman urged union members to join in a national effort to seek out persons who may be eligible so that they can apply for the new benefits.

Genesis of the program is last year's amendment to the social security law.

A section of the old law provided federal grants from general revenue to help finance state-operated welfare-type programs for the elderly, blind or disabled. State eligibility and benefit levels varied substantially under this jointly-financed program.

Starting in January 1974, the federal government will take over both the financing and operation of the program at the $130 and $195 income guarantee level.

The 3.4 million persons already

(Continued on Page 8)

Why Richard M. Nixon Must Be Impeached — Now

On October 22, the AFL-CIO at its convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon.

The resolution said that Mr. Nixon's resignation was necessary for the restoration of our badly battered democratic institutions.

If Mr. Nixon does not resign, the resolution said, "we call upon the House of Representatives forthwith to initiate impeachment proceedings against him."

Since then, Mr. Nixon has announced that he does not intend to resign.

The AFL-CIO therefore calls for his immediate impeachment.

As we said in the convention resolution, "Impeachment is not a prospect we contemplate with pleasure. No decent American can derive any partisan satisfaction whatever from the misfortune of his nation. And surely the American labor movement is not interested in aiding any reckless attacks on the Presidency. We are especially concerned about the office of the Presidency in these times of grave danger on the international front.

"But the cause of peace and freedom in the world cannot survive a discredited Presidency. Our allies' best hope — mankind's best hope — lies in the strength of our democratic institutions.

"Justice must be done, the risks of not doing it being more than democracy can safely bear."

Richard M. Nixon must be impeached—now—because:

He has caused an erosion of public confidence in our democratic system of government.

He instituted in the name of national security a plan which violated civil liberties through domestic political surveillance, espionage, wiretapping, burglary, eavesdropping, opening of mail, and military spying on civilians.

He created a special and personal secret police, answerable only to the White House, to operate totally outside the constraints of law.

He and his subordinates interfered with the freedom of the press — which our Constitution guarantees — by means of wiretaps, FBI investigations, and threats of punitive action.

He secretly recorded conversations in his office without advising participants in those conversations that they were being recorded. He then sought to deny the evidence on those tapes to the courts.

He has violated the Constitution of the United States and his sworn obligation to see that the laws "be faithfully executed."

He has used the office of the Presidency to attempt to put himself above the law.

He has consistently lied to the American people.

He has, by his actions and through the actions of his subordinates — for which he has accepted responsibility — brought dishonor on the office of the Presidency.

He has repeatedly promised the American people full revelation of the facts in the Watergate affair—and he has repeatedly sought to keep those facts from the public, from the courts, from the Congress, and from the special prosecutor.

He has used the office of the Presidency for personal enrichment.

He secretly curtailed the FBI investigation of the Watergate break-in.

He involved the CIA in the coverup of the Watergate affair.

He sought to suppress—and for a time did suppress—the facts of the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist from the judge in the Ellsberg trial.

He interfered with the administration of justice by offering this judge the directorship of the FBI.

He intervened in the antitrust suit against International Telephone and Telegraph to impose a settlement agreeable to the corporation, after which the corporation agreed to underwrite $400,000 of the cost of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

He and his subordinates sought to use the power of the White House, the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and other government agencies to punish a list of political enemies.

Officials of his campaign committee and his personal attorney extorted illegal campaign contributions from corporations which were dependent on maintaining the good will of the government.

Officials of his campaign committee received large campaign contributions from the dairy industry, which was seeking and later received lucrative dairy price support increases and dairy import concessions.

Until Richard Nixon is removed from office, we will not be able to get Watergate behind us. We will not be able to proceed with sober and constructive solutions to our economic and social problems at home or to the dangers of war in the world.

The first step in the impeachment process already has been taken: resolutions calling for the impeachment of the President have been introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the House Judiciary Committee. The next step is for the committee to investigate. If it recommends impeachment, the committee sends to the House floor a resolution and articles of impeachment which specify the charges against the President.

If the House by majority vote approves the articles of impeachment, they are sent to the Senate for trial. If two-thirds of the Senate, with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding, find the President guilty of any of the charges, he is removed from office.

What is now necessary is that the House of Representatives and the House Judiciary Committee be made aware of the need for urgency in voting the impeachment of the President. Toward this end, each union member should now write his Congressman AND Chairman Peter Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee—at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515—and urge their support of impeachment.

American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006

Opposed by Labor:

Californians Reject Reagan Tax Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

be met by consumer sales taxes and higher property levies.

That's the message the state labor movement carried in a campaign that included distribution of hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and a get-out-the-vote drive. Labor worked in close coalition with the League of Women Voters and other civic groups.

Reagan had predicted that the tax-limitation gimmick could be adopted nationally if adopted in California. And the national AFL-CIO convention emphasized the importance of the California vote by a resolution denouncing the proposal.

Near-complete tallies showed the proposition rejected by 54 percent of the voters, a margin of about 340,000 votes.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, termed the outcome "a great victory for responsible government."

In New Jersey, national Republican leaders including GOP Chairman George Bush and former Treasury Sec. John B. Connally had earlier described the election for governor as a referendum on the political impact of the Watergate scandal.

To the extent the Nixon Administration was an issue, the voter mandate spelled disaster for the GOP.

Actually, local conditions clearly indicated a Democratic victory this year. Republicans were sharply divided. The party's moderate wing had sought the renomination of Gov. William T. Cahill. But Cahill, whose administration was marred by scandals, was defeated in a bruising GOP primary by the most conservative of the state's congressmen, Charles W. Sandman, Jr. By contrast, New Jersey Democrats quickly put primary divisions behind them and gave solid support to Brendan T. Byrne, a judge with a reputation for integrity in a state that has seen more than its share of tarnished public officials.

Not only did Byrne trounce Sandman by a margin greater than 2-1, but Democrats captured suposedly safe Republican seats in the legislature as they won both the House and Senate by wide margins.

In Virginia, where various assortments of conservatives have often left voters with a tweedledee-tweedledum choice, voters this year had to pick between a former Democratic governor running on the Republican ticket and a liberal Democrat, proud of his labor support, running as an independent. By the narrowest of margins, converted-Republican Mills E. Godwin, Jr., edged out incumbent Lt. Gov. Henry E. Howell, Jr., on the basis of unofficial returns. Howell was awaiting the official canvass before conceding.

In New York, the nation's largest city, veteran Controller Abraham D. Beame was the decisive choice of the city's labor movement. Beame, a Democrat, routed three opponents in a landslide victory. He will succeed Mayor John Lindsay.

Party labels were used for the first time in Minneapolis, and union-backed Democrat Al Hofstede upset two-term Mayor Charles Stenvig, who ran as an independent. A Republican was a distant third.

Detroit elected a labor-endorsed black state senator, Coleman A. Young, as its next mayor in a non-partisan contest. Young defeated former Police Commissioner John Nichols.

Republican Ralph Perk easily won re-election as mayor of Cleveland. But in Louisville, Ky., Democrat Harvey Sloane, a doctor who had labor endorsement, won election as mayor in his first political race.

And in an election whose result would have appeared incredible only a decade ago, Raleigh, N.C., with a population 70 percent white, elected a Negro mayor, Clarence E. Lightner, over a business-backed candidate.

NEW YORK MAYOR-ELECT Abraham Beame, who was carried to an overwhelming victory in the Nov. 6 election with the backing of organized labor, campaigned at the sewing machine while visiting members of the Ladies' Garment Workers on the job.

Unions Hail Bill to Save Northeast Rail System

A labor-supported bill to salvage rail service in the northeastern states moved to the House floor with a strong bipartisan endorsement from the House Commerce Committee.

Its aim is to combine seven bankrupt railroads, including the massive Penn Central, into a single reorganized system.

An essential part of the bill would provide up to $250 million in payments to railroad employes who would lose their jobs or suffer pay losses because of the consolidation of the lines.

President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union termed the legislation "a triumph for both collective bargaining and the legislative process."

Railway Clerks President C. L. Dennis said the bill is essential to prevent "economic chaos and mass layoffs."

The legislation would establish a new Northeast Railroad Corp. to take over and run the systems of the Penn Central, Boston & Maine, Central of New Jersey, Erie-Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Reading and Ann Arbor lines. Federal emergency funds would be provided to keep the existing railroads running until reorganization is accomplished.

Money to acquire the existing lines and improve services would be raised through government-guaranteed bonds issued by a new Federal National Railroad Association. The federal government would also provide subsidies to local communities that choose to take over and operate lines that the new corporation slates for abandonment.

All workers displaced would receive monthly payments compensating for lost wages based on their years of service. Those with five years or less would be paid for the same number of years they worked on the railroads. Employes with longer service would receive payments until they reach the age of 65 or find new employment.

An employe refusing a transfer that would involve moving to a new community would be entitled to severance pay based on age, wage rate and years of service.

The Nixon Administration has attacked major provisions of the legislation as too costly.

L.A. Walkout By Stagehands Hits TV Shows

Los Angeles—Sound stages at CBS, NBC, and ABC television network production centers here stayed dark as a strike by 500 stagehands for wage and health benefits went into its second week.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service called the parties to a meeting in Washington in the first attempt to settle the dispute since it started Oct. 28.

Picket lines by members of Local 33 of the Theatrical Stage Employes, limited by court injunction, were being honored by an estimated 95 percent of nearly 700 members of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians who operate equipment in the struck TV stations.

The strike was expected to have its full impact in another three weeks when the networks use up their canned backlog of shows.

The walkout erupted after union proposals for catchup wages and equitable fringe benefits were rejected by management.

The union said Los Angeles TV stagehands are about $50 a week behind pay scales in New York for similar work. Further, its members suffered drastic cuts last year in health and welfare benefits because employer contributions were insufficient to meet rising costs.

"We've been behind 25 years but the price of hamburger this year broke our backs," said Nick Long, Local 33 secretary.

The employers offered a 5.5 percent wage raise, but Local 33 wants the added protection of a cost-of-living escalator clause.

It said the employers contribute 6.5 percent of the hourly pay rate to pension and health benefits, 4 percent going to the latter. The union is seeking an increase in the contribution to 10 percent "to bring us out of the doldrums and encourage some of our older members to retire." The average monthly pension now is about $90.

SEIU Vice President R. F. Cancellere Dies

New York—Richard F. Cancellere, a vice president of the Service Employes, died at New York University Hospital. He was 60.

Cancellere was also secretary-treasurer of SEIU Local 32 B, which he helped establish in 1934, and president of SEIU Joint Council 11.

N.Y. Hospital Strike Protests COLC Stall

New York—About 30,000 members of Local 1199, Drug & Hospital Union, walked off their jobs at 48 private hospitals and nursing homes here to protest a Cost of Living Council denial of a 7.5 percent pay increase due them since last July under a state arbitration award.

Picketing members of the local, which belongs to the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, carried placards saying, "President Nixon, we can't live on promises, we need our money."

The dispute goes back to the summer of 1972 when a state-appointed panel of arbitrators awarded the union a wage increase of 7.5 percent, or $12 a week, whichever was greater, for each of two years. This would have raised minimum pay in the voluntary hospitals from $130 a week to $142 the first year, and to $154 the second.

The employer group, the League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes, charged the award was "highly inflationary," and it was appealed to the now-defunct federal Pay Board, which cut the first-year wage rise from 7.5 to 5.5 percent.

The Cost of Living Council, which succeeded the Pay Board as Phase 2 gave way to Phase 3, reversed the earlier reduction, and approved the original award of 7.5 percent in the first year of the contract. The workers finally got their raise—11 months after the award. Meanwhile, COLC took under evaluation the second-year wage increase scheduled to take effect last September.

The union set Oct. 15 as a deadline for action, then moved it to Nov. 1. On Nov. 5, the strike began. The local charged that the hospital league, while now endorsing the wage increase, had not brought sufficient pressure on the COLC.

Meanwhile, the arbitration panel's chairman, Basil Paterson, has sent a telegram to COLC Director John T. Dunlop calling for immediate action and approval of the second-year 7.5 percent increase. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Mayor John Lindsay have made similar requests of Dunlop.

"Every day, every hour this strike continues," Local 1199 President Leon J. Davis noted, "it creates an increasing crisis for this city. While we know we bear some responsibility, we have no control over the Cost of Living Council."

The union repeated its offer to provide emergency services to affected hospitals on request. Workers involved in the dispute include such service personnel as aides, orderlies, housekeepers, maintenance employes as well as technical and clerical workers.

COL Clauses Bolster Pay of Steelworkers

Pittsburgh — Hourly wages for 400,000 Steelworkers were boosted 9 cents Nov. 1 under a cost-of-living provision in the USWA 1971 contract with the basic steel industry.

Another 36,300 USWA members in the container industry will also receive a 9-cent an hour increase Nov. 15. President I. W. Abel announced.

With the new adjustments, hourly wages for USWA members in basic steel have been increased a total of 30 cents under the escalator clause since June 1972. For the can industry workers, wages will have increased a total of 36 cents since December 1971.

The union noted that the total adjustments exceed the 25-cents an hour guaranteed increases over the two years provided in the 1971 agreements with the two industries.

The current USWA contracts with major can industry firms expire next February and with the basic steel industry next August.

Rail Union Official R. R. Painter Dies

Salem, Va.—Services were held here for Vice Pres. R. R. Painter of the Maintenance of Way Employes who died of cancer. He was 62.

Painter was a member of the BMWE since 1940 and had served as a full-time union officer for nearly 25 years. He became a vice chairman of the Norfolk & Western System Federation in 1949, a general chairman in 1954 and was first elected a vice president of the brotherhood in 1966.

The Critical Issues

IF MEN WERE ANGELS, wrote Alexander Hamilton, no government would be necessary. Confidence and pride in our way of life have been anchored to our system of government. The tripartite arrangement, with its checks and balances and its ultimate responsibility to the sovereign people has provided the assurance that we are ruled by laws, not men. It has been our safeguard against temptation, human weakness and the corrupt politicians among us.

To our sorrow, we have now learned that the system itself is vulnerable. Men determined to do so can pervert it to private gain and power. A corps of aides surrounding the President, under protection of his office, has polluted the channels of democracy, dispensed favors for favors received, secretly undermined federal law enforcement agencies and subordinated public good to party rule.

The most frightening consequences of such national conduct are the lopsidedness of our economy, the slippage of national morale and weakening of our international clout precisely when it needs most to be strong.

The disparity between profits and prices on the one hand and wages and living costs on the other clearly focuses Nixon Administration loyalties on huge corporations. These loyal supporters are reaping the profits while millions of ordinary citizens now have the dubious consolation of knowing by what means and manipulations the Republican victory was achieved last year.

IF WE HAVE NOW experienced the ultimate corruption, we have also suffered the deepest damage. In both our domestic and international difficulties, basic issues involve moral obligations. We are not a moral nation so long as wealth can command government favors, political power can excuse burglary. Nor are we a moral nation when we subordinate the pursuit of freedom to the pursuit of international favor.

Israel, today, is the conscience of the world. The policies and actions of nations are being tested by their readiness to act in behalf of this small nation, carved out of a wasteland, peopled by remnants of Nazi extermination, devoted to the democratic principles upon which our own nation is founded.

Israel tests our relationship with Communist Russia. We play by the rules of the game in adhering to the detente which is the boast of the Nixon Administration. Every family in this nation pays for the wheat virtually gifted to the Russians. Now we have arranged to export to them our most advanced computer know-how—an uncalculated strengthening of the Russian military machine now aimed at Israel.

In return for what? Not more freedom in Russia. Not more readiness to negotiate, as witness its unilateral action in aid of the Egyptians. Not a backdown in its militaristic dreams of conquest.

Israel tests the sincerity of the European nations. In the current crisis—with the honorable exception of Holland—the professed lovers of freedom, democracy and human values have retreated into silence. Our investments in NATO, relieving the Europeans of gigantic expenditures, didn't open the airports for refueling of our airplanes bringing critical aid to the Israelis.

The basic issue of our time is whether, at home and abroad, we shall live by self-interest, national profits, balance of trade, power, oil, entangling alliances. Or freedom and justice.

—From Justice, *official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.*

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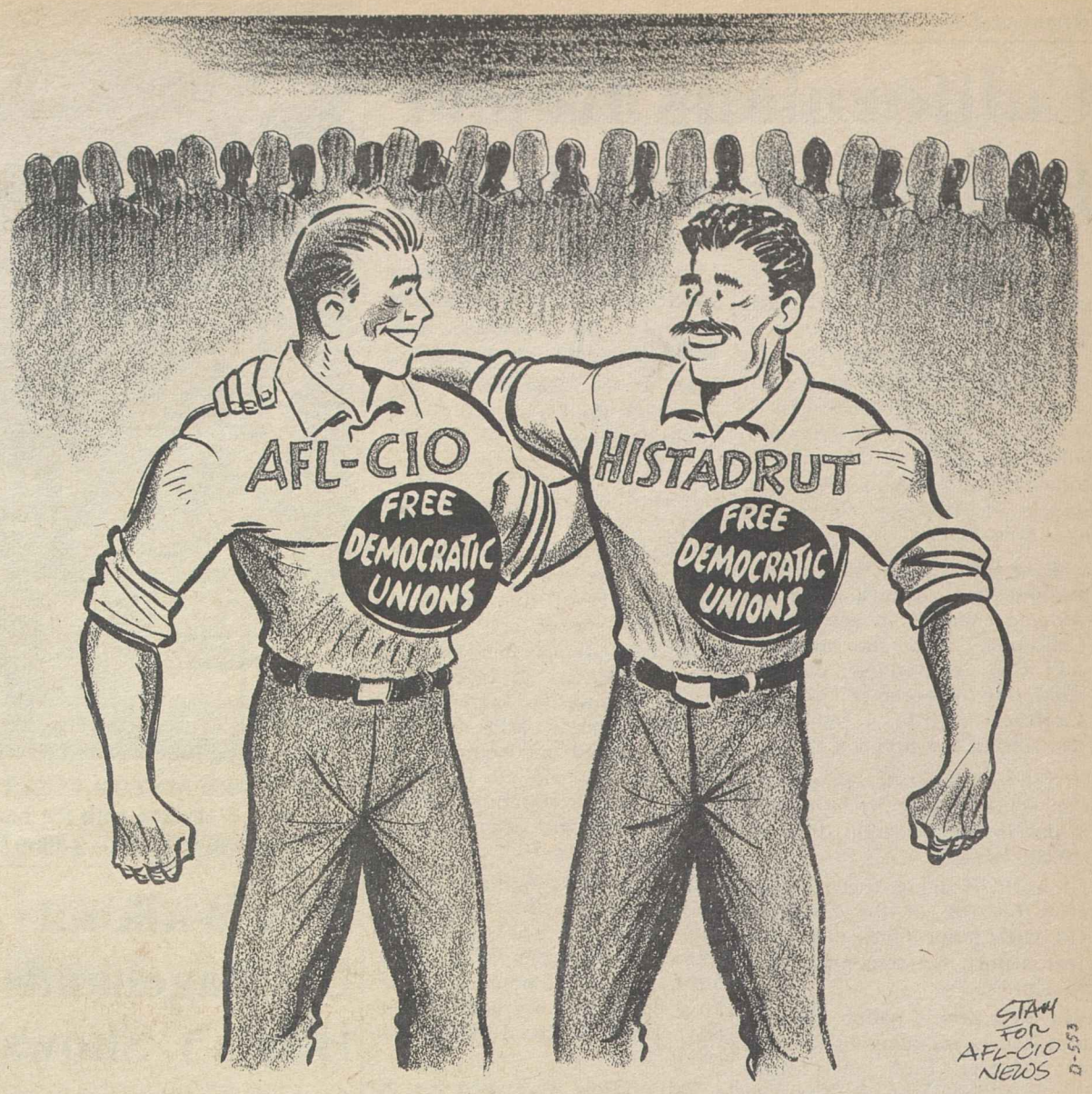


A Word Edgewise:

Arab Oil Blackmail Based On Hard-Eyed Profiteering

By John P. Roche

LOGICALLY SPEAKING, there is nothing more difficult than proving a negative proposition. That is, demonstrating that if something didn't exist, something else wouldn't happen. The classic story in this regard is of a man who insisted on snapping his fingers every five minutes, day and night. His family finally took him to a psychiatrist, who inquired why he persisted in this eccentric behavior.

"I am," he said, "preventing the United States from being overrun by the deadly king cobra."

The psychiatrist chuckled genially and observed, "Look, except for those in zoos, nobody has ever seen a king cobra in this country."

"Naturally," the determined chap replied. "Why do you think I keep snapping my fingers?"

Right now we are being exposed to a massive propaganda campaign which is founded on roughly the same irrefutable logic. We, and the Europeans and Japanese, are all going to revert to huddling around log fires because of the existence of Israel. Indeed, with one honorable exception, our alleged allies refused to cooperate in resupplying Israel because they are convinced that the Arab states will cut off their oil. To paraphrase Tallyrand, this was worse than immoral—it was stupid.

Without denying for a minute that the Arab-Israeli confrontation provided a catalyst for action, the plain fact is that Arab oil producers are operating under principles formulated by that distinguished Moslem economist, Ibn Adam Smith. The key one, as any good capitalist can tell you, is that when a producer has a buyer on the rack, he turns the crank.

To put it differently, does anyone really believe that King Faisal, the Iranians, and assorted sheikdoms on the Persian Gulf have for generations been the world's leading philanthropists? That they have been selling oil well below obtainable market prices to the Japanese and the West because they are infatuated with our collective charm? To ask the question is to answer it. The price of crude has been set in terms of the international market, and in the last decade there has been a startling growth in demand. The European and Japanese economies literally float on Arab oil, and suddenly over the past few years demand has jumped spectacularly. Prices have leaped accordingly.

THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN predictable if Israel were located in Australia. Whenever items in the world market have been in short supply, those nations with the requisite resources—and national independence—have raised the ante to the limit. (An exception was last year's "great grain robbery"—in Senator Jackson's phrase—where the United States summarily abandoned capitalism in favor of something called "detente." But, as is well known in Asia, Americans are inscrutable.)

At any rate, let's keep our categories straight. The Arab oil producers are not idiots, dervishes or socialists. They are extremely hard-eyed characters who would feel right at home with the National Association of Manufacturers. All they had to do was to look at the supply-demand statistics and make the completely rational capitalist decision: nail the buyer to the wall. The existence or non-existence of Israel has in fundamental terms as much to do with this calculation as the phases of the moon.

Arab States Got More in U.S. Aid

Statistics indicate that Arab states, notwithstanding the untold billions of dollars available to the oil-rich countries, have received more military and economic aid from the United States than did Israel.

A report prepared by the Agency for International Development in May 1973, clearly indicates the wide discrepancy between U.S. aid to Arab states as compared to U.S. aid to Israel.

From 1946-1972, the 14 Arab states had received $1.92 billion in loans and $2.33 billion in grants. In military assistance, they received $394 million in credits and $309.1 million in grants. In the same period, Israel received $1.07 billion in economic loans; $420.6 million in economic grants; $1.12 billion in military sales and nothing in military grants.

In addition the United States has since 1950 given over $525 million to the United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), representing 65.7 percent of its income.

Based on Common Principles:

U.S. Labor's Tie with Histadrut Dates Back to Earliest Years

THE AFL-CIO's SWIFT announcement of all-out support for the State of Israel and for Histadrut, Israel's unique labor federation, immediately after the Arabs launched the "Yom Kippur War" came as no surprise to those familiar with American labor history.

If, as it is sometimes said, the State of Israel was a creation of Histadrut (the labor federation was founded in 1920, 28 years before Israel's independence), then American labor had much to do with the growth of Histadrut.

The State of Israel was only a distant dream when the Pittsburgh convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1928 took its first historic stand on Histadrut. The delegates could hardly have foreseen the birth of Israel 20 years later when they passed an eloquent resolution lauding Histadrut and praising its protection of the workers of the Holy Land against exploitation.

After that there was never a convention of the AFL or CIO, and seldom a convention of their affiliates, that did not support the vision of a free and independent homeland for the Jews. But the AFL and CIO, and later the AFL-CIO, did not rest with ephemeral convention resolutions. In Congress after Congress and in countless state legislatures, national and state labor bodies won support for a free Israel and the right of Jews everywhere to migrate to the Holy Land.

Later that huge lobbying and educational campaign took on a new character—Israel's desperate need for weapons with which to defend itself against Arab attacks and the equal urgency of informing world opinion about Israel's enemies.

Both Israel and Histadrut, down through the years, have acknowledged American labor's contributions to the young nation's creation, survival and development.

The merged AFL-CIO was only four years old when its 1959 convention was addressed by Histadrut's General Secretary Pinhas Lavon. Lavon was given a standing ovation as he concluded his speech with these words:

"Many institutions in Israel, in city and village, have been built for the welfare of the worker and his family thanks to the generosity of your hearts, a generosity which is common to American labor and the American people as a whole.

"We achieved all the things that Israel has achieved by the pioneering efforts of two generations of men and women," the Histadrut leader emphasized. "But of course we could not have done it without the generous help given to us by our kindred and brethren in the free world and by the American labor movement."

Lavon's words recalled the statement by George Meany following his election as president of the merged labor movement.

"It should be obvious to our government and our allies," said Meany, "that Moscow is maneuvering to instigate aggression and to provoke the catastrophe of war in the Middle East. The Communists have already ignited the fuse to the powder keg. The free world must act immediately to stamp out that sputtering fuse and safeguard peace.

"As the first step," he declared, "the AFL-CIO recommends that the United States provide arms for defense of Israel."

And then in a 1956 prediction, Meany said, "The growing imbalance in military strength against Israel will inevitably bring about war."

THE AFL-CIO APPEAL for Israel's defense was no mere gesture. One month later, on the eighth anniversary of Israeli independence, the federation asked President Eisenhower to "seek advance authority from Congress" to send arms "for the defense of Israel."

Meany warned the President and Congress: "If we do not act now, Israel may become another Korea."

Of all the unions of free labor around the world, the AFL-CIO has been the most vocal and least compromising in attacking Arab aggression. The Arab warmongers, Meany said, represent "a part of the world where there is no such thing as democracy; where feudalism still reigns; where within a very few miles human beings are still sold into slavery, a part of the world that could very well be called the most backward area of the world."

Meany, emphasizing the U.S.-Israeli kinship, reminded American workers: "We too are a nation of foreigners. We are a nation of people descended from those who came to America to find a haven from persecution and from oppression—economic, political and religious."

Nor has the AFL-CIO hesitated to side with Israel against United Nations resolutions critical of Israeli actions. One UN decision was blasted as contradicting the Eisenhower doctrine for the Middle East. The AFL-CIO said it "supports this (Eisenhower) doctrine which pledges our country to be in readiness to resort to force if need be, and to halt aggression in that part of the world."

Meany summed it up for American union members on Dec. 17, 1972, when he declared: "There is no disagreement within the American labor movement when it comes to the State of Israel. In supporting Israel we are not only defending the bastion of democracy in the Middle East—we are defending our own principles, the principles of free trade unionism; and nothing is closer to us than that." (PAI)

State Coalitions Formed:

Health Care Dilemma Spurs Drive for Kennedy-Griffiths Bill

DESPITE THE DISTRACTIONS of domestic and international turmoil, the health care crisis remains a deep concern to the American people and their legislators, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared on Labor News Conference.

Seidman cited stepped up congressional action on various national health insurance proposals and mushrooming citizen coalitions to muster grassroots support for the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill as strong evidence of the solid determination to assure top quality health care for every American.

He said Health Security Action Coalitions have already formed in 22 states, drawing together labor, church, civic and minority groups committed to the improvement of health care and determined to assure enactment of the National Health Security bill.

Seidman scored the so-called catastrophic health insurance approach of the Long-Ribicoff measure, offered as the major alternative to National Health Security, stressing that it would put protection out of reach for a great many Americans. He pointed out that Long-Ribicoff would give no protection at all until an individual had been able to finance $2,000 of physician services and 60 days of hospitalization.

Ruling out preventive care and early diagnosis, as the Long-Ribicoff bill does, Seidman said, puts all the emphasis on financing the most expensive kind of care. That, he said, would boost the total cost of medical care, and exact a higher human cost in terms of more serious disease and more deaths.

Seidman said the sharp rise of medical and hospital costs in recent years makes it clear that the built-in cost controls of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill are essential. He warned that even though the rate of increase has slowed, there are new signs of an upward slant in the costs of medical care in the future—particularly when government controls are lifted.

Reporters questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced program were Judith Randal of the Washington Star-News and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE IS WIDE AGREEMENT that today U.S. employment and unemployment statistics, as sophisticated as they may be, simply do not reflect the true picture or provide a sound indication of the job and welfare problems of American workers.

A possible answer to this weakness has been provided by two respected economists—Sar A. Levitan, director of the Center for Manpower Studies of George Washington University, and Robert Taggart, executive director of the National Manpower Policy Task Force.

In a study undertaken through a Ford Foundation grant and reported in the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review, they have proposed a new index which they call the Employment & Earnings Inadequacy (EEI).

Such an index, they say, would measure vital factors such as unemployment, underemployment, discouraged, and part-time workers, but would also take into consideration the total welfare of the worker, including his earnings and his needs.

Levitan and Taggart reason that new factors have entered the employment picture. The increase of working wives, for example, and additional assets such as income transfer programs are part of the total picture when considering employment and unemployment.

The EEI index, under the proposal, would spotlight the plight of the working poor, something that has not been given sufficient attention in national policies.

Trade union economists, while interested in the proposal, caution strongly that the EEI index must be supplemental to, but not a substitute for, the basic employment-unemployment index.

EEI WOULD INCLUDE individuals who are not in the labor force, who believe jobs are unavailable, as well as those employed part-time for economic reasons.

They would exclude from the index persons 16-21 who are primarily in school and all persons aged 65 or over on the basis that public pensions and private pensions have reached the point that "the labor force attachments of older individuals are becoming tenuous." Exclusion of these groups would be opposed by trade union economists.

Using available data from the extended Current Population Survey for March 1972, the authors illustrated how their index would work.

There were 143 million persons 16 years of age or older in the civilian noninstitutional population. Of these, 85.4 million were in the labor force, not seasonally adjusted. There were 724,000 discouraged workers, excluding students and persons over age 65. From this base of 86.1 million, they began their calculations.

Factors taken into consideration were the 5.2 million unemployed (with 1 million excluded under the index), the 2.1 million family heads and 243,000 unrelated individuals who earned less than the poverty threshold, the 12.9 million underemployed (with 2.9 million under the index).

The final step was dividing the reduced underemployed total of 9.9 million by the adjusted labor force of 86.1 million. This yielded an Employment & Earnings Inadequacy index of 11.5 percent. However, the underemployment rate before the exclusion of members of above-average-income households was 14.9 percent.

The authors then reached this conclusion:

"The Employment & Earnings Inadequacy index provides a different and significantly less sanguine picture of the well-being of labor force participants than the unemployment rate.

"In March 1972, when 5.2 million persons age 16 and over were out of work, 9.9 million had inadequate employment or earnings. While the unemployment rate was an unhealthy 6.1 percent, the Employment & Earnings Inadequacy index stood at 11.5 percent. One in nine actual or would-be workers faced labor market problems with serious consequences for their well-being."

THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS remains a deep concern across America, despite the distractions of domestic and international turmoil, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Judith Randal of the Washington Star-News and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute assembles for its annual meeting in Washington. Seated from left are HRDI President Julius F. Rothman, AFL-CIO President George Meany, chairman, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Pres. Paul Jennings, board members. Standing are board members Peter T. Schoeman, P. L. Siemiller, HRDI Sec.-Treas. Harold H. Jack, Max Greenberg and George Hardy. All HRDI board members were re-elected, including I. W. Abel, Joseph A. Beirne, Joseph D. Keenan, John H. Lyons and Hunter P. Wharton.

Farah Cuts Production As Boycott Takes Toll

El Paso, Tex.—Farah Manufacturing Co., feeling the impact of organized labor's boycott on its pants sales, shut down plants in Victoria, Tex., and Las Cruces, N.M.

Farah blamed the striking Clothing Workers, the AFL-CIO "and its church supporters" in announcing the shutdowns.

But ACWA officials in New York termed Farah's actions "another demonstration of the callous disregard which the company has for its workers." The company laid off 600 workers in closing the two plants.

ACWA President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said the decline of the company's sales "is the fault of one man alone—William F. Farah," stressing that it was Farah's illegal tactics that forced the workers out on strike in May 1972.

"He knew full well that the workers would fight back and would try to enlist the support of all decent men and women to their cause," Finley and Sheinkman declared. "The public has responded magnificently" in demonstrating a traditional stand against injustice and exploitation, they noted.

The company president said that the decision to close the plants was made when sales-volume projections for Farah's spring line of slacks "made it unmistakably clear that the boycott had taken its toll."

Farah said the action was taken to protect stockholder interests and to "bring about a restoration of our historic profit rates."

To that statement, Finley and Sheinkman said, "This makes it clear that the company has no real concern for the people who make the pants that make possible the dividends to stockholders and those high profit rates."

They further charged that Farah's earlier illegal actions in violation of federal labor law have prevented the National Labor Relations Board from conducting a free and fair election at the company.

Continued harassment, intimidation and coercion have created a climate of fear among workers, they charged, adding: "Mr. Farah's request for elections now has a hollow ring.

"If he wants to show good faith, he can start by sitting down with the union and bargaining now," they pointed out.

11% Benefit Hike Voted In Social Security Bill

The House Ways & Means Committee voted tentative approval of a compromise social security bill that would provide a two-step 11 percent increase in benefits.

Its action reversed an earlier 13-12 approval of a smaller and later increase that Republican members had contended was the most that could avoid a presidential veto.

Both bills would finance the increase by raising the ceiling on wages subject to the social security-Medicare payroll tax. The tax rate would remain unchanged.

If the committee sticks to its latest decision, it would send to the House floor a bill providing a 7 percent benefit increase payable in April and an additional 4 percent in July.

Living costs have soared since the last social security increase and the escalator clause in present law wouldn't take effect until 1975.

Under present law, the current $10,800 ceiling on taxable wages is scheduled to rise to $12,600 in January. The proposed legislation would boost this to $13,200. Workers and employers each pay a 5.85 percent social security tax. Persons making above $10,800 would thus be paying more in payroll taxes next year. But the higher wage base would also mean higher retirement and insurance benefits.

The Republican plan, which the committee abandoned after its initial support, would have provided a one-step 10 percent benefit raise that would not be paid until July. It called for the same increase in the taxable wage base. Three conservative Democrats had joined all 10 Republicans on that vote.

Reconsideration came after Democrats served notice that they would fight for a more generous increase when the committee bill reached the House floor.

Guild Signs Accords With Times, News

New York — The Newspaper Guild of New York resolved its contract disputes at the city's two major newspapers, the Times and the Daily News, by agreeing to new two-year agreements.

The News settlement was achieved only after a three-day walkout of the Guild unit's 1,400 covered employes. The agreement with the Times, covering 2,300, was reached shortly after the News was struck on the morning of Nov. 5.

Terms of the News settlement are similar to those accepted by Guild members at the Times. Wage, overtime, pension and welfare provisions are retroactive to March 31, 1973, when the old contract expired. All other items become effective on the date the contract is signed.

Local Executive Vice President John Deegan said News employes will receive an average weekly wage increase of $13.85 in each of the two years of the contract, to be spread over the various wage groups on a percentage basis.

In addition, management agreed to contribute another 1.5 percent of the total Guild payroll for pension, health and welfare benefits. The contract also contains a cost-of-living clause and agency shop provisions.

The Guild won a major victory in the area of job security, which had been the chief stumbling block in the eight months of negotiations. Layoffs at both papers have increased in the past two years, and Guild leaders feared others might be planned.

While exact language of the Times' contract was not available, Deegan said the News agreed that no employe with 20 or more years of service could be dismissed in the event of staff reductions. Advance notice, graduated according to length of service is required before any alteration in job status.

In the nation's capital, meanwhile, striking members of Typographical Local 101 and the Washington Post agreed to submit their contract dispute to an "impasse" panel, ending the printers' three-day walkout.

The Post also agreed to reinstate one of the printers whose dismissal for "neglect of duty" had precipitated the walkout. Talks over terms of a contract to replace one that expired Sept. 30 are continuing.

Ducks House Showdown:

Nixon Appeal Delays Action on Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Both the House vote of 284-135 and the Senate vote of 75-18 were larger than the margin by which the war powers bill had initially passed.

In the House, 198 Democrats and 86 Republicans voted to override; 103 Republicans and 32 Democrats backed the veto. The Senate vote found 50 Democrats and 25 Republicans for overriding; 15 Republicans and 3 Democrats opposed.

In another major area — trade legislation—the White House again ducked a showdown in the House over the issue of trade concessions and credits to the Soviet Union.

The AFL-CIO opposes the entire trade bill reported by the House Ways & Means Committee, which gives the President sweeping new powers, and has protested both favored-nation status and credits to Communist nations that don't allow free emigration.

House Speaker Carl Albert announced that at the President's personal request action on the bill will be postponed. No alternate date was set and committee leaders indicated it might not be considered until next year.

The war powers bill is intended to reconcile the constitutional powers of the President as commander in chief and the constitutional power of the Congress to declare war — in an era in which the formal declaration of war has become outmoded.

While recognizing the need to respond to an attack, the legislation requires the President, wherever possible, to consult with Congress before committing U.S. forces to hostilities or the likelihood of hostilities and to report in writing within 48 hours of any commitment or substantial enlargement of U.S. combat forces abroad.

Within 60 days of such commitment, Congress could order its termination through a veto-proof concurrent resolution. The military involvement could not extend beyond 60 days unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized further military action. The time limit could be extended 30 days if the President declared it essential for the safe withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Ironically, the Administration's hopes for sustaining the veto rested largely on the initial opposition of some of Nixon's strongest critics who contended that the bill recognized powers the President does not actually have under the Constitution. On the showdown, several who had opposed the bill when it was first passed joined in voting to override the veto.

Congress was still expected to give final approval to the Alaska pipeline bill, even though a parliamentary snarl in the House delayed immediate action on a House-Senate conference report.

Passage of the labor-supported bill that would permit a quick start on the pipeline-sea route from Alaska's North Slope oil wells took on urgency in view of Arab attempts to use a cutoff of oil exports for political blackmail.

On the President's desk, awaiting his signature, was a weapons procurement and research bill to which the Administration has given high priority. Included in the same bill is a firm prohibition against closing any of the eight U.S. Public Health Service hospitals without the consent of Congress. Nixon vetoed a separate bill that banned the hospital closings, and Congress then wrote it into what its supporters hope is a veto-proof measure.

Bricklayers' Leaders Win Rerun of Election

President Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers and other top officers of the union were re-elected in a rerun election supervised by the Labor Dept.

Murphy defeated W. David Parks—the candidate who protested the union's 1972 elections after losing to Murphy—by a 2-to-1 margin. The elected officers will serve four-year terms.

In the new election, Murphy expanded his margin of victory to 64 percent of all votes cast at the "reopened" convention in Washington from the 61 percent he received in 1972 voting. This time, Murphy gained 1,064 votes to 592 for Parks. In 1972, Murphy had 1,014 votes to 639 for Parks.

The special convention election also returned to office the three additional executive board members—Sec. John T. Joyce, Treas. Edward Bellucci and First Vice Pres. James Richardson—along with nine vice presidents.

Joyce was elected over Jack Swain by a vote of 1,055 to 598; Bellucci was unopposed, and Richardson defeated Robert W. Bladen by 1,118 to 535.

In protesting the 1972 elections, Parks alleged that the incumbent executive board was guilty of misconduct and that a number of procedural irregularities occurred.

The union pointed out that while the Labor Dept. found the allegations completely "without merit," it did determine that requirements of federal labor law were not fully met in the local elections of delegates to the 1972 convention.

But the results of the new election proved that the minor procedural errors in 1972 had no bearing on the rights of members to elect their leaders, Murphy stressed. He said the rerun election was costly and unnecessary since the outcome of the voting was almost identical to that of 1972.

Three of the nine vice presidents elected were unopposed. They are Donald E. Williams, Robert E. Shepard and Thomas J. McIntyre.

In the contested races, all of the elected vice presidents won by about a 2-to-1 ratio. They are Francis M. Bachofer, Michael Pedicini, Louis Weir, T. D. Harris, C. J. Kurlinski, and Howard J. Thaller.

Delegates also voted to hold the union's future biennial conventions in odd-numbered years, rather than even-numbered years.

At Mediation Conference:

Bargaining Pushed For Public Sector

Organized labor pressed its campaign to extend collective bargaining to greater numbers of workers in the public sector at a week-long annual seminar in Washington sponsored by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told nearly 300 FMCS mediators from around the country that only about 10 states currently have "reasonably complete" statutes covering labor-management procedures in the public service area.

Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, called for "a better federal collective bargaining statute." Collective bargaining, he said, is one of the key mechanisms in a rational society, and should be made available to all workers, not only in the private sector, but also at all levels of government.

Donahue congratulated the mediation service and its director, W. J. Usery, Jr., for devoting increased attention to public sector bargaining. In a recent policy move, FMCS has offered its services to help resolve disputes involving state and local government employes, many of whom have no other access to machinery to settle differences with management.

FMCS has moved from an attitude of "they aren't ready" to one of "go get 'em ready," Donahue said. He told the mediators there are many special problems they will run into in dealing with public employe disputes, "not the least of which is that public sector cases tend to hang on longer than those in the private sector."

Another problem, he said, is inflexibility—particularly on the part of the employer—something which the public service area "breeds." There is a reluctance to change built into government that the mediators will need patience and courage to overcome, he said.

Donahue noted adoption of a resolution at the AFL-CIO's recent 10th biennial convention endorsing the idea of establishing a Dept. of Public Employes with the same status as the federation's existing trade and industrial departments.

"This seems to me to be a very worthwhile addition to our structure," Donahue said. "It represents, too, a kind of coming-of-age of public employe unionism."

Wurf noted that the public sector is the growing area of the American labor movement. AFSCME, he reported, added a net of 64,000 dues-paying members last year and about 60,000 the year before, in each case a membership growth of more than 1,000 a week.

"Our problems in collective bargaining in public service are quite similar to those in the private sector," Wurf said. Such problems include jurisdictional differences with other public employe unions, he noted.

Wurf emphasized his belief in the strike as a means of achieving workers' right, but added:

"We need machinery for achieving equity. If we can find other ways to adjudicate disputes, then I'm all for it."

FMCS Director Usery told the mediators that new legislation in public sector collective bargaining is only one of several reasons why he foresees a sharp growth in the number of contracts in the not-too-distant future. The end of the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program is another.

"As controls come to an end, we will find ourselves with a heavy increase in the number of contracts being renegotiated," Usery said.

"Just five years ago, fewer than 8 percent of all contracts were of one-year duration while 63 percent were for terms of three years or longer. Now more than 18 percent of all agreements are short one-year contracts while fewer than half are effective for three years."

UNWAVERING SUPPORT of the American labor movement for Israel's trade union federation is noted by Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, secretary general of Histadrut, at a Washington press conference. Uzi Bloch, U.S. representative of Histadrut, is in rear.

AFL-CIO Presses Aid To Israel's Histadrut

(Continued from Page 1)

nations that don't allow trade unions or freedom or know the meaning of human rights in their own lands, attack us and defend the actions of the Arab countries."

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the central labor council, said the rally was called to demonstrate the "staunch friendship" of American workers.

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said America's black workers support Israel "because we believe in democracy, because it has a trade union base, and because it deserves a chance to live in peace with its neighbors."

Meany's message to the rally warned that "there can be no greater threat to Israel today than an ambiguous or indecisive American stand."

His telegram to Van Arsdale, read by AFL-CIO Regional Director Michael Mann, declared.

"As the sweet talk of detente fades away, and as this Administration sinks deeper into public disrepute, it is up to the American people themselves, with labor in the forefront, to keep the voice of freedom loud and clear."

The free labor movement is international, Meany stressed. "It is no accident," he said, "that Israel's enemies are backed by the Soviet Union, where workers have neither unions nor the right to strike."

Earlier, at a news conference at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, Ben-Aharon said that most of the free world trade unions have expressed support of Israel despite the reluctance of their governments to antagonize the oil-rich Arab nations.

"Europe," he said, "with the exception of Holland, surrendered to aggression, to oil blackmail. We have reached a unique stage in human history where nations and people try to use essential commodities for economic blackmail."

The threat of withholding oil to force a foreign policy position, Ben-Aharon said, "is a challenge to all the nations of the world."

He talked with newsmen after meeting with Meany and Kirkland.

Ben-Aharon termed statements of support from international trade secretariats of the free world unions "aboslutely magnificent."

Bigger Boost Urged in Aid To GI Students

The AFL-CIO has urged the House Veterans Affairs Committee to improve on a subcommittee bill that would provide a 13.6 percent increase in educational benefits under the G.I. bill, with a cost-of-living escalator as an inflation safeguard.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller expressed strong support for the cost-of-living escalator in a letter to committee members. But he said the AFL-CIO considers the proposed 13.6 percent increase inadequate.

Labor's position, he said, is that "today's veterans deserve no less than those who came before them." A substantially greater increase is needed "to achieve parity in terms of current dollars with the post World War II program."

Biemiller cited sharp increases in both tuition and living expenses, all of which have to come out of the allowance given to veterans continuing their education after leaving military service.

As a minimum, Biemiller urged, the full committee should reconsider a compromise proposal for a 19 percent rise in GI benefits which the subcommittee rejected on a close 7-6 vote.

The Nixon Administration has opposed any increase above 8 percent and is expected to try to whittle down the legislation with an implied threat of a presidential veto.

Biemiller told the committee that the nation owes its Vietnam veterans "a debt which can never be repaid in full." He said a GI bill with adequate benefits would begin "to partially repay that debt."

Rubber Union Strike at Gates Gains Pattern

Denver — Members of Rubber Workers Local 154 overwhelmingly ratified a new three-year settlement with the Gates Rubber Co. here, ending their strike against the firm.

The local's 4,000 members walked off the job on Aug. 29 after negotiators failed to reach agreement on a new contract. The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service subsequently intervened in the talks in an effort to achieve a settlement.

Contract improvements generally parallel those negotiated earlier this year with the Big Four rubber companies, Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and Uniroyal. Wages will be increased 28.8 cents an hour this year, retroactive to Aug. 29; 24 cents next year, and 23 cents in 1975.

The agreement also calls for pensions to increase this year from $7.75 to $9.25 per month per year of service, and to go to $9.50 in 1974, and to $10 in 1975. It also provides for an early retirement plan starting this year, allowing a 55-year-old worker to retire after 30 years' service with a $200 supplemental payment until he reaches social security eligibility age.

Sickness and accident benefits were boosted $10 to $95 a week. Life insurance coverage for all workers was increased from $8,500 to $9,500.

Gates announced during the negotiations that it will discontinue its line of automobile tires and devote its operations entirely to rubber hoses, belts and other rubber automotive equipment. The move is expected to reduce plant personnel from 4,000 to 3,200.

Airline Unions Rally Behind TWA Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

much as $50 million a month from other carriers during the strike.

Pledging full support for the striking Trans World flight attendants were Presidents John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots and William A. Gill, Jr., of the Flight Engineers, and John F. Peterpaul, representing Machinists' President Floyd E. Smith.

"The AFL-CIO feels that these stewards and stewardesses must be protected," Meany said. "We look upon this strike as a strike forced upon the union by an employer who doesn't know this is the 20th Century."

The walkout over pay and other benefits began Nov. 5 after 17 months of fruitless talks between the union and the company. The flight attendants are members of the Airline Stewards & Stewardesses Association, a Chicago-based arm of the TWU. Trans World is the nation's second largest airline in terms of revenues.

Guinan charged at the news conference that "the company has attempted to humiliate the union representing the flight attendants by refusing to meet union negotiators in face-to-face bargaining."

He accused TWA of "trying to break the back" of the unions representing its workers, with the flight attendants the first target.

"TWA forced this strike," Guinan said. "The flight attendants have not had a wage increase since December 1971. The contract expired on July 31, 1972—more than 15 months ago. The union demands are prudent and reasonable."

TWA's "final offer" — rejected by the flight attendants — called for a three-year contract with a 3 percent wage increase the first year, 2 percent as of the date of agreement, and 3 percent the last year, with retroactivity only to Jan. 1, 1973.

The union proposed a 27-month contract with a 7 percent boost in pay the first year, a 2 percent wage increase—plus 5 percent in fringe benefits—the second year, and 2 percent for the last three months.

The attendants' last pay raise was a 6 percent increase in December 1971. Since then, Guinan noted, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported an increase of more than 10 percent in the cost-of-living.

"It is not as if TWA were broke," Guinan declared. "The airline made more than $33.7 million in after-tax profits in 1972. For the first nine months of this year, it has reported net profits of more than $53.1 million — a 20 percent increase over the same period of 1972."

Guinan, who was accompanied by ALSSA President Martha O'Rourke, accused the airline of seeking to take advantage of the current aviation fuel crisis to lay off employes, cut service, raise fares and reap a profits bonanza at the expense of the public and TWA employes.

Both Guinan and O'Donnell charged that the industry's mutual aid pact makes it possible—even profitable—for an airline to sustain a strike.

"This pact eliminates any incentive for a company to sit down and settle with a union," O'Donnell said. ALPA's 4,000 TWA members, as well as some 12,000 members of the Machinists employed by TWA, have refused to cross the flight attendants' picket lines, which have been set up at the carrier's facilities at air terminals across the country. TWA has been forced to cancel all of its 457 domestic and international flights.

ALPA, TWU and other unions have appealed to the federal courts to overturn the Civilian Aeronautics Board's approval of the mutual aid pact. They also are pressing for congressional passage of legislation to scrap the pact, which has been introduced by Rep. Joseph Karth (D-Minn.).

The AFL-CIO, at its 10th biennial convention last month, adopted a resolution committing the federation to a program of legislative action to outlaw the mutual aid agreement.

James C. Quinn Dies, Retired Hatters Official

New York — James C. Quinn, retired treasurer of the New York City AFL-CIO, died at a New Jersey nursing home Oct. 27. He was 85.

Quinn was a defendant in the famous Danbury Hatters case as a member of the United Hatters Union. He later served as secretary-treasurer of the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers.

Charges Spelled Out:

Labor Drive Urges Nixon Impeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

moved from office, we will not be able to get Watergate behind us. We will not be able to proceed with sober and constructive solutions to our economic and social problems at home or to the dangers of war in the world."

Copies of the leaflet are available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

The labor movement's voice was not the only call for the President's removal from office as essential to restoring confidence in government.

With the "missing tapes" episode straining the credulity of even longtime supporters of Nixon, publications as diverse as the Denver Post, the Detroit News, the New York Times and Time Magazine were calling on the President to resign.

Other publications and commentators, equally critical, opposed resignation and insisted that only impeachment by the House and trial before the Senate could get to the truth of the matter.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke (Mass.) became the first Republican senator to call on Nixon to resign, but other Republicans stopped just short of that step. Thus, conservative Sen. Peter Dominick (Colo.) demanded that the President disclose every bit of information about Watergate and said the House should proceed with a study of whether Nixon should be impeached. Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), the GOP's 1964 presidential candidate, was quoted as saying of Nixon: "I think the only way he has out now would be to show up some morning at the Ervin committee . . . and say, 'Here I am, Sam. What do you want to know?' "

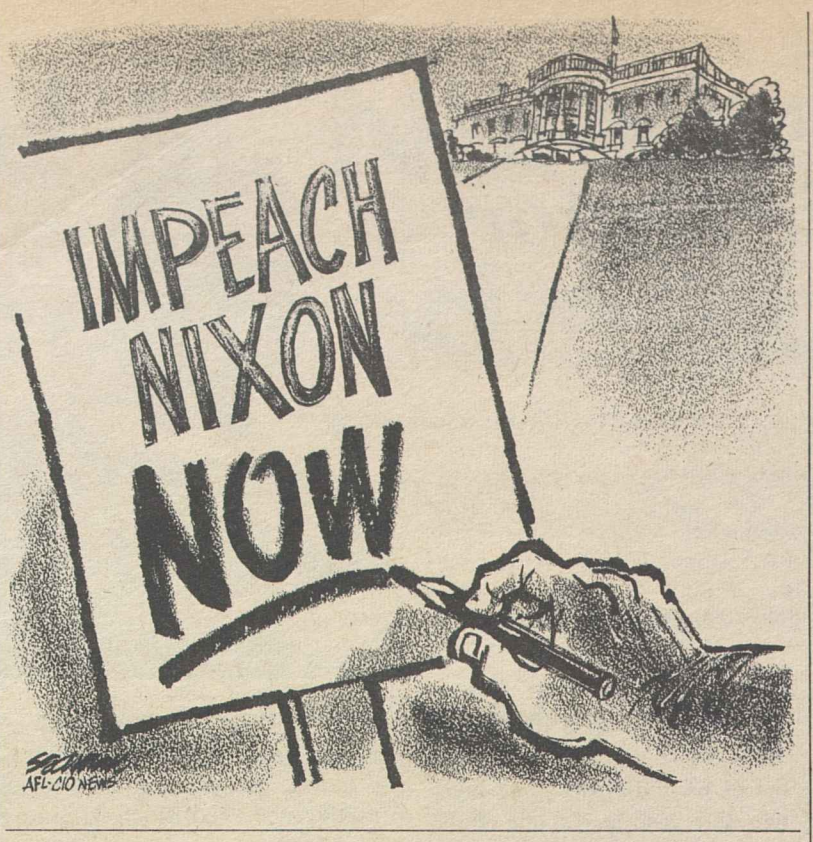
In both the House and Senate, Republicans were pressing for swift confirmation of the nomination of Gerald Ford to be Vice President with the obvious implication that events might thrust him into the presidency.

At Senate hearings, former Attorney Gen. Elliot L. Richardson said President Nixon had talked of getting rid of Cox before the showdown over the court order to produce the tapes which led to the special prosecutor's dismissal. Richardson acknowledged that he had said the President showed signs of psychological stress in dealing with the Watergate investigation.

He suggested that the Senate committee require the President to waive all further claims of executive privilege dealing with Watergate tapes or documents as a condition for confirmation of Sen. William Saxbe (R-Ohio) as the new attorney general.

Meanwhile, the White House recruited a new team of lawyers to help the President deal with the legal entanglements of Watergate. The President's former chief legal adviser, Charles Alan Wright, was back in Texas and reportedly perturbed that no one at the White House told him two of the tapes that were the subject of the legal battle didn't exist.

And a White House press spokesman assured reporters that Nixon intends to meet the Watergate situation "head-on" and "in a forthright way." The President's response, he promised, would come during the "days and weeks" ahead.



National Alert Pressed On New Income Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

under the state programs will be automatically covered. They do not have to submit a new application. And where states have provided higher levels of payments, the states will supplement the federal benefit.

In addition, because of the generally liberalized eligibility standards set by the federal law, an estimated 2.8 million persons not now under state programs can qualify.

It is this group that will lose out unless wider publicity is given to the program. Those who think they are eligible should promptly contact their local social security office to apply for supplemental security income benefits.

The 65-year age requirement does not apply to persons who are either (1) blind, which is defined as having vision no greater than 20/200 with glasses in the better eye or (2) disabled, defined as unable to do any kind of substantial paid work because of a physical disability which can be expected to last at least 12 months or to end in death.

They must have incomes of less than $130 a month for single persons or $195 for couples. But excluded from calculating income are:

- The first $65 a month of wages or self-employment income.
- The first $20 a month of other income, a category which would include social security or pension benefits. Thus a person receiving a $100-a-month social security payment could exclude $20 of it and receive the difference between $80 and the federal guarantee of $130, plus any additional supplement that might be provided by his state.

While applicants may not have assets of more than $1,500, this limitation does not apply to a home and car of reasonable value, personal possessions and life insurance with a modest cash surrender value.

Local social security offices have additional information on the program and eligibility requirements. The income supplements are funded from general revenue and not from the social security trust funds.

11-10-73

Jobless Rate Declines, But No Trend Is Seen

The nation's unemployment rate in October dropped from a plateau of 4.8 percent to 4.5 percent, but the number of workers without jobs—almost 4.1 million—remained substantially higher than before the Nixon Administration took office.

Some Administration economists expressed frank puzzlement at the drop, including Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, who only a few days before the Labor Dept. issued its monthly jobs report said unemployment appeared headed upwards.

Other economists cautioned that the October drop should not be viewed as a trend.

While unemployment declined by about 210,000 during the month, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, there still were 4,069,000 persons out of work and actively looking for work. At the time President Nixon took office in 1969, there were 2.8 million unemployed.

BLS reported a 570,000 increase in the number of jobholders last month, to a total of 85.7 million. As usual, there was also an increase in the number of persons seeking employment—about 400,000.

The largest gain in employment last month was a jump of 305,000 in the number of nonfarm jobs. Of this number, 105,000 were additional employes in manufacturing where employment had been lagging.

Stein called the drop in the unemployment rate "a most welcome development," but he also said it "indicates that little room remains for increasing total output by bringing unutilized labor into production."

The 4.5 percent jobless rate was the lowest since April 1970, BLS noted. In the interim, it had gone as high as 6.1 percent and, a year ago, it was 5.5 percent.

Among the major population categories, the jobless rate declined for adult women from 4.8 to 4.4 percent and for adult men from 3.1 to 2.9 percent. Reductions in both groups were concentrated among 20-to-24-year-olds, BLS reported.

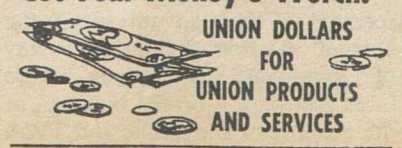
Unemployment among teenagers dropped from 14.4 percent the previous month to 13.9 percent. The jobless rate for blacks also dropped—from 9.4 to 8.3 percent—largely as a result of lower unemployment among Negro teenagers. The unemployment rate for whites, at 4.1 percent, was not significantly different from its level of the past three months.

BLS reported unemployment among factory workers fell from 4.2 to 3.7 percent, the lowest rate in that category since the end of 1969. The rate for recently discharged Vietnam veterans, 20 to 24 years old, was 8 percent, little changed over the month and still higher than the rate for non-veterans of the same ages, 5.7 percent.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers declined by 12 minutes in October to 37 hours, BLS said. In manufacturing alone, the workweek was also down 12 minutes to 40.6 hours. Factory overtime, however, was little changed at 3.7 hours per worker for the month.

Average hourly earnings for rank-and-file workers increased three cents over the month to $3.98, BLS said.

Get Your Money's Worth!



UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Labor Warns Of Premature Metrics Shift

A Senate bill that would have the effect of committing the United States to conversion to the metric system of measurement was criticized by the AFL-CIO as "premature" and lacking adequate safeguards for workers.

Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson told the Senate Commerce Committee that an independent and neutral board should be established to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of metric conversion before any final policy decision is taken.

Citing an AFL-CIO convention resolution, Peterson said it is essential that such a board include representatives of workers, employers and consumers and that "scientists already committed to the use of the metric system be represented only in fair proportion to the rest of society."

A provision in a bill that had been tentatively approved by the committee authorizing reimbursement up to $2,000 for individuals required to purchase new tools necessary to their employment "is a step in the right direction."

But Peterson told the committee that its dollar limit is too low and it fails to provide the full range of assistance the AFL-CIO considers necessary before a nationwide shift to metrics.

In addition to reimbursement for tools, he said, there would be need for "special unemployment and job placement assistance, relocation allowances and assistance, technical assistance, education and retraining opportunities for workers, including financial assistance for apprenticeship training programs."

School Unit Joins Service Employes

Rockville, Md. — The Building Service Workers Association of the Montgomery County school system has affiliated with the Service Employes International Union.

The association, representing 1,200 non-teaching school employes, was chartered as SEIU Local 770. It is the largest component of the school district's council of associations, which bargains for the 4,000 non-professional employes.

Boyer Candy Strikers Win First Agreement

Altoona, Pa.—The Bakery & Confectionery Workers negotiated the first labor agreement with Boyer Brothers Candy Co. providing wage increases of 50 cents an hour over two years for 190 striking employes.

The settlement caps a seven-year campaign to win bargaining rights for B&C Local 12B, whose members walked off their jobs 28 weeks ago because of management refusal to participate in meaningful negotiations.

The contract, overwhelmingly ratified by local members Nov. 4, provides for two wage jumps of 25 cents an hour effective next May 1 and Mar. 1, 1975.

Other key features of the agreement provide for time-and-one-half pay after eight hours a day and on Saturdays, plus double time for Sunday work.

Improvements in vacations, the holiday schedule, and hospitalization benefits are included in the agreement, Local President Joseph F. Sullivan reported.

The company also agreed to a modified union security clause, grievance procedures and dues checkoff. In addition, the union won assurances that all members will be reinstated to their pre-strike jobs and will receive seniority for the 28-week strike period, plus vacation credits.

B&C President Daniel E. Conway attributed the victory in the long Boyer Brothers dispute to the dedication and solidarity of the 190 strikers who were supported by contributions from fellow union members and the AFL-CIO Executive Council's endorsement of the strike and consumer boycott.

"The workers at the Boyer plant now are represented by a union of their own choosing," Conway said. "They have won a union shop in their new contract, as well as a much needed wage increase and usual protections provided in any basic union contract."

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Equal Sacrifice Demanded To Meet Fuel Emergency

Editorial:

A Full and Fair Hearing

The AFL-CIO believes that President Nixon should be impeached. Last week we published the 19-point bill of particulars that led to that conclusion. This week we begin a series documenting those charges.

Just as firmly, the AFL-CIO believes there must be a full, fair and public inquest of all charges against the President. Both the President and the American people are entitled to that.

The Constitution of the United States provides just such a procedure, which Alexander Hamilton described as "a method of national inquest into the conduct of public men." This procedure is called impeachment.

It provides a final safeguard against gross misconduct by the executive. It ensures the President a full measure of procedural due process—his day in court. It guarantees that no President will be removed from office except on clear proof and for compelling reasons.

Under the Constitution the House of Representatives decides, by majority vote, whether to prefer an impeachment. Its role is like that of a grand jury, and the articles of impeachment are like the separate counts of an indictment. Impeachment is not restricted to outright criminal offenses. Hamilton said:

"The subjects of its jurisdiction are those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust."

If the House prefers an impeachment, the Senate sits as a court, and is presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States. The House is represented by its attorneys and the President by attorneys of his choice. Evidence is introduced as in a court of law, and a two-thirds vote of the senators is required for conviction.

These procedures are eminently fair to the President, for he can be convicted only on evidence publicly adduced, and, with the Senate as it is presently composed, only with the concurrence of members of his own party.

The House of Representatives should promptly prefer articles of impeachment, so that a fair and final determination can be made as to the President's continued fitness to serve.

Impeachment is not conviction. It is, indeed, the only way the President can have due process of law and the public have the truth.

George Meany

Prosecutor Bill Linked To Impeachment Probe

An impeachment inquiry launched by the House Judiciary Committee is very much alive despite the President's latest assurances that documents and tapes still to be produced will verify that Nixon did not try to cover up wrongdoing.

The committee approved, over Republican opposition, a bill establishing a court-appointed federal prosecutor — immune from presidential firing or pressure — to follow up on the Watergate investigation.

It added, on the motion of a Republican member of the committee, a directive to the prosecutor to keep the committee informed of evidence bearing on whether the President's actions provide grounds for impeachment.

A federal judge has ruled the firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox "illegal" and the manner in which it was done "arbitrary and unreasonable." Because Cox was not seeking reinstatement, Judge Gerhard A. Gesell did not take further action. But his decision was seen as shielding the new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, from similar arbitrary dismissal.

The House committee has been hearing from the public—in an unprecedented outpouring of letters

(Continued on Page 8)

UNION ACTORS AND MUSICIANS perform at a block party in New York City's theater district in a continuing effort to upgrade the area. Members of Actors' Equity and the Musicians provided free entertainment while area restaurants offered free snacks and drinks to theater-goers.

For 29 Million:

Social Security Hike Approved by House

The House voted a two-step increase in benefits for the 29 million persons on social security rolls—a group that has suffered the harshest impact of soaring food, rent and health care costs.

The compromise bill it sent to the Senate would provide an initial 7 percent raise in checks that are mailed in early April and an additional 4 percent in checks delivered at the beginning of July.

As usual, the Administration had lobbied for a smaller and later increase. Even though all the money comes from payroll taxes of workers and employers, higher payments would upset the balanced budget the Administration wants to show for the present fiscal year based on overall expenditures and income.

While the House adjourned for a 10-day holiday recess, the Senate continued in session to work on a bill giving the President emergency powers to deal with the energy crisis.

As sent to the Senate floor by the Interior Committee, the bill would direct the President to set up machinery for gasoline and fuel rationing and authorize him to take a number of emergency actions. This would include limiting operating hours of businesses and public services, imposing highway speed limits, restricting the use of fuel or energy for outdoor advertising and recreational activities and setting temperature limits for office buildings and stores.

It would also authorize federal subsidies to improve mass transit services, a move the Administration has opposed despite the Pres-

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Asks Steps to Bar Profiteers

The AFL-CIO called for equality of sacrifice in emergency measures to conserve fuel and asked Congress for firm guarantees that workers will not bear the brunt of energy cutbacks while employers boost profits.

Federation President George Meany said Congress should write "even-handed" standards into law and not turn over "blank-check authority" to President Nixon.

Labor has "no confidence" in Nixon's fairness, Meany said in a letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee.

"On the basis of his past record, we believe the President would permit big business and industry to use this emergency to increase profits while the American people sacrifice their comfort, convenience, jobs, health and environmental safeguards."

Meany proposed an excess profits tax on "corporations which receive windfall profits out of this emergency."

He also urged Congress to insist that energy conservation programs be administered by persons with no conflict of interest, with no connection with the gas, oil, coal or utility industries.

If gas and fuel oil rationing become necessary, Meany said, available supplies must be "divided equally on the basis of need."

He strongly opposed suggestions that heavy taxes be levied on gasoline and fuel to discourage consumption.

"Congress must never succumb

(Continued on Page 7)

Alaska Pipeline Bill Passed by Congress

A labor-backed bill clearing the way for construction of the Alaska pipeline won final congressional approval and President Nixon is expected to sign it.

It would permit an immediate start on a privately financal pipeline designed to move an estimated 2 million barrels of oil a day from Alaska's North Slope to the warm water port of Valdez, nearly 800 miles away.

From there, newly-built American tankers with U.S. crews would carry the oil to West Coast ports.

The federal legislation authorizes a right-of-way across government-owned lands wide enough to construct the pipeline. It bars any further court action to delay construction except for a test of the constitutionality of the law, makes the oil companies financially liable for any environmental damage, and provides that payments into the Alaska Native Fund will

(Continued on Page 7)

First in a Series

The Case for Impeachment Of Richard M. Nixon—Now

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by instituting in the name of national security a plan which violated civil liberties through domestic political surveillance, espionage, wiretapping, burglary, eavesdropping, opening of mail, and military spying on civilians.

On June 5, 1970, the President summoned the directors of the FBI, the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency to the White House and directly instructed them to devise a new scheme for expanding domestic intelligence operations beyond the confines of and the restraints on the existing intelligence network, and without regard to the constitutional rights of the American citizenry.

This command resulted in a 43-page document proposing and supporting a wide-ranging series of "improvements" in domestic intelligence gathering. The document specifically recognized, and stated, that the proposals were "clearly illegal" and of such nature that "serious risks are involved." The recommendations were:

1. Lifting of the ban on "surreptitious entry;" the document noted that "this amounts to burglary."

2. Increased wiretapping of domestic security suspects and foreign diplomats.

3. Relaxation of restrictions on covert mail coverage—another term for the opening and reading of people's mail.

4. Increasing FBI informers on university campuses.

5. Spying on American citizens using international communications facilities.

6. Arrangements for hiring additional manpower and providing for the increased intelligence costs.

7. Increased CIA spying on students and others abroad.

8. The establishment of a new supra-agency intelligence group to include representatives from the White House, the FBI, the CIA, the DIA, the NSA and the three military counter-intelligence agencies. This group was ordered to carry out the objectives specified in the report and to "perform such other duties as the President from time to time shall assign."

This was a plan to establish direct, day-to-day White House control of the nation's intelligence apparatus.

This was a plan to give the President a secret police force, ready and able to respond to his command, stripped of the traditional and legal restraints and safeguards against abuse which had carefully been built around the FBI, the CIA, and the government's other intelligence gathering operations.

This was a plan which Sen. Sam Ervin, chairman of the special Senate Watergate Committee, described as showing "a Gestapo mentality."

This was the plan the President of the United States, after "careful study," approved and put into operation.

This was the plan which the President intended to keep secret from the Congress and the American people.

The President does not deny that he approved this plan. On May 22, 1973, he said: "On June 25, (1970), the (intelligence) committee submitted a report which included specific options for expanded intelligence operations and on July 23 the agencies were notified by memorandum of the options approved. The options initially approved had included resumption of certain intelligence operations which had been suspended in 1966. These in turn had included authorizations for surreptitious entry—breaking and entering, in effect—on specific categories of targets in specific situations related to national security."

"National security" is the umbrella phrase the President has repeatedly used to deny the Congress, the courts, and the public information as to what was going on and who was responsible with respect to Watergate.

After five days, this plan was rescinded, so the President claimed on May 22, 1973. It was rescinded:

Not because the plan was illegal.

Not because it was a bad plan.

Not because establishing a super-secret intelligence network—with expanded, presidentially-approved powers to break the law, to pry into the private affairs and lives of American citizens at home and abroad on the most massive scale ever attempted by an American government in peace or war—was repugnant to the entire democatic history and traditions of the Republic.

But because FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover objected to the plan.

And because Hoover objected, the plan could not work.

"After reconsideration," the President said on May 22, "prompted by the opposition of Director Hoover, the agencies were notified . . . that the plan had been rescinded."

Or so the President said.

But on July 9, 1973, Tom Charles Huston, the former White House aide who drafted the secret police plan, told the House Armed Service Intelligence Subcommittee, under oath, that the plan was never formally cancelled, as Nixon said in his May 22 statement to the public.

What is an impeachable offense?

According to Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (Vol. VI, Section 545), which governs the procedures of the House:

> "Impeachable offenses are not confined to acts interdicted by the Constitution or the federal statutes, but include also acts not commonly defined as criminal or subject to indictment.
>
> "Impeachment may be based on offenses of a political character, on gross betrayal of public interests, inexcusable neglect of duty, tyrannical abuse of power and offenses of conduct tending to bring the office into disrepute."

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by initiating and establishing a secret police, authorized by him in contravention of the Constitution and unchartered by Congress, to violate the legal rights of the American people.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

(All underscoring added.)

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006

'Difficult Period Ahead':

Increasing Reliance On Mediation Seen

Industry and labor have it in their power to destroy the value of mediation or "to build and improve its usefulness to themselves and society," David L. Cole declared at the 16th annual Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service seminar in Washington.

Growing public interest in avoiding or shortening interferences with production is bringing about a greater reliance on mediation, Cole observed. He is a former FMCS director and currently is chairman of the National Commission on Industrial Peace.

"Sober reflection leads me to conclude that we shall have to rely increasingly on mediation during the difficult periods ahead," he told the nearly 300 FMCS mediators attending the week-long seminar. "Every form of mediation will be required."

Cole said the 15-member industrial peace commission, established six months ago by President Nixon, cannot as yet point to any tangible accomplishments. He noted, however, that several members of the tripartite panel have taken steps or advocated approaches that would substantially reduce the prospect of strikes in certain critical areas.

One such area is the steel industry in which labor and management have agreed not to use a general strike or lockout in support of their respective national bargaining positions, he noted.

Cole said the commission is following developments in other voluntary programs for negotiating new contracts in which the strike also is foresworn in favor of binding arbitration under mutually prescribed conditions. Members of the commission include AFL-CIO President George Meany, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel and Seafarers President Paul Hall.

Cole told the seminar it is vital that collective bargaining be made to function better, and that mediation must help to accomplish this.

"The commission and its members hope to perform an educational or missionary task by influencing labor and management in critical or important industries or areas to concentrate on means of reaching accord rather than on ways of imposing their will on one another through economic warfare," Cole said.

One way the NCIP hopes to do this is by establishing labor-management panels for given industries with a respected neutral as chairman, Cole said.

Noting that the commission is not a permanent body, Cole promised it will withdraw from the scene once its programs are under way. All such programs would then find their way into the FMCS, the government agency best suited and able to handle them, he said.

Another speaker, Robert E. Coulson, president of the American Arbitration Association, warned against "seemingly easy solutions" that would undercut collective bargaining.

"In the public sector, we see a bewildering variety of legislative schemes attempting to replace the strike with factfinding, advisory arbitration, binding arbitration, last-offer arbitration, and many other derivations of these systems," Caulson said.

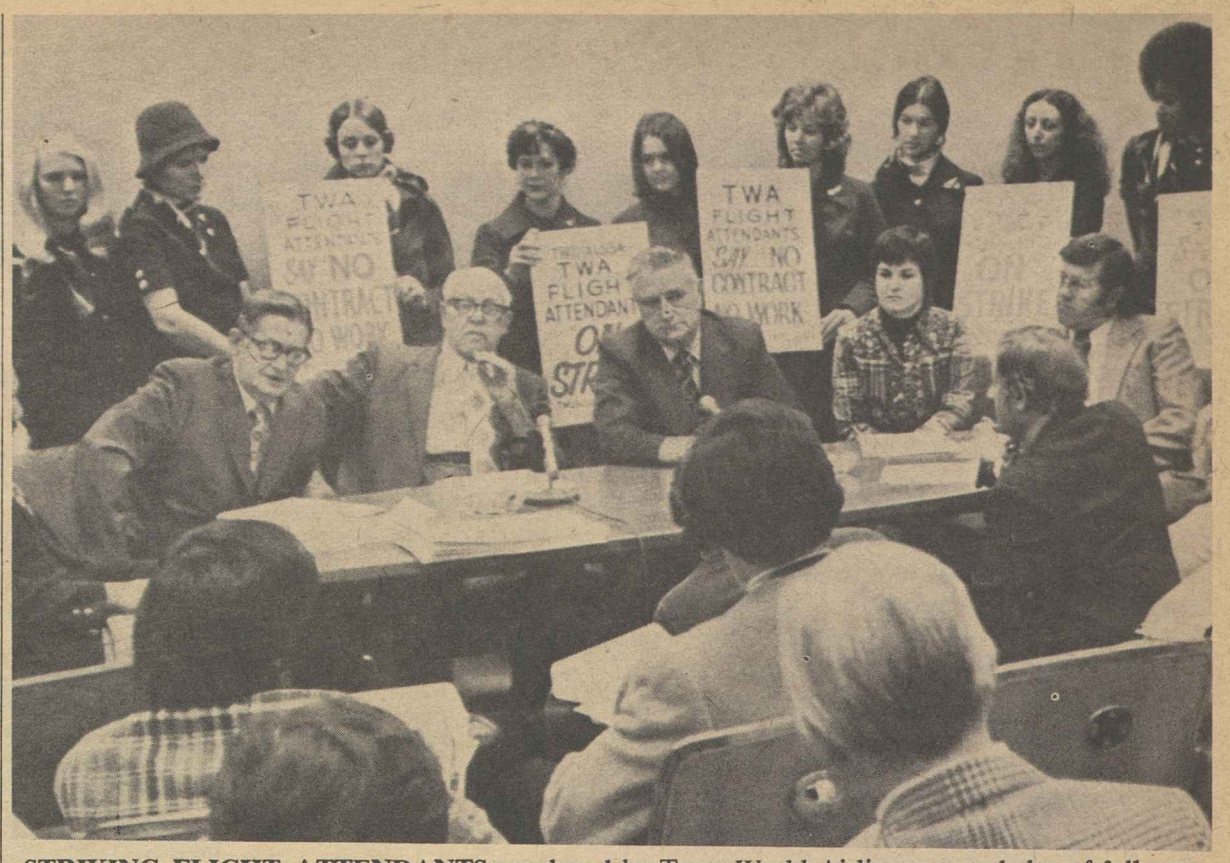
"The public must be convinced that free collective bargaining is the key to sustained production, human response and labor peace."

Other challenges to arbitration Coulson anticipates include the need to recruit competent umpires, including women and minority group members; "creeping legalisms" that clutter and threaten labor arbitration, and the problem of representing the public interest while at the same time serving the contractual needs of labor and management.

John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, told the FMCS seminar that public interest in the outcome of collective bargaining is greater than ever today. Therefore, he said, mediators must devote greater attention to the quality of collective bargaining.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, who is also chairman of the COLC, told the mediators the Nixon Administration is considering ways to phase out its 27-month-old economic controls program.

Controls are "not something we want to have with us forever," he said. The challenge is to establish a public understanding that "there will inevitably be a surge of prices and of wages when that moment comes" to end controls, he said.



STRIKING FLIGHT ATTENDANTS employed by Trans World Airlines get a pledge of full support from union leaders, including AFL-CIO President George Meany. Taking part in the Washington news conference were, from left: President William A. Gill, Jr., of the Flight Engineers; Meany; Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan; President Martha O'Rourke of the Airline Stewards & Stewardesses, the striking division of the TWU, and President John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots.

Mediators Set New Talks in Airline Strike

Contract talks between bargainers for Trans World Airlines and the Transport Workers representing more than 5,000 striking flight attendants resumed under the auspices of the National Mediation Board in Washington.

While negotiations continued, the walkout which has halted all of the carrier's domestic and international flights remained solid, the union reported. Picket lines paraded in front of TWA facilities across the nation, and in New York about 1,000 protesters demonstrated at the airlines headquarters.

Neither side disclosed details of the negotiations, nor did the mediation panel. The walkout, now in its second full week, came after 17 months of negotiations failed to result in a new contract to replace one that expired on July 31, 1972. The attendants' last pay raise was a 6 percent increase in December 1971.

The strike has the full support of the AFL-CIO. TWU President Matthew Guinan has charged that the airline is trying to break the unions representing its workers, with the flight attendants the first target. The Air Line Pilots, the Flight Engineers and the Machinists have closed ranks with TWU.

The unions have urged Congress to ban the industry's "mutual aid pact" under which TWA can receive $2 million a day during the strike.

Meany Hits Price Hike For Hospitals, Doctors

New price regulations for the health industry issued by the Cost of Living Council will further escalate medical care costs, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

Hospitals, doctors and dentists will all be able to raise charges at an annual rate higher than had been allowed under Phases 2 and 3 of the economic stabilization program.

The result, Meany said in a letter to COLC Director John T. Dunlop, is "a merciless attack on the pocketbooks of consumers who are being asked to put up an additional $5 billion to keep hospitals and doctors happy."

Meany said the council's new regulations "went beyond what the economic facts justify."

He wrote Dunlop that "it is indeed difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Cost of Living Council is primarily concerned with controlling wages. This decision is one more example of a pattern of actions which seem to be designed to increase profits, interest rates and rents at the expense of all those who work for a living."

The council said hospitals can increase their charges an average of 9 percent a year, and Meany noted that the rise could be almost 20 percent under certain circumstances.

Physicians and dentists, who had been limited to a 2.5 percent rise in fees after years of sharp escalation, will be permitted to boost charges 4 percent a year, and doctors in hospital outpatient departments are allowed a 7 percent fee increase.

Meany noted that the Cost of Living Council's announcement claimed the new regulations were "developed in conjunction with the Health Industry Advisory Committee."

He challenged that claim. Even though the committee is dominated by providers of health services, Meany said, it never made any specific recommendations to the Cost of Living Council on allowable percentage increases in hospital charges and doctor fees. The AFL-CIO representative on the advisory committee is Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

IUD Revises Data Center's Contract Study

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has made available to its affiliates a new computerized analysis of 101 major collective bargaining agreements as an aid to union negotiators.

The analysis is contained in the first revision since 1971 of the IUD Data Center's Major Contract Survey. Copies of the survey have been sent to department affiliates and are available to local labor unions and their members at a cost of $2 from the IUD Data Center, 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

The surveyed contracts cover just under 2 million bargaining unit employes, and their patterns cover about 3.5 million workers.

"Through such projects as this survey, the IUD Data Center is attempting to make it possible for our affiliates and their members to profit from electronic data processing techniques," IUD Research Director Richard Prosten said. "The basic research and analysis techniques are the same," he emphasized, "but the computer technology allows us to get it out more quickly and accurately."

Covered in the analysis are such items as wage increases, cost of living provisions and work rules.

Federal Job Injury Benefits Hit $210 Top

The workmen's compensation benefits ceiling was increased to $210 a week for nearly 1 million workers covered by the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Act.

The increase came with the Oct. 1 boost from 125 percent to 150 percent in benefits based on the national average weekly wage of $140. The ceiling will be increased next Oct. 1 to 175 percent of average wages and will reach 200 percent July 1, 1975. Maximum benefits under the 125 percent formula were $167 a week.

The act covers dock and shipyard workers, all private employment in the District of Columbia, workers employed at overseas military bases and employes of military post exchanges and other self-supporting federal agencies.

Workers receive two-thirds of their lost wages for total disability caused by occupational injury or disease and for death benefits for widows and children of the covered workers.

The minimum compensation rate for disability is $70 a week, or actual wages lost for persons earning less than that.

LABOR-SUPPORTED CANDIDATE Brendan T. Byrne, left, was elected governor of New Jersey in a big Democratic victory. Al Hofstede, also a Democrat with labor's backing, upset incumbent Mayor Charles Stenvig of Minneapolis, an independent.

Wurf Urges Reform Of Health System

San Francisco — Health care workers and consumers should unite to reform the nation's "crazy non-system of health care," says President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

He told the 2,000 delegates to the American Public Health Association convention here that few Americans can count on prompt and proper health care.

Wurf said the time has come for the development of a health plan patterned after the British or Swedish systems, "instead of waiting for years to come up with a uniquely American plan."

Equal Sacrifice

THE AFL-CIO WANTS the record to show quite clearly that in the present energy emergency—as in every emergency facing this nation—the labor movement is prepared to sacrifice as much as everyone else for as long as everyone else, provided the sacrifice is equal for all segments of society.

Workers and their families should not be forced to sacrifice while others are allowed to profit because of an emergency situation. Corporations which receive windfall profits out of this emergency should be subject to an excess profits tax.

So, we approach this emergency, as we always have, on the clear basis of equality of sacrifice.

We are prepared to support conservation, allocation and, if necessary, rationing to minimize economic dislocation and hardships in this emergency provided that the program and its administration is even-handed.

While all Americans face inconvenience, discomfort and some hardship, workers face even worse. Workers, especially in industrial plants, transportation and retail stores, face a clear threat of loss of jobs and income.

It is incumbent upon this Congress to insure that these losses are held to a minimum; that they be necessary and provable, and not the result of unilateral employer action; that steps be taken to compensate workers for their losses.

We do not think the test of equality is met when housewives are urged to keep their thermostats at 68 degrees and oil companies are reaping 1973 profits that are 60 percent higher than a year ago.

Certainly, there would be no equality in permitting corporations to unilaterally determine whether they shut down or curtail operations, using the self-serving claim of aiding in the emergency when, in fact, they are only promoting their profits.

Above all, we do not believe that the President should be given blank check authority to meet the energy emergency as he sees fit. Regretfully, but firmly, we must say that we have no confidence that the President would take fair and equitable actions in this situation.

ON THE BASIS of his past record, we believe the President would permit big business and industry to use this emergency to increase profits while the American people sacrifice their comfort, convenience, jobs, health and environmental safeguards.

Thus, we say to the Congress: you must meet this crisis, but you must meet it with hard-boiled, practical, even-handed statutory standards.

We urge the Congress to establish the machinery necessary to meet the emergency and insure that this machinery operate in an equitable manner.

We insist that those who are placed in charge of this machinery have no conflict of interest or hint of conflict of interest. By that we mean specifically that they have no connection, direct or indirect, with the gas, oil, coal or utility industries.

The men and women of the AFL-CIO are prepared to join their fellow Americans in equal sacrifice in this time of emergency. But they insist upon equality of sacrifice. A program to meet this crisis that is built on the foundation of equity will enjoy broad public support, but there can be no public support for a program which would force some to sacrifice while allowing others to profit.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany in a letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Senate Interior Committee chairman.

AFL-CIO News

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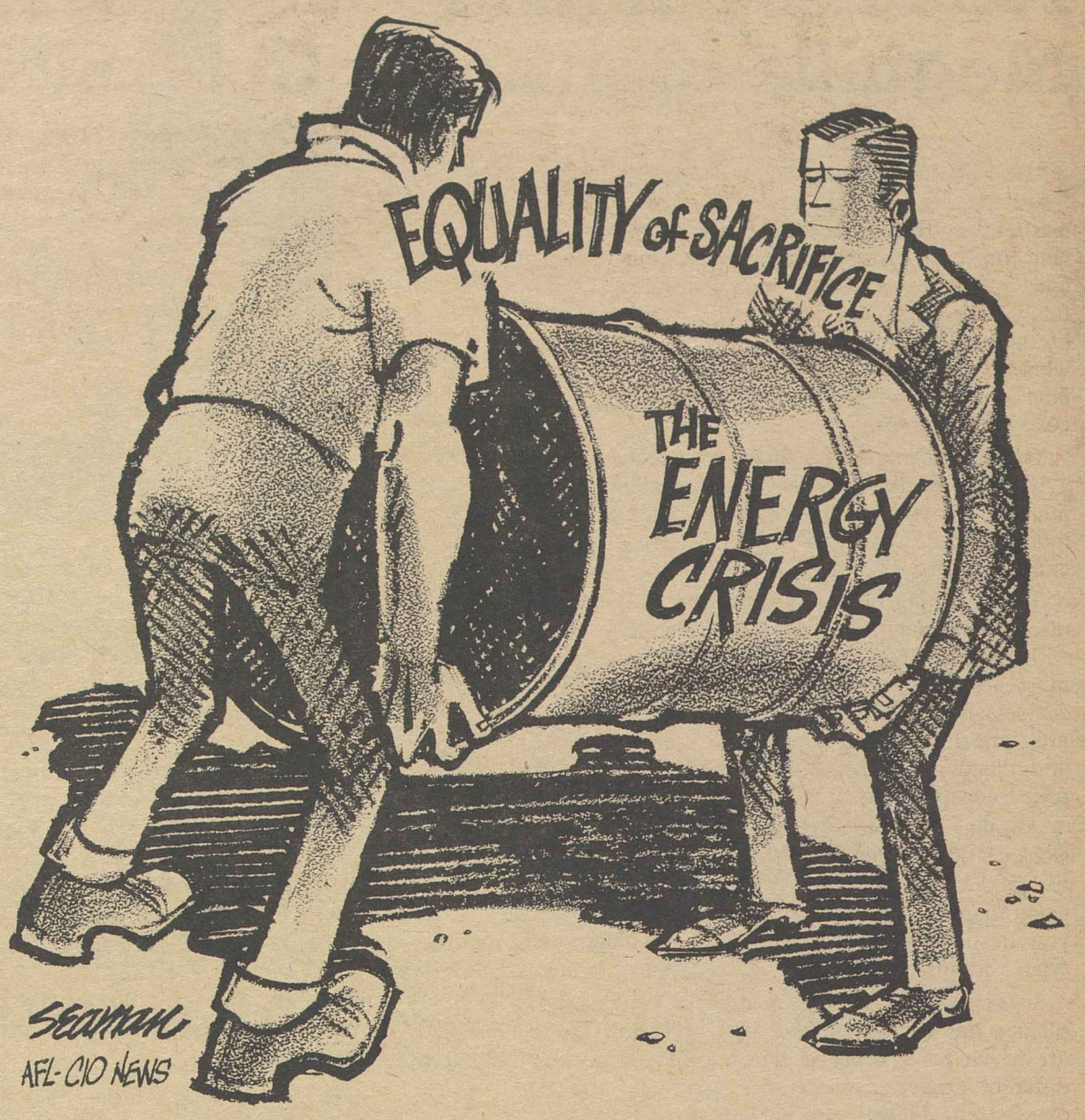

A Word Edgewise:

Nixon Misreads Constitution On Basis for Executive Power

By John P. Roche

THERE ARE FEW AREAS in which I feel competent to pull rank, particularly on the President of the United States, but American constitutional law is one of them. Not since Franklin D. Roosevelt tangled with the "Nine Old Men" has so much nonsense about intention of the Framers passed as legal tender.

Mr. Nixon keeps talking about the "co-equal" branches of government and the "separation of powers," but all you have to do is read the Constitution with minimal care to realize that the three branches are "co-dependent" and that powers, far from being separated, are merged.

Where, for example, is "legislative power" located? Obviously, the two houses of Congress have a substantial chunk of it. However, what is the Presidential veto if not an instrument of legislative power? In concrete terms it gives him the same legislative weight as two-thirds of each house of Congress—that is, a two-thirds vote is required to overrule him.

Then there is the Supreme Court's power (not stipulated in the Constitution, but in my judgment taken for granted by the authors) to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. If that isn't legislative power, what is it?

Moving to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, we find a Chief Executive who is hemmed in, who is dependent, for example, on the Senate for approval of all his top officials. As far as inferior offices are concerned, Congress has put him in a cage called Civil Service. The last time I checked, the President could only fire about a thousand people summarily. And in the background are the courts which—as Harry Truman learned when he seized the steel industry during the Korean War—can move in and declare a presidential decision unconstitutional.

Section III of the Constitution guaranteed the independence of the judiciary, but the only tribunal expressly established was the Supreme Court. The existence of inferior federal courts depends upon congressional action reaching back to the Judiciary Act of 1790. Congress could, if it chose, abolish the system tomorrow.

The legislature also has control over the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and its size. In the wake of the Civil War when Congress was at daggers drawn with President Andrew Johnson, a bill was passed cutting back the number of justices and depriving the court of authority to accept habeas corpus challenges to the Reconstruction Acts.

In other words, the Constitution created three distinct agencies—the legislative, executive, and judicial—and gave each of them a hammerlock of sorts over the others.

Thus the view that the President is the incarnation of "executive power" has to be tempered by the recognition that both Congress and the Judiciary are equipped to throw a tackle on him. (At one point in the brawl between Congress and Andrew Johnson, the former passed a "Tenure of Office" statute that barred the President from firing, without Senate approval, any official appointed with Senatorial consent—it was not declared unconstitutional until 1926.)

MORE BROADLY, executive, legislative, and judicial powers are scattered throughout the government. The Internal Revenue Service, for example, is an executive agency, but it exercises judicial power in hearing appeals from taxpayers and its decisions can be further reviewed in the regular courts.

What we have, in short, is a system of checks and balances from which no agency is immune and President Nixon's fondness for the veto should suggest his low view of the virginal precepts of the "separation of powers."

How to Buy:

Proliferation of Product Lines Magnifies Consumer Confusion

By Sidney Margolius

CONSUMERS have many champions nowadays, both in and out of Congress and the legislatures. But even while many programs to help consumers are being proposed, fought over and sometimes enacted, shopping problems actually have become more complicated. The proliferation of merchandise has reached the point where it takes a research project to select a suitable model or find the best value, and adds to the costs of distribution.

One example: Seven years ago there were some 1,100 tires of different brands and quality on the market. Now there are some 1,700 different models, grades and brands, and most of them come in 12 to 15 different sizes.

Take clothing materials: With the development of synthetic fibers and the many blends of these with natural fibers in varying percentages, there must now be several thousand different blends, weaves and finishes. In carpeting, too, there now are some 15 different natural and synthetic fibers, and blends of these, in 12 different weaves or tufted constructions, and many different qualities.

Another example: A modern supermarket now stocks 8,000 to 10,000 different items compared to 1,500 to 2,000 the service stores of the previous generation used to offer. In a typical supermarket you are likely to find just in cereals, 151 different types, brands and sizes.

In appliances: Trying to select a suitable appliance has become a king size problem. There are seven basic types of kitchen ranges in four different grades, available in 24 makes and 10 oven sizes. In washers, each manufacturer now has 7 to 10 models.

In sewing machines: Because of the proliferation of manual, zigzag, semi-zigzag, fully automatic and very deluxe machines, a sewing machine has become the single most complicated item to buy. We recently counted about 200 different models and didn't cover all those on the market by any means.

The proliferation of merchandise and the resultant increase in costs and service problems has caught the attention of political and consumer spokesmen. However, some of the proposals advanced even by well meaning advocates have no practical relation to the consumer's real needs and even serve to divert attention from basic remedies.

One proposal pushed by some highly publicized consumer spokesmen in and out of Congress seeks to have all buying information computerized so that a consumer could "pay a few dollars" and get a compilation of data on various models of all products on the market "from automobiles to zucchini."

In an age where there are, for example, some 900 to 1,000 TV models in various sizes and makes, to try to solve the consumer's buying problem by collecting and computerizing all these data would keep half the country busy amassing constantly-changing data for the other half.

The real need, of course, is for standards that would assure consumers basic serviceability and product safety, no matter what the model, plus information on performance specifications and characteristics labeled right on the product. Such standard data now are available for air conditioners (the BTU rating and wattage) and vacuum cleaners (the peak horsepower and suction ratings).

The further need is to encourage manufacturers and stores to reduce the extraordinary waste caused by the many thousands of barely differentiated models. Already car manufacturers have begun to cut back on the number of models they produce and on annual changes to try to stem rising production and service costs, and the serious parts supply problem.

There are some basic guidelines for selecting the most suitable model and relatively good values in different types of goods. Here are two general policies that may be useful:

1—Know your own needs, and buy the simplest model you really need. For example, one retailer reports that most women insist on ranges with automatic timers. But some do not use them while others use them often.

2—If in doubt, stick to the middle price lines. As one example noted here recently, the lowest-price washing machines usually have only one speed but provide two cycles—for regular and "gentle" washes. Medium-price models are likely to have two speeds and a three-cycle timer; thus, greater versatility. Deluxe and now even ultra-deluxe washers, at the highest prices, usually have greater variation in temperature, speed and washing cycles, and are fully programmed. You can push buttons and they "remember" how permanent-press garments should be washed, and so on. You do not have to turn a dial for the middle-price washers. Otherwise, they provide enough flexibility without being as complicated as the deluxe models.

The same principle holds true in almost everything you buy. A low-price shirt usually will be made of lower-grade materials and construction. A medium-price shirt often will have the same materials as the expensive ones and much the same construction. It merely may have only one pocket instead of two, or fewer tucks at the yoke or cuffs, or sometimes merely may come in only basic styles and colors rather than in the very latest fashions.

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Economic Slowdown:

Administration Policies Push Nation to Brink of Recession

FAULTY POLICIES of the Nixon Administration have put the U.S. economy dangerously close to recession, AFL-CIO chief economist Nat Goldfinger charged in calling on Congress to legislate needed changes the Administration refuses to adopt.

Deep slashes in home building, coupled with a tightened money supply and interest rates a full percentage point higher than the rate that produced the 1969-70 crunch, have already triggered layoffs and cuts of working hours, throwing a great many workers into a recession situation right now, Goldfinger declared.

He said that although there are clear signs of a softening throughout most parts of the economy, inflation continues at a rapid rate, citing the 8.8 percent upward pace of living costs and 15 percent rise of the Wholesale Price Index over the last six months.

He said the only effective lid has been on workers' wages, which has cut big chunks from the purchasing power of paychecks, while prices and profits have moved up sharply. He said that after-tax corporate profits were up 30 to 32 percent in the first nine months of 1973 over the same period of last year.

The nation's economic troubles are man-made, Goldfinger declared, adding, "man-made troubles can be corrected by a change of policy." He said it's time to "do away with this charade, this fraud, of a so-called economic stabilization program" and launch measures that will get the economy moving ahead on a balanced basis.

Goldfinger, director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Goldfinger listed expansion of the money supply, reduction of interest rates to more reasonable levels, allocation of credit and plugs in the major tax loopholes of special privilege, as key steps in heading off the looming threat of recession sometime after the turn of the year. But, he said, the "only cure the Administration seems to have is to slow down the economy, with the inevitable further rise of unemployment in the months ahead."

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR SOME TIME NOW, the insurance industry has been trying to get the states to improve their workmen's compensation laws if they want to "ward off federal threats" to set up federal standards that will eliminate the gross inequities that now exist. Claims have been made that there has been improvement.

Yet a study of the workmen's compensation systems in the 50 states and the District of Columbia as they exist today can only emphasize the "priority" that organized labor is giving to federal legislation that will bring justice to all American workers no matter where they may happen to live.

A recent analysis by the insurance industry itself relates what "reforms" have been enacted by the states. This shows the enormous discrepancy that still exists between the states in benefits for injured workers or the families of those fatally injured.

In Oklahoma, for instance, there has been a 16 percent increase in the maximum weekly payment for total permanent injury. Yet the new maximum comes to the magnificent sum of $50. In Kansas and Mississippi, the new tops are $56 a week; in Missouri, Indiana and Alabama, $60; in Tennessee, it's $62. Much the same ratio of payments prevails for temporary total disability as the result of an accident.

When it comes to the benefits of widows and children of workers fatally injured, the story is little better if not worse. In Wyoming a widow gets $34.62 a week plus $6.92 for each dependent child. In West Virginia, it's $36.92 for a widow plus $5.77 for each dependent child.

There are 42 states including the District of Columbia that give full medical coverage. Nine do not. In 44 states including D.C., all occupational diseases are covered. They are not in seven states.

Workmen's compensation insurance is compulsory in 38 states including D.C., but not in 13 states.

Of course, there are far more generous states. Arizona pays $150 a week maximum for permanent injuries; Connecticut $153 and the District of Columbia $210. Alaska pays a maximum of $175 for temporary total disability; the District of Columbia $210 and Connecticut $153. Widows of workers killed on the job get $175 a week in Alaska; $153.69 in Arizona and $142.59 in Oregon.

Other states run through a wide gamut of lower payments, some generous, others harshly low. What can be said without challenge is that the resulting hodgepodge of state legislation results in inequities that simply cannot be defended.

ORGANIZED LABOR for years has been seeking the establishment of federal standards that will provide decent compensation for workers no matter where they live.

At its last convention the AFL-CIO adopted its latest resolution on the subject calling for legislation—on a priority basis—that makes workmen's compensation compulsory throughout the country; coverage for all workers; benefit levels "sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living for injured workers and their dependents with weekly benefits of not less than two-thirds of the injured worker's average weekly wage," full coverage of all occupational diseases, free choice of qualified physicians by injured workers, rehabilitation facilities, adequate benefits for widows and children and other reforms that would remove the state-by-state inequities that now exist.

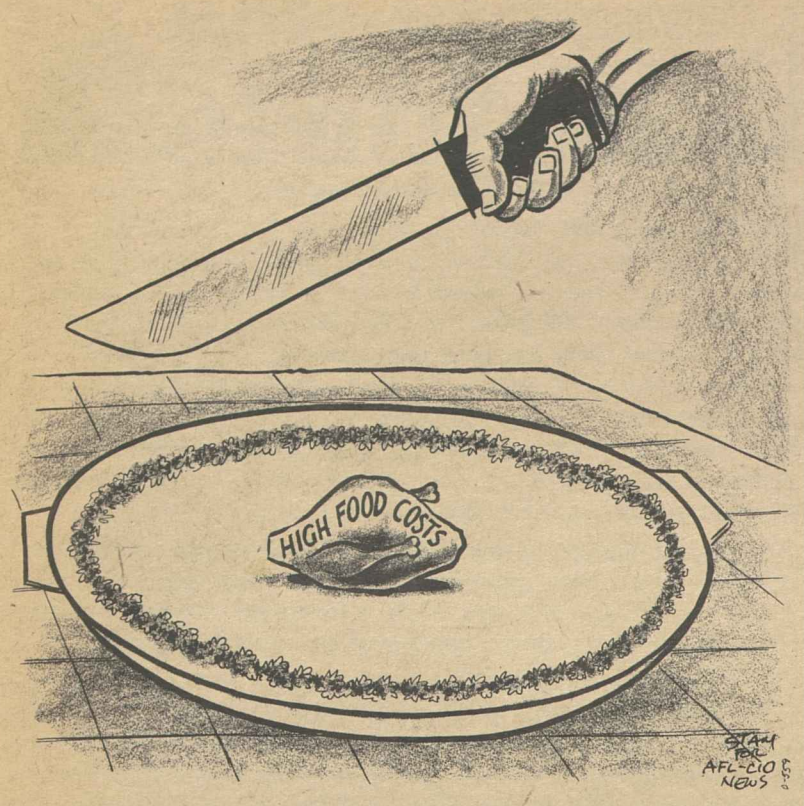
Both the House and the Senate now have bills before them that embody most of the labor program. The Senate has before it legislation submitted by Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). A similar bill has been introduced in the House by Representatives Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.).

Urging support of this legislation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has said:

"These bills would establish minimum federal standards that would provide the working men and women of this nation with the protection of a truly modern workmen's compensation program."

CONGRESS SHOULD LEGISLATE economic policy changes the Administration refuses to make, because present White House policies have put the nation dangerously close to recession, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Michael Posner of the Reuters News Agency. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Thanksgiving 1973



AFL-CIO Charters 22 Brewery Locals

Twenty-two locals representing nearly 10,000 brewery workers in 13 states have been chartered by the AFL-CIO as directly affiliated local unions.

The application for charters started almost immediately after the 10th AFL-CIO convention voted to terminate the affiliation of the 40,000-member Brewery Workers with the federation because the union had been absorbed by the Teamsters. The rollcall action to lift the affiliation allowed Brewery Worker locals full freedom to remain in the federation upon application for charters.

The Brewery Workers had about 155 local unions in the United States and about 55 in Canada. Delegates representing over half of the Canadian membership of about 10,000 walked out of the recent Brewery Workers convention in Cincinnati, called to approve the merger with the Teamsters, to demonstrate opposition to the move.

The convention was boycotted by the U.S. local unions that had previously voiced their opposition to the takeover of the Brewery Workers union, one of the oldest in the U.S., by the Teamsters. The merger becomes effective Dec. 1.

The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 for failure to comply with the federation's constitutional provisions on corruption.

The 22 Brewery Workers locals chartered by the federation include two in Colorado, one in Florida, one in Georgia, three in Illinois, one in Maryland, three in Minnestoa, one in Missouri, one in Montana, one in Ohio, three in Pennsylvania, one in Tennessee, two in Wisconsin, two in Indiana.

In the report that was adopted by the 10th AFL-CIO convention, the federation's Executive Council pointed out that the constitution barred an expelled union (the Teamsters) from representation through another union and that the Brewery Workers were violating this provision in agreeing to turn over its local unions to the IBT. The report said:

"This Executive Council is deeply sympathetic with the wish of these Brewery Workers locals to retain their historic identifications and their ties with the federation, and to remain in the mainstream of the labor movement instead of being absorbed by a union which has for many years been hostile to and sought the destruction of the United Brewery Workers."

Union Staffers Join Savings Bond Panel

Four trade union staff members have been appointed to the National Panel on Public Relations for Savings Bonds, a 73-member advisory group dealing with the promotion of U.S. bond sales.

They are Leon Stein, editor of Justice, the Ladies' Garment Workers newspaper; Walter L. Davis, special assistant to the president of the Retail Clerks; Lee M. White, public relations director of the Communications Workers, and Ted Ogar, director of public relations and publications of the Auto Workers.

Continuing members of the panel include Albert J. Zack, public relations director of the AFL-CIO, and Raymond W. Pasnick, public relations director of the Steelworkers.

Setting the Record Straight:

'Myths' on Building Trades Flaw Public Understanding

In an industry as important to the social and economic health of the nation as construction, a flawed understanding of its problems can have costly consequences for the country, as well as the industry itself.

Yet, there are a number of prevailing myths about the building trades that persist, Bricklayers Sec. John T. Joyce notes in the October issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist. He groups these myths into three main categories:

- The belief that the building tradesman has become greatly affluent.
- The charge that his outlook has become conservative—even reactionary—on issues ranging from work practices to race.
- The view that building trades unions cannot respond to new problems and exist mainly to provide benefits for union leaders.

"Some of the public misunderstanding of the building trades exist, frankly, because we have failed to explain ourselves to a wider public," Joyce declares. "But in my view, the more significant problem has been the lack of serious economic study of the construction industry as a whole."

A new study touching on many of the real problems within the industry has been published by Daniel Quinn Mills, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is recommended by Joyce for the light it sheds. Mills is chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, which rules on wage settlements within the industry.

Analyzing one of the current myths about the building trades, Joyce asks: Just how affluent is the construction worker? Because of underemployment attributable to a number of factors, the average construction worker may earn a reasonable hourly wage but still draw lower annual earnings than many other workers, he notes.

According to Labor Dept. studies, Joyce points out. the average full-time construction employe works about 1,500 hours at his trade each year—about 500 hours less than the average industrial worker. This means a bricklayer who makes $8 an hour earns $12,000 a year—slightly less than the $12,191 the Bureau of Labor Statistics says was needed in July 1973 to maintain a "moderate" standard of living for a family of four.

"No one enjoys an affluent lifestyle on such an income—certainly not since the phenomenal 1973 increases in food prices," Joyce says. "And it should be remembered that an average income is only an average; many workers make far less."

In addition to underemployment, lifetime earnings are curtailed because construction work is hard and dangerous, Joyce observes. He cites BLS figures showing that it is twice as dangerous as factory work and that injuries in construction tend to be three times as severe.

"The impression that construction workers are overpaid was strengthened during a brief period of rapid wage increases for the building trades during the late 1960s," Joyce says. "The construction worker became a whipping boy, although he was in large part only trying to keep his income even with rising living costs."

Joyce refers to Dr. Mills's book, "Industrial Relations and Manpower in Construction," for new information on wage levels of construction workers.

"Mills points out that the wage increases of the late 1960s were generated by a set of circumstances peculiar to that period, rather than by generally excessive union powers and pressures," Joyce notes.

"Many construction union leaders and rank-and-file workers felt they were the only ones not benefiting from the economic boom of the time, and many economic indicators bear out their settlement."

Examining a second myth about the building trades—that they are overly selfish, restrictive and even racist—Joyce says that what many critics overlook is that "many of the work rules, jurisdictional lines and apprenticeship requirements in the building trades have roots not in the selfishness, insecurity or bigotry of the workers, but rather in the nature of the construction industry itself."

The jurisdictional conflicts that sometimes hamper construction work do not rise merely from the union structure, he notes. The employers are themselves divided into general contractors and various types of specialty subcontractors.

"The conflicts among contractors are frequently the basis for what may appear to be inter-union conflicts," Joyce observes.

"But it is also true that the workers themselves are deeply concerned with clear and well-enforced jurisdictional lines," he adds. "They know from hard experience that when they allow employers or non-union labor to trespass on these lines their job security and the integrity of their crafts will soon be undermined."

Joyce suggests that it is curious that the problems of race in the building trades have become such a preoccupation among some social comentators. He cites Mills's study again for data to put the matter into perspective.

"While a larger proportion of non-whites is employed in contract construction than in American industry as a whole, non-whites are relatively concentrated in the lower-paid laborers' trades," Joyce observes. "But this cannot be attributed to any unique racial policies of the building trades unions.

"In 1966, for example, non-whites constituted 3 percent of the skilled craftsmen in the big three automobile companies, but 27.6 percent of the laborers in those same auto firms.

"Most building trades had a significantly higher percentage of non-white craftsmen."

The author points out also that union-sponsored efforts to draw minority group members into the building trades received an impressive tribute this year. A Labor Dept. report showed that despite an overall decline in the number of apprentices in the skilled trades, the number of minority apprentices had increased by 21 percent.

"This is a record figure—it means that 14.4 percent of all apprentices are now from minority groups," Joyce says.

As for the structure and ability of building trades unions to respond to the needs of their members, Joyce notes the industry is so decentralized that the local craft union has a great deal of autonomy. "Changes can take place only with the involvement and consent of the membership," he adds.

In a number of areas, he admits frankly, steps toward change could be taken that would be compatible with the nature and interest of unions in the industry. Collective bargaining processes could no doubt be improved, he notes, although extreme care should be taken in this field not to weaken the role of the local unions.

U.S. Standards Held Only Solution To Workmen's Compensation Chaos

Chicago—Compulsory federal standards are the only solution to adequately compensate the 10 million workers who experience job injuries and occupational illness every year, Assistant Director James O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared.

Speaking to the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, O'Brien cited a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey which projected findings that show one of every eight workers were affected by job-related injuries or illness in 1971.

This adds up to 10 million workers in the nation's workforce of 80 million, he pointed out.

But with the chaos that prevails within the existing 50 state workmen's compensation programs, O'Brien said, many workers are left wondering if they are covered or not.

Pointing to the need for an updated workmen's compensation system to cover every worker in the country, he urged passage of the labor-endorsed Williams-Javits bill which would provide a comprehensive solution to correct the skimpy coverage now offered by the states.

The legislation is patterned after the federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Act to provide maximum benefits at 200 percent of the state weekly average wage. The minimum payment would be two-thirds of the weekly wage.

O'Brien pointed out that 28 states currently provide cash benefits of less than $82.69, the poverty level set by the Labor Dept.

"Workmen's compensation is a national problem and it requires a national solution," he stressed, noting that the Williams-Javits bill would furnish equal protection for all workers in every state.

John J. Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers, called on conference delegates to continue to oppose state safety programs that would bypass the enforcement provided under the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

He said unions must step up efforts to achieve full funding of federal safety programs and block attempts to use federal funds for substandard state programs.

Sheehan also cited the need for organized labor to build a cadre of qualified professional staff representatives to participate on OSHA advisory and standard-making committees. Labor's participation in these areas has not been totally fulfilled because of the lag in developing technical and professional safety experts, he noted.

The conference elected Roy E. Christensen of the Machinists as chairman and Robert M. Farrell of the Operating Engineers as vice chairman.

New members elected to the board of directors are Michael Wood of the Boilermakers, George E. Smith of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Christensen.

The National Safety Council elected Vincent L. Tofany, New York State motor vehicle commissioner for the last seven years, to succeed Howard Pyle as president. Paul Connelley, safety director of the Carpenters, was re-elected vice president of the council for labor.

Even-Handed Standards:

Equal Sacrifice Held Key to Fuel Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

to rationing by taxation, which would allow those who can afford it to purchase scarce supplies while those who need it and are less affluent would be deprived."

Other points Meany made in his letter to Jackson were that:

- Special assistance, including extended and improved unemployment compensation, should be given to workers and communities adversely affected by the emergency.
- Any legislation adopted should provide clear procedures to review complaints by workers and their unions about adverse employment effects.
- Easing of environmental standards should be held "to the minimum necessary to meet this particular emergency. Long-range environmental goals and standards must not be unnecessarily sacrificed."
- Any lifting of present state ceilings on production of oil wells should include requirements for environmental protection and worker safety.
- Strict priorities should be set for the emergency use of oil and gas from government-owned Naval Petroleum reserves.
- Export controls should be imposed on all energy fuels, including coal.
- Congress must insist that workers and consumers be represented in the administration of energy controls, with safeguards against industry domination.
- Proposals to deregulate natural gas at the wellhead represent an effort to raise prices and profits and should be defeated.
- Congress should eliminate tax credits and depletion allowances on foreign operations of U.S. oil companies. "We see no need for American taxpayers to subsidize those Middle East countries that plunged this nation into the present crisis."

Meany told Jackson that the AFL-CIO does not accept the implication of President Nixon's televised speech on the energy crisis that Congress has been derelict in its responsibilities.

"We believe that it is the President who acted dangerously late," Meany said. He noted that Administration spokesmen have warned that the President may veto needed legislation, including the Alaska Pipeline and Emergency Fuels & Energy Allocation bills "because they do not precisely meet his views."

Propane Gas Policy Called Health Threat

The health of production and warehouse workers—and possibly their jobs—will be jeopardized by shortages of propane gas supplies unless the federal Energy Policy Office acts to correct the problem, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned.

A regulation issued by the Energy Policy office does not include industrial users of off-the-road propane powered vehicles as "priority customers" for the needed fuel.

If industrial users were required to power vehicles by gasoline or diesel fuels, Clayman said, workers would be then exposed to hazardous contaminants.

In addition, Clayman noted, "the conversion may mean an inefficient use of other scarce fuels and the disruption of production."

Clayman urged John H. Love, director of the Energy Policy Office, to correct the apparent oversight by adding industrial propane users to the priority list.

Industrial Rise Offsets Decline in Farm Prices

Wholesale prices dropped slightly last month—three-tenths of 1 percent—largely because of lower prices for farm products, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Industrial commodities, however, rose sharply, mainly because of higher fuel costs.

BLS said farm products and processed foods and feeds declined 3.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, following a 5.2 percent drop in September. But the two-month drop came nowhere near offsetting an all-time high increase of 19.3 percent in August.

While the drop in food prices at the farm level might ordinarily foreshadow future declines in supermarket prices, prospects are not all that bright, according to an Agriculture Dept. report. The report said consumers will get only part of the benefit of declining farm prices because food processors and retailers are expected to continue to widen their margins.

Under the new Phase 4 economic controls program of the Nixon Administration, middlemen are allowed to pass through a number of non-farm cost increases which they were required to absorb under rules that expired in September.

"As a result, retail costs for market basket foods will not fully reflect the expected decreases in returns to farmers in the fourth quarter," the report said.

Led by hay, hayseeds and oilseeds, poultry and livestock, farm product prices declined 6 percent in October. Processed foods and feeds dropped 2 percent. Increases were posted for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, milk, refined vegetable oils and processed fruits and vegetables.

Higher prices for fuels accounted for more than one-third of the 1.1 percent rise for industrial commodities, BLS noted. The increases centered on such fuels as gasoline, home heating oil, residual fuel used in power plants and other refined petroleum products. Electric power, liquefied petroleum gas and soft coal also were higher.

Metals rose at their fastest pace since March, chiefly reflecting price increases for non-ferrous metals, iron and steel scrap, steel mill products and a number of fabricated metal products. Prices also were up substantially for clothing, textiles, and chemicals.

The overall increase in industrial commodity prices — considered a more reliable indicator of economic trends — was the largest jump since last April and about four times the rate of monthly increase that prevailed for a number of years before 1973.

HOSPITAL WORKERS at Montefiore Hospital in New York picket over a long-delayed wage increase denied them by the Cost of Living Council. Some 30,000 members of Local 1199, Drug & Hospital Union, took part in the week-long walkout that ended when the union accepted a compromise settlement proposed by the COLC's health industry advisory committee.

Four Locals Win Gains at Gypsum Plants

New two-year agreements negotiated at four National Gypsum Co. plants through an Industrial Union Dept. coordinated bargaining campaign provide average increases of 60 cents an hour in wages and benefits for nearly 500 workers.

The settlements end a series of strikes and lockouts involving the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers that began back in February.

The pattern for the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers' agreements was established at Portsmouth, N.H., where Local 88—locked out since April—ratified a two-year contract.

Agreements followed at Shoals, Ind., where members of CLGW Local 354 were also locked out by the company for seven months, and in Rotan, Tex., where members of Local 74 had been working without a contract.

Accord was also reached at Westwego, La., by members of the OCAW who had been locked in a dispute with National Gypsum since Feb. 2.

The new agreements provide for wage increases ranging from 20 to 25 cents an hour in the first year and from 21 to 23 cents in the second year.

Improvements were also made in pensions, health plans, job safety, life insurance, shift differentials and accident and sickness benefits. All of the agreements provide for an additional holiday, for a total of nine each year.

The company also agreed to give locked-out employes pension and vacation credits, and in some cases, back pay.

Arising out of the Portsmouth, N.H., dispute was a confrontation with the state commissioner of the Dept. of Employment Security who denied the locked-out workers unemployment benefits.

The state commissioner, Benjamin C. Adams, withheld the claims of the union members on the contention that the work stoppage was not due "solely to a lockout."

But Superior Court Justice Martin Loughlin ruled that the workers had been wrongfully denied benefits, stressing that the "evidence was overwhelming without any doubt whatsoever that the management of National Gypsum Co. locked out the employes."

N.Y. Hospital Strikers Accept Compromise

New York—Striking non-medical workers at 48 voluntary hospitals and nursing homes in the New York metropolitan area returned to their jobs after accepting a compromise settlement proposed by the federal Cost of Living Council.

The COLC's scaled-down recommendation provides pay increases of 6 percent, or $9 a week, whichever is greater, retroactive to July 1. The minimum weekly rate for the lowest-paying jobs now is $151.

The strike began Nov. 5 when some 30,000 service, maintenance and technical members of the Drug & Hospital Union, Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, put up picket lines to protest the COLC's denial of a 7.5 percent wage increase awarded them by a New York State arbitration panel.

"It's not everything we wanted," Moe Foner, local executive secretary, said. "The hospital workers didn't win everything they set out to win, but they earned the right to be treated fairly and decently.

"They made their point. There will be other opportunities for continued progress when the current contract expires next June 30."

The disputed pay increase was contained in second-year provisions of a contract negotiated between the union and the employer group, the League of Voluntary Hospitals & Homes, in 1972. The league appealed the wage hike, calling it inflationary, and the contract went to the now-defunct Pay Board.

The COLC, which succeeded the Pay Board, allowed the first-year provisions of the contract—they included a wage boost of 7.5 percent—but held off its decision on the second-year terms. The union, whose members had to wait 11 months to receive benefits under the first year of the contract, notified the league and the COLC it did not intend to endure another delay.

Three days after the strike began, a federal district court judge here ordered the COLC to act on the contract. Its health industry wage and salary committee hammered out the compromise settlement over the weekend.

The COLC, in announcing its approval of the reduced pay increase, said the case was significant because of its relationship to other agreements in New York City and because it is "watched nationally in the health industry." In other areas, the council ruled:

- Workers will receive four weeks' vacation after six years of service instead of after eight years of service.
- For about one-third of the local's members, the work week will be reduced from 40 hours to 37.5 hours under the agreement.
- A proposed increase in the employers' pension fund contribution to 5.5 percent from the current 5 percent level was disallowed.

Oil Pipeline Bill Passed By Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

start in 1975, even before the oil begins to flow. Alaska's Eskimos and Indians will receive up to $500 million under the Alaska Native Claims Act.

Despite Administration support for the pipeline construction, the possibility of a presidential veto hung over the bill when it was being considered by Congress.

The President was unhappy with several unrelated consumer-protection provisions that the Senate wrote into the bill and the House accepted despite strong opposition from the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

One section strengthens the power of the Federal Trade Commission to regulate unfair business practices. Another shifts authority to rule on requests by regulatory agencies for business data from the President's Office of Management & Budget to the General Accounting Office, an arm of Congress.

The bill also would require Senate confirmation of the director of the Energy Policy Office and the head of the Mining Enforcement & Safety Administration.

A Republican-led attempt in the House to delete these sections from the final version of the bill was beaten, 213-162.

The House-Senate conference report on the bill stressed the urgency of quick construction of the Alaska pipeline, declaring that Congress has decided as a "matter of national policy" that it be built.

For 29 Million:

Social Security Hike Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

ident's plea that people use public transportation rather than private cars.

A labor-supported effort is expected on the Senate floor to write into the bill a federally-funded program of unemployment benefits for workers who lose their jobs because of energy-saving measures that force cutbacks or shutdowns.

Both the House and Senate Commerce Committees have approved separate legislation for year-'round daylight savings time.

An earlier bill related to the energy crisis received final congressional approval. It orders the President to set up priorities for the allocation and distribution of fuels in short supply.

Previous legislation gave the President authority to impose mandatory allocations, but he didn't use it for most petroleum products.

White House officials, meanwhile, kept sending up trial balloons for a high tax on gasoline as an alternative to rationing to discourage nonessential driving. The President's domestic affairs adviser, Melvin R. Laird, said a tax of 20 to 30 percent would have a greater impact than rationing.

The AFL-CIO has strongly opposed what Federation President George Meany termed "rationing by taxation which would allow those who can afford it to purchase scarce supplies" while the less affluent would be shut out.

A number of major bills are being readied for floor action in the House and Senate after the Thanksgiving recess.

The House leadership has promised a vote on confirmation of Gerald Ford as Vice President by the first week in December. That's also the time it expects to bring to the House floor a pension reform bill. The House Labor Committee has already approved a pension bill—one the AFL-CIO considers superior in most respects to the Senate-passed version. But the Ways & Means Committee, with overlapping jurisdiction claims, is currently marking up its version of a pension bill. The leadership's hope is that the two committees can work out any differences before taking legislation to the House floor.

The chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), returned to the Capitol for the first time since his spinal operation in September—and he had a warning for the White House that trade legislation may be dead.

Both Mills and the Administration support the trade bill reported by the Ways & Means Committee—a measure the AFL-CIO termed "worse than no bill at all."

President Nixon, however, has asked that action on the bill be delayed. The reason is the Administration's fear that its "detente" with Soviet Russia would be upset by congressional refusal to extend trade concessions and credits so long as the Soviets restrict free emigration.

Mills told newsmen that the longer the delay, the less the chance of passing the bill. Opposition to the measure, he was quoted as saying, was once confined to "a small minority," but now has "turned into a majority."

HISTADRUT RALLY sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO hears Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, secretary general of the Israeli labor federation, express gratitude for U.S. labor's support. At the head table are, from left, Michael Mann, AFL-CIO regional director; Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the City AFL-CIO, Ben-Aharon, and President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the City AFL-CIO. All AFL-CIO affiliates have been urged by Federation President George Meany to contribute to a special fund for additional assistance to Histadrut.

Northeastern Rail Plan Threatened With Veto

The Nixon Administration is trying to flag down a House-passed bill to preserve rail service for northeastern states through consolidation of seven bankrupt railroads, including the giant Penn Central system.

As the Senate Commerce Committee scheduled quick hearings on the measure, Transportation Sec. Claude Brinegar warned that he will recommend a presidential veto if the Senate accepts the House version intact.

The Administration's charge is that provisions to protect railroad workers who lose their jobs or face pay cuts through reassignment are "too costly for the taxpayers."

The wage protection provisions were negotiated by unions and management of the affected railroads and the House voted down Administration efforts to cut them back.

11-17-73

Under the agreement, employes with more than five years of service would continue to receive wages until they found new jobs or reached the age of 65. The safeguard would chiefly protect older workers, with the least chance of shifting their skills to other industries. Workers with under five years of service would be guaranteed payments equal to the length of time they had worked for the railroads, and employes refusing a transfer to another city would receive severance pay.

The key Administration effort to cut back the negotiated wage guarantees was rejected by the House on a 245-148 vote.

House Commerce Committee Chairman Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.), opposed the amendment and defended the negotiated worker protection provisions as "fair." He warned that the "savings" in reducing benefits wouldn't come near the potential loss to the nation from a strike.

The measure, strongly supported by rail unions, would raise funds through government-guaranteed bonds to take over and run the consolidated railroad system. The federal government would provide subsidies to local communities that choose to continue operation of lines that the new corporation plans to abandon because they are unprofitable.

Farah Strike Bolstered by New Support

The National Council of Churches and the Democratic National Committee have adopted resolutions of support for Farah strikers in Texas and New Mexico.

Both groups noted that Farah Manufacturing Co. has resorted to unfair and unlawful tactics against its workers who have been on strike since May 1972.

Numerous other church and civic groups have expressed support of the Clothing Workers' strike and organized labor's boycott of Farah pants and slacks.

The Council of Churches, which represents more than 44 million members of 32 Protestant denominations, also voted to "refrain from purchasing Farah products until the boycott is lifted."

Reviewing the Farah management's position, the Democratic Committee said, "This strike was deliberately forced on the workers by a management which refuses to recognize their basic rights as workers and Americans to select a union of their own."

The Council of Churches resolution pointed out that the ACWA has been recognized by the National Labor Relations Board as the bargaining agent for the Farah workers, "but the company has refused to negotiate with the union and has engaged in activities which the NLRB has determined to be unlawful."

Prosecutor Bill Linked To Impeachment Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

and telegrams that began with the firing of Cox and has been continuing at above a 5,000-a-day level.

Its latest tally, through Nov. 9, showed a 35-1 ratio of mail for impeachment—76,834 to 2,168.

Mail received by the Senate's select Watergate Committee totaled 19,392 messages asking the President's impeachment and only 2,062 supporting Nixon.

A Washington Post survey estimated that at least a million persons have written or wired public officials since the dismissal of Cox—with the overwhelming majority attacking the President.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford, the Vice President designate, appealed to Nixon's supporters to reverse the letter-writing tide.

Ford's appeal came after the President's credibility gap was widened still further in connection with the missing tapes of his key conversations with John W. Dean, the former White House counsel, and John Mitchell, the former Attorney General and Nixon campaign manager.

The White House first said that Nixon had dictated his recollections of the crucial meeting with Dean last April, and the dictabelt recording would be furnished in place of the missing tape. But then the court was told that the President's memory was faulty and that the dictabelt also was "nonexistent."

The President's former chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, also had memory problems when he was called before Judge John J. Sirica in an effort to unravel the tangled accounts of who had possession of various tapes, and when. Haldeman didn't recall why 22 tapes were checked out to him shortly before he left the White House or who had suggested that he listen to additional tapes last July before he testified before the Senate committee.

Meanwhile, a "new" Nixon was being unveiled at the White House to replace the image of a brooding, inaccessible President.

Groups of mostly Republican congressmen and senators were being invited into the family quarters of the White House for what was being touted as frank discussions with the President.

Accounts of the meetings varied. But Rep. John H. Rhodes (R-Ariz.), front-runner for House Republican leader if Ford becomes Vice President, described his session as a "monologue" by the President.

The special Senate committee, meanwhile, voted to request a formal meeting with the President. The resolution, adopted with only Florida Republican Edward J. Gurney dissenting, proposed that the President be questioned in private but with a full transcript of the proceedings promptly made public.

In another development, a former high Administration official told a federal judge that he should not be punished for lying under oath because he was carrying out President Nixon's order of secrecy about the operations of the White House "plumbers" who broke into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Egil Krogh, Jr., who moved from the White House to become Under Secretary of the Dept. of Transportation in Nixon's second-term Cabinet reshuffle, sought dismissal of charges brought by the Watergate special prosecutor team that he lied to the grand jury.

His lawyer argued that Krogh was not unique in giving false testimony at the instruction of the White House, and he should be exonerated if he had been following the President's instructions to lie to the grand jury.

Profits Break Record For 8 Straight Quarters

A Business Week magazine survey of corporate performance confirms earlier reports that after-tax profits maintained a steady upward surge in the three-month period ended Sept. 30. The rise was about 30 percent over the level posted for the same period last year, the magazine found.

Last quarter's performance marked the 11th straight quarter of rising corporate earnings—and eight straight quarters of record-breaking earnings, Business Week observed.

The survey noted third-quarter profits increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than $72 billion, compared to a $55.6 billion rate in 1972. By contrast, the magazine pointed out, in the third quarter of 1970 corporate earnings were at an annual rate of only $39.9 billion.

The 880-company survey is the second in recent weeks to confirm the continuing profits boom. Earlier, the Wall Street Journal released a tabulation of third-quarter profits of 566 firms that showed after-tax earnings soared 32.6 percent over the like period of 1972.

Steelmakers paced the leaders with a 101 percent profits increase. The metals and minings group was next, with profits up 82 percent. The paper industry was third with a 74 percent gain.

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Price Jump Widens Lag In Real Pay

By James M. Shevis

Living costs rose another eight-tenths of 1 percent in October, "clear proof of the utter shambles of the Nixon economic policy," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

Not only did the cost of living reflect across-the-board increases in retail prices during the month but, to worsen an already bedeviling situation for most Americans, the real buying power of wages dropped 3.3 percent below a year ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

"This is President Nixon's Thanksgiving 'gift' to the nation's workers, consumers and housewives," Meany said. "The working poor, denied an increase in their minimum wage by the President's incredible veto, must be especially grateful."

BLS, which issued its monthly consumer price index on the eve of Thanksgiving Day, reported that seasonally adjusted food prices rose five-tenths of 1 percent in October, compared to a one-tenth of 1 percent drop in September and a massive 6.1 percent increase the month before.

Mortgage interest rates and medical and dental costs rose sharply to push the index's services component up 1.1 percent. Higher costs for gasoline, fuel oil and clothing largely accounted for a rise of five-tenths of 1 percent in the nonfood commodities index.

"We wonder," Meany said. "What kind of a Christmas present does the President plan for the American people?"

The Nixon Administration had set itself a target of reducing the inflation rate to about 2.5 percent by year's end.

But overall living costs in the six months ended in October have risen at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 9.3 percent, BLS noted.

Prices for poultry, eggs, pork, beef and veal fell during October, but prices for most other foods purchased in grocery stores rose, the government said. In addition, the few declines were more than offset by large increases in prices of restaurant meals.

Cereal and bakery products continued to post exceptionally large price increases from September to October—5 percent after taking

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Votes Energy Bill With Worker Protections

A CHANCE FOR CHANGE through the union card and the ballot box brought more than 150 delegates to the founding conference of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement. LCLAA's newly elected officers are, from left, Franklin Garcia of the San Antonio Meatcutters; Jack F. Otero, vice president of the Railway & Airline Clerks; Maria Portalatin of the Teachers, New York; Chairman Ray Mendoza of the Laborers, California; and Sec.-Treas. Maclovio Barraza of the Steelworkers, Arizona.

Extended Benefits Set For Jobless

By David L. Perlman

The Senate approved a federally financed program of extended unemployment insurance and other special assistance to workers who lose their jobs because of restrictions that may be imposed on the use of fuel and energy.

It voted 73-12 to add the jobless compensation section, proposed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), to a bill granting broad emergency powers to the President to deal with fuel shortages.

The overall bill, sent to the House by a 78-6 vote, would authorize but not require gasoline and fuel oil rationing. It would also empower the President to curtail energy use by business establishments and to restrict its use for recreational activities or for lighting advertisements such as outdoor billboards.

Federal operating subsidies for mass transit systems are authorized and endorsed as a means of cutting down the use of private automobiles. But the bill does not provide any new funds for this purpose.

Protection for workers adversely affected by the energy curtailment had been strongly urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany in a letter to Jackson.

The Senate provision on unemployment insurance is based on almost identical language the Senate had added to strip mining legislation.

It provides, for persons whose unemployment stems from curtailments resulting from the new law, up to two years of payments at the regular state jobless compen-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Council Formed:

Latin Unionists Join For Dignity, Justice

By Mary E. Reyna

A new Labor Council for Latin American Advancement was created by more than 150 trade unionists of Latin descent with the strong support of the AFL-CIO at a founding conference in Washington.

The new organization pledged in its Declaration of Principles to pursue "social dignity, economic and political justice and a decent standard of living for every Latin American worker" and dedicated itself to attaining for these workers "the respect and equality to which every citizen of this great nation is rightfully entitled."

Delegates to the founding conference represented trade unionists of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, Spanish and Portuguese descent working in the United States.

AFL-CIO President George Meany pledged the federation's full support and cooperation to the LCLAA. Noting that half of the Latino labor force is blue collar, Meany said:

"This proves you have a stake in the labor movement and deserve a voice in domestic policy. And in this world you need to be organized if you want a voice."

Meany cited the statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council last May concurring with the LCLAA Declaration of Principles drawn up by an interim committee and said, "Indeed this is the concept on which the American labor movement itself was founded and to which it has always adhered."

The LCLAA bylaws adopted at the conference require a general membership meeting once a year,

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Clergy Back Farah Strike, Pants Boycott

National leaders of the Roman Catholic and United Methodist churches have endorsed the Farah strikers in their struggle for justice. Both church groups stressed the basic rights of workers to form unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively for fair wages and working conditions.

The Board of Church & Society of the United Methodist Church at its annual meeting expressed support of the organizing drive by the Clothing Workers to win collective bargaining rights for the Farah workers.

The resolution also called on members of the United Methodist

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Labor Aid to Histadrut Tops $1 Million Mark

Contributions by AFL-CIO unions for humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programs in Israel have passed the $1 million mark, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reported.

American labor's assistance is being channeled through Histadrut, Israel's trade union federation, which administers an array of medical and social services.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council established an AFL-CIO Fund for Israel in a follow-up to a resolution of support unanimously adopted by the federation's convention.

A letter from AFL-CIO President George Meany to affiliated unions and central bodies urged contributions "to assist the labor movement in Israel in carrying out its great responsibilities in this emergency without incurring a mortgage on its future."

The AFL-CIO itself launched the fund with a $50,000 donation, and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. added another $50,000.

The first reports on contributions to Histadrut included over $400,000 from the Ladies' Garment Workers and over $100,000 from the Clothing Workers.

The State, County & Municipal Employes and the Seafarers each have contributed $100,000.

The Retail Clerks donated $50,000 and set a target of an additional $200,000 to be raised by its locals and councils.

A $35,000 contribution came from the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and $25,000

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Nails Teamsters On Farm Pact Switch

AFL-CIO President George Meany pledged the federation's continued support to the United Farm Workers and denounced the Teamsters for reneging on an agreement to break off an alliance with California growers.

Meany termed the UFWA "the only legitimate organization representing farm workers" and said the AFL-CIO will decide "in the near future" on additional steps to help the union in its battle against growers and "sweetheart agreements."

A special committee named by the AFL-CIO Executive Council will make its recommendations to the federation's executive officers who have been authorized "to take whatever actions are appropriate to assist the United Farm Workers, including consideration of a boycott."

Meany made public the text of the agreement negotiated last September by top level representatives of the AFL-CIO, including leaders of the United Farm Workers, and

(Continued on Page 3)

Second in a Series

The Case for Impeachment Of Richard M. Nixon — Now

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by creating a special and personal secret police, answerable only to the White House and operating totally outside the constraints of law.

In mid-1971, President Nixon, by direct and secret order, created within the White House a special investigations unit known as the "plumbers."

Not only was its creation secret, but its existence and functions were secret. E. Howard Hunt, one of the "plumbers" and a convicted member of the Watergate burglary team, once described it as "above the FBI and CIA."

On May 22, 1973, President Nixon acknowledged his creation of the unit:

"This was a small group whose principal purpose was to stop security leaks and to investigate sensitive security matters. . . . The unit operated under extremely tight security rules. Its existence and functions were known only to a very few persons in the White House."

This was the group which plotted and carried out the burglary of the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg. The "plumbers" committed this crime with the clear knowledge that it was a crime. They committed this crime under the clear impression that they were ordered to do so by the President of the United States.

Why did the "plumbers" think they were operating under the orders of the President of the United States?

President Nixon admitted, in his May 22 statement, that he personally told Egil Krogh, head of the "plumbers" unit, to "find out all it could about Mr. Ellsberg's associates and his motives" for making the Pentagon Papers public. The President added: "I did impress upon Mr. Krogh the vital importance to the national security of his assignment."

So certain was Mr. Krogh that he was under presidential orders that he sent a memo to Presidential Assistant John Ehrlichman stating: "We would recommend that a covert operation be undertaken to examine all the medical files still held by Ellsberg's psychiatrist."

So certain of presidential approval was Mr. Ehrlichman that he sent the memo back marked: "approved—if done under your assurance that it is not traceable."

John Dean, counsel to the President, testified that Mr. Krogh twice told him that the orders for burglary came "from the Oval Office" of the President. Mr. Krogh, now under indictment for lying under oath about his role in the Ellsberg case burglary, has pleaded not guilty, claiming that he was ordered to lie in order to preserve the secrecy of the "plumbers" and its operations.

Mr. Ehrlichman later told the Senate Watergate Committee that the President had told him in March of 1973 that the Ellsberg case burglary "was an important, vital national security inquiry well within the constitutional function of the President."

Not only did Mr. Nixon order that the existence and operations of the "plumbers" be kept secret, but he personally took extraordinary steps to keep it hidden.

He obstructed justice by personally ordering that evidence of the "plumbers" involvement in the Ellsberg case burglary be kept from the judge presiding over the Ellsberg trial.

On April 18, 1973, Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen went to Mr. Nixon to tell him that if details of the Ellsberg case burglary were not disclosed to the judge, the Department of Justice would be party to a conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Mr. Petersen testified that as soon as he raised the matter of the burglary with Mr. Nixon, the President told him: "I know about that. This is a national security matter. You stay out of that."

The President did finally release the information — but only after Mr. Petersen and then Attorney General Richard Kleindienst threatened to resign.

Mr. Nixon has gone to other extraordinary lengths to keep the existence and the operations of the "plumbers" secret.

He directly ordered that the investigation of the Watergate break-in be limited to keep the "plumbers" activities hidden. On May 22, he stated that he had "instructed Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman to ensure that the investigation of the break-in not expose . . . the activities of the White House investigations unit," and that this effort be "personally coordinated" with top officials of the FBI and the CIA.

He has insisted that the "intelligence" activities of the "plumbers" had no connection with the Watergate break-in —despite the fact that both G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt were members of the "plumbers" unit and now are convicted principals in the Watergate break-in.

He has sought to preclude further revelations of the "plumbers" activities by classifying these as "national security" matters. In revealing the creation of the unit, he added that he "also assigned the unit a number of other investigatory matters. . . . Additional assignments included tracing down other security leaks."

At this time no one knows what these assignments were, or, for that matter, whether they too were illegal.

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by creating a special and personal secret police, by hiding its illegal activities behind "national security," and by obstructing justice in the name of "national security."

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006

Special Federal Aid:

Energy Bill Includes Worker Protections

(Continued from Page 1)

sation rate. The federal government will take up the payments when the state entitlement runs out and will also reimburse the state for benefits to anyone qualifying who is not covered by the state law.

In addition, the Secretary of Labor is directed to provide special re-employment assistance to persons unable to find a suitable job within a reasonable distance from home. The assistance "may include reasonable costs of seeking such employment and the cost of moving his family and household to the location of his new employment."

It authorizes, but does not require, the President to ease food stamp eligibility requirements to households hurt by employment losses stemming from the energy crisis.

During its four-day consideration of the bill, the Senate rejected mandatory rationing of gasoline by a 48-40 vote. Voting to require rationing rather than leave discretion to the President were 38 Democrats and 2 Republicans; opposed were 36 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

The Senate bill, however, gives Congress what amounts to an item veto power over presidential plans to meet the energy crisis.

Within two weeks after enactment of the bill, the President is required to submit to Congress his emergency contingency proposals for fair allocation of scarce fuels and proposals for implementing energy controls. Congress would then have 15 days to disapprove all or any part of the President's plans.

An Administration-sought amendment by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) to delete the congressional veto power was soundly beaten, 69-17.

In another move reflecting reluctance to give Nixon a completely free hand, the Senate approved an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) that would permit Congress to terminate the emergency law after six months by a concurrent resolution. If Congress does not do so, the act will be in effect for one year.

Supporters of the mandatory gas rationing amendment argued that this would be one way of telling the White House unmistakably that Congress will not go along with the proposals of some Administration advisers that the use of gasoline be curtailed by heavy taxes.

The AFL-CIO has strongly opposed what Meany termed "rationing by taxation, which would allow those who can afford it to purchase scarce supplies while those who need it and are less affluent would be deprived."

Meany Scores Farm Switch By Teamsters

(Continued from Page 1)

the Teamsters. **(Excerpts from Meany's statement on Page 5.)**

It spelled out a promise by the Teamsters to renounce all contracts with grape growers and specified contracts covering lettuce and other row crops. Other lettuce contracts signed by the Teamsters were not to be renewed and the IBT was to disavow jurisdiction over field workers in agriculture.

It's up to Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons to explain why he has decided to renege on that agreement, Meany said. He added:

"It appears the Teamsters have decided that their interests lie in maintaining the alliance they have created with these employers, rather than in maintaining their integrity as trade unionists."

After a meeting in San Diego with California growers, Fitzsimmons was quoted as telling reporters that the Teamsters would honor most of its contracts with growers and "there was no agreement to be broken" with the AFL-CIO.

Meany said the negotiations had concluded last Sept. 27 with "a full and complete agreement" that "was not subject to further negotiations."

It was to have been announced jointly by Fitzsimmons and Meany. The next day, after Fitzsimmons said he wanted his lawyers to check out the language, it was agreed that Meany would inform the press that the Teamsters, the AFL-CIO and the Farm Workers had reached "an agreement in principle subject to an examination by legal counsel."

Catholic Bishops Back Farm Workers' Cause

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops voiced support for the United Farm Workers and called on California growers and the Teamsters to agree to free, secret ballot elections to determine union representation in the vineyards and lettuce fields.

A report by the Bishops' Committee on Farm Labor endorsed the efforts of the Farm Workers and its president, Cesar Chavez.

"The UFW represents the best interest of the nation's agricultural workers," the committee chairman, Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly, stressed in the report. "It deserves our wholehearted support in its struggle to protect the legitimate economic rights of one of the most disadvantaged groups of workers in the American economy."

Meanwhile, the Board of Church & Society of the United Methodist Church called on its members to buy only grapes and lettuce that carry the UFWA label.

A resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the United Methodist Church board noted that members could help bring about social justice through selective buying of goods and services that are produced under just labor conditions.

"Historically, the union label has proved a useful, practical guide to the conditions of labor under which a product is made," the resolution said.

It urged its members "only to purchase table grapes and iceberg lettuce that clearly exhibit the black Aztec eagle of the United Farm Workers (AFL-CIO)."

FREIGHT CONTAINER of food for drought-stricken trade unionists in Senegal is checked at a Chicago dock by the executive board of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Local 194. The relief effort was spearheaded by Local President Jewel Frierson, hand extended, who also heads the RWDSU's national drought relief campaign.

Union Drive Speeds Relief To Africans

Chicago — A freighter loaded with 37,000 pounds of food collected by union members here will soon be enroute to trade unionists and their families in drought-stricken Senegal.

Senegal is one of the six West African countries where the worst drought on record brought disaster to millions of persons for whom the AFL-CIO convention urged increased American assistance.

The foodstuffs — canned soups, vegetables and fruit — were collected by Local 194 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Local President Jewel Frierson, who spearheaded the drive as RWDSU's national drought campaign chairman, said the food shipment is valued at nearly $25,000.

Major contributors were Campbell Soups, Standard Brands, Libby McNeil Libby, large food companies that have contracts with the local. Rival Pet Foods, another firm under Local 194 contract, made a cash contribution.

Additional funds being raised by RWDSU locals across the country will be channeled through the African-American Labor Center to trade unions in the affected areas.

Soaring Prices Widen Lag in Real Earnings

(Continued from Page 1)

seasonal factors into account. Dairy prices shot up at an unadjusted rate of 5.4 percent over the month, and processed fruits and vegetables also rose sharply, 3.6 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The family food bill at the local supermarket during the six-month period ending in October went up at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 20.8 percent, BLS reported.

More than a third of the October increase in the nonfood commodities index was due to higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil, a direct result of the nation's current energy shortage. Clothing costs also increased more than they usually do in October, BLS noted.

New car prices rose as auto makers introduced their 1974 models during the month, but the increase was less than usual, BLS said. Prices for used cars continued to drop. Buyer resistance due to uncertainty about the nation's energy problems was the chief factor behind the auto sales slowdown.

Almost half of the October rise in the services index was due to higher mortgage interest rates. The rise in mortgage interest costs reflected continued increases in interest rates on conventional loans and the rise from 8.25 to 9 percent for FHA loans.

In addition, BLS noted, increases in health insurance costs contributed significantly to the rise in the month's services index. Dentists' fees and charges for semi-private hospital rooms were higher than in recent months, too.

Charges rose for all types of utilities. The price of men's haircuts, beauty shop services and laundering men's shirts continued to show large increases also, BLS said.

The rates of increase for individual commodity and service categories offer a stark picture of the nation's inflation trends.

In the six months ending in October, cereals and bakery products have seen price rises soaring at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 34.8 percent. Dairy products during the same period rose 27.1 percent. Fuel oil and coal prices soared 22.7 percent, and meats, poultry and fish shot up 21.9 percent.

Overall, the October consumer price index was 7.9 percent higher than it was a year ago, the biggest year-to-year rise in more than 20 years, the government said. At 136.6, it meant that a market basket of goods and services that cost $10 in 1967 had increased in price to $13.66 last month.

The eight-tenths of 1 percent jump in the CPI was the biggest monthly increase since last March when the index rose nine-tenths of 1 percent overall. The October jump followed a slower rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in September, an enormous 1.9 percent advance in August and a modest two-tenths of 1 percent increase in July.

In a separate report, BLS noted a further drop in workers' real spendable earnings from September to October. After deducting social security and federal income taxes, the weekly pay of the average worker with three dependents—measured in 1967 dollars—dropped six-tenths of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, to $94.30.

This decline in the average rank-and-file worker's buying power came to 3.3 percent, or $3.19, over the 12-month period ended in October, BLS reported.

The BLS consumer price index is based on a nationwide survey of 118,000 individual prices which are collected on a month-to-month basis.

Oil Companies Lead 9-Month Profit Surge

Corporations netted a 29 percent increase in profits in the third quarter of the year compared to the same period last year, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The increase in after-tax earnings during the July-September period put profits for the first nine months of 1973 at a level 30 percent higher than that of the first nine months of last year, Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, noted.

This year's increase in after-tax profits follows a 21 percent gain in 1971 and a 16 percent boost in 1972, Goldfinger observed.

And he pointed out that the profits climb over the first nine months of 1973 was marked by sharp increases in the earnings of major oil companies.

Exxon's profits rose 59.4 percent compared to the first nine months of 1972. Mobil went up 38.4 percent; Texaco rose 34.8 percent; Standard Oil of California advanced 39.7 percent; Standard Oil of Ohio soared 92.6 percent, and Gulf Oil Corp. skyrocketed 437.7 percent. Gulf's extraordinary rise was due largely to a huge writeoff of unprofitable operations in 1972.

After-tax corporate profits overall totaled $71.5 billion in the third quarter, a drop of $100 million from the previous quarter, the Commerce Dept. disclosed.

The department, which blamed the third-quarter slippage on lower profits among durable goods producers, especially auto makers, noted the figures are preliminary and subject to fluctuation.

In a separate report, the department said personal income last month rose $9.2 billion to an annual rate of $1,068 billion, down from the $11.2 billion increase reported for September.

Goldfinger noted the much slower rise occurred at a time of increased living costs and a decline in workers' real purchasing power. The slowdown in the rate of personal income advance is further evidence of a slump in the nation's overall economy, he said.

The Commerce Dept. said $1.5 billion of the October gain was for pay increases for federal civilian and military personnel. All major industries reported smaller gains in their payrolls last month compared to September.

A Latin American Voice

THE FREEDOM and the progress of the people depends on the power of the people. And the power of the people depends on the organization of the people—the self-organization of the people.

A really free people cannot depend on the government to protect their rights and advance their interests. Unless the people are vigilant, even the best governments can go off the track—and in the case of the Nixon Administration, we sure didn't start out with the best government.

I'm not preaching disrespect for the government or for legitimate authority. The American labor movement has been a force for progress with stability—and we don't go around shooting from the hip or tearing things down.

But what I am saying is that people must respect themselves enough to see that their right to a place in the sun is never taken from them by arbitrary or tyrannical powers. That's really the way a democracy works.

I came under sharp criticism from some people for saying that it's only the organized voice that counts. Some people thought that meant that we didn't want to see unorganized workers organized.

Of course we want all workers—or as many as possible—to be organized. But the drive to organize cannot be imposed from outside. It must come from within the workers, from within the industry—or it is not real.

And it will come from the workers themselves as they come to see the truth—that if you're not organized, you don't count.

I'm not saying that's the way it ought to be. I'm saying that's the way it is. You might count in the eyes of God, but in man's world, you've got to be organized if you want a voice.

YOU HAVE COME TOGETHER at this conference because you want a voice—a voice and a hand in making a better world of "social dignity, economic and political justice and a decent standard of living for every Latin American worker." And you want to "attain the respect and equality to which every citizen of this great nation is rightfully entitled."

These words came from the preamble to your "Declaration of Principles," and I am struck by how deeply they echo the best aspirations and hopes of workers everywhere regardless of race, color, creed or sex.

It is because these aspirations are so universal that the labor movement has proven to be the most effective and durable instrument of social progress for workers of every ethnic group.

We have recognized some of the special needs and problems of black trade unionists working in their communities by helping to support the A. Philip Randolph Institute. We are proud of their work. We think they make a valuable contribution both to the labor movement and to the black community.

We look forward to similar success with the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement. . . . We wish this enterprise well. We pledge it our support.

For this venture is based on the idea, tested throughout history, that in the final analysis free men make their own fate working with other free men. This idea is the mainstay of all organized labor.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the founding conference, Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, 1973.

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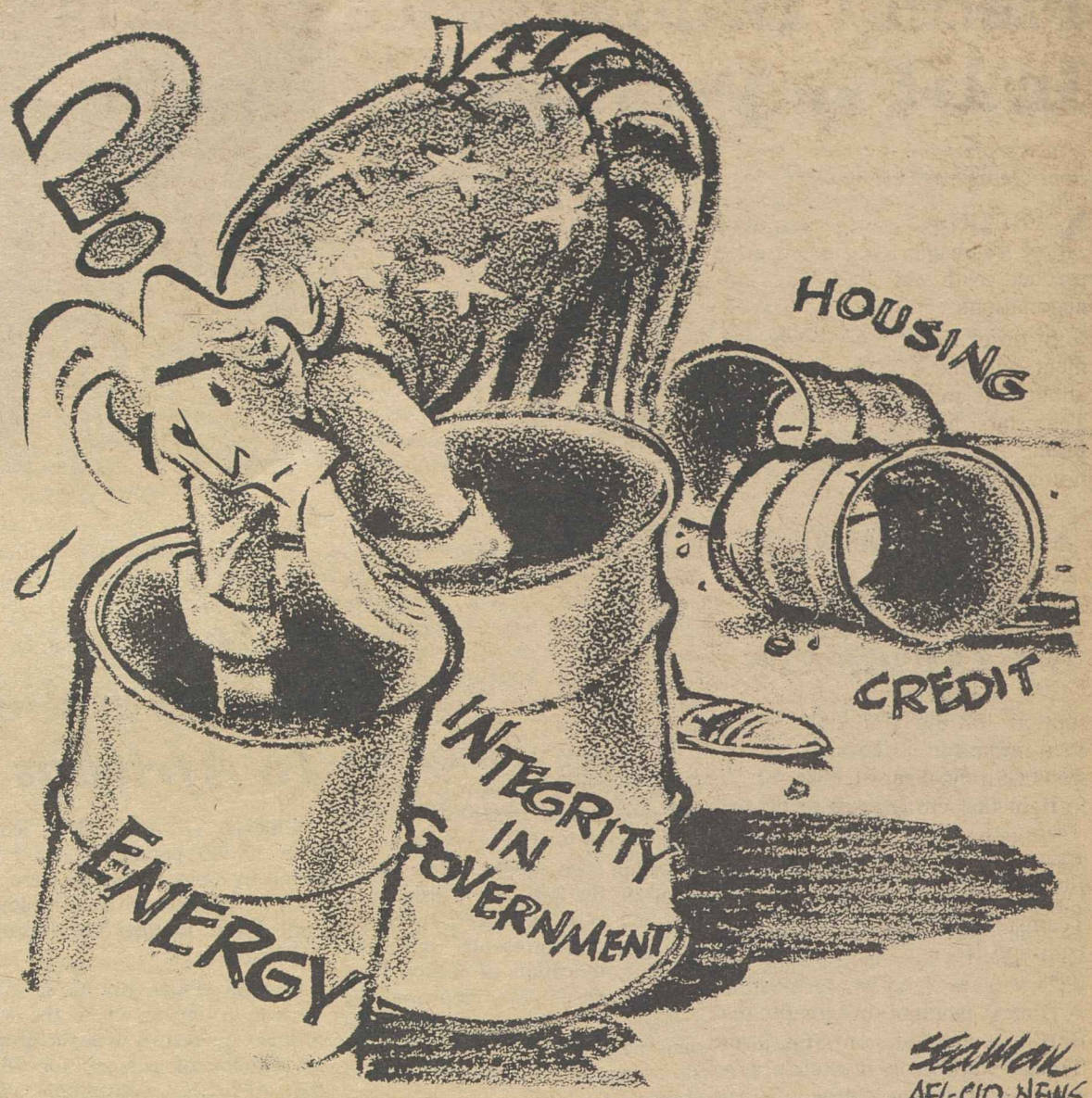
Reaching Bottom



A Word Edgewise:

'Just Cause' Doesn't Justify Subversion of U.S. System

By John P. Roche

WE IN THE UNITED STATES do not, as I have noted here before, have a system of "separation of powers," but rather one of checks and balances between three independently based bodies: the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The President is responsible to a national constituency, the Congress to state and district electorates, and the federal judges, once in place, to God and the actuarial tables.

At the moment, however, there is a concerted movement to subvert this historic balance of forces and replace it by a bootlegged brand of parliamentary government. The movement has taken several forms, the most naive of which was the proposal that President Nixon should appoint a leading Democrat as Vice President and then resign.

Admittedly, this would be a charming gesture of conciliation and reconciliation, but the fact is that Mr. Nixon got 60 percent of the votes for President in 1972. It may well be doubtful whether he could win today, but by the same token Harry Truman should have quit in 1947—the 1946 congressional elections indicated a massive repudiation of Democratic leadership. Indeed, it was suggested at the time that Truman appoint Thomas E. Dewey as Secretary of State (there was no Vice President and under the law then operative the Secretary of State succeeded to a vacant presidency) and quit. Truman's retort was unprintable.

In short, I believe the Congress should move rapidly to confirm Gerald Ford as Vice President. True, he is not a man with whom I have much in common, politically speaking, but my party lost the election. Nor is he a liberal Republican, but liberal Republicans can't win presidential nominations. He is a mainstream, right-of-center Republican, an accurate reflection of the viewpoint that triumphed at the polls a year ago. That political position might well lose in 1976—I hope so—but this is 1973.

But must we wait until 1976? A constitutional convention recently met at somebody's home in Cambridge, Mass., and proposed a special election. This was subsequently publicized in an article by Mayor Kevin White of Boston. Somebody in search of a usable past went rummaging around through the early statutes and discovered that a presidential succession act passed on Mar. 1, 1792, provided—in White's formulation—"for a special popular election" to fill the void when both the President and Vice President are out of circulation.

White sidesteps the fact that before this procedure could be undertaken two events would have to take place: 1) President Nixon would have to resign or be convicted in an impeachment trial; and 2) Congress would have to pass a new presidential succession act authorizing a special election, a measure which in my judgment would suffer from grave constitutional defects.

BUT WHAT IS INTERESTING is how White and the Cambridge Framers misread the statute of 1792. Take the phrase, "special popular election." This makes it sound as though in 1792 the mass of the population went to the polls to pick the President. Sixteen states participated in the election of 1792—in nine the state legislatures chose the electors; in one (Massachusetts) the legislature chose 11 and the people elected five; in six there was popular election of electors either by district or statewide ticket.

What the Act of Mar. 1, 1792, in fact established was the following sequence: in the event both the President and Vice President were out of circulation, the president pro tem of the Senate and the speaker were next in line to be acting President on a temporary basis. Meanwhile, the Secretary of State was to inform the executives of the states that a problem existed and ask the governors to get a new set of electors ready for a meeting of the Electoral College.

There was a certain casualness about the procedure: if time did not permit the electors to be chosen by October, the whole business was postponed a year.

Now fun is fun, and I recognize that American politics is a body-contact sport, but the United States in 1973 operates very differently from the nation in 1792. To haul this precedent (which Madison felt was unconstitutional) from the museum of constitutional antiquities is overdoing it —even in a "just cause."

'Our Position Has Not Changed':

Meany Documents the Facts In UFW-Teamsters Dispute

Excerpts from a statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany on Nov. 16, 1973:

YESTERDAY, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters repudiated an agreement it had reached with the AFL-CIO after long, formal negotiations.

In order that the rest of the trade union movement and the general public know all the facts about this matter and the agreement which the Teamsters have now repudiated, I am making public the text of the agreement plus the chronology of events that led to it.

When the Teamsters representatives made their first deal with the Coachella Valley grape growers in April 1973, the AFL-CIO denounced that conduct as disgraceful, union-busting and one of the worst violations of trade union ethics ever. Our position has not changed.

We immediately began an all-out program of support for the United Farm Workers including $1.6 million in strike assistance and began discussions with the Teamsters to see if they were willing to right the wrongs that had been committed.

A number of meetings were held in Washington between IBT President Fitzsimmons, Sec.-Treas. Dusty Miller, and other representatives of the Teamsters with myself, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Hall and Keenan and other AFL-CIO representatives.

Direct negotiations were then first held in Burlingame, Calif., on Aug. 9 and 10. The negotiations were broken off when we learned on the morning of the second day that the Teamsters had signed 29 Delano contracts at the same moment that they were sitting down with us, in violation of their given word that no further agreements would be signed.

That action was repudiated, at that time, by IBT President Fitzsimmons, and the IBT sent letters to all these Delano growers disavowing those contracts.

Three days of negotiations between representatives of the AFL-CIO, the Teamsters and the United Farm Workers were then held in Washington on Sept. 25, 26 and 27. AFL-CIO representatives in those negotiations were: Vice Presidents Paul Hall and Joseph Keenan, Executive Assistant to the President Tom Donahue, and General Counsel J. Albert Woll. Teamster representatives were IBT Vice President and Western Conference Director Einar Mohn, President Fitzsimmons' Executive Assistant Weldon Mathis, and Peter DeAndrade, a Western Conference representative. UFWA representatives involved in the talks were Cesar Chavez, Richard Chavez and UFWA General Counsel Jerry Cohen.

At the end of those three days of meetings an agreement was reached by the negotiators, and was to be announced the following day by Frank Fitzsimmons and myself. It was a full and complete agreement and was not subject to further negotiation. It is obvious that negotiators of the level indicated were operating with the full authority of the AFL-CIO and of the IBT.

On Friday, Sept. 28, IBT President Fitzsimmons advised me that he wanted his lawyers to examine the language and legal effect of the agreement, and we agreed that I would advise the press that the IBT, the AFL-CIO and the UFWA had reached "an agreement in principle subject to an examination by legal counsel."

The entire text of the negotiated agreement is set out below.

Obviously, I cannot know why IBT President Fitzsimmons has now chosen to renege on that agreement and he will have to explain that. It appears the Teamsters have decided that their interests lie in maintaining the alliance they have created with these employers, rather than in maintaining their integrity as trade unionists.

For our part, we intend to continue to support the United Farm Workers of America as the legitimate representative of the interests of all farm workers.

The Special Committee appointed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to assist UFWA will meet shortly to examine this situation further. The members of that committee are: AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James Housewright, Lee Minton and Paul Hall and Mort Brandenburg, president of the Distillery Workers, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters.

This committee will advise the executive officers of the AFL-CIO who have been authorized by the Executive Council to take whatever actions are appropriate to assist the United Farm Workers, including consideration of a boycott.

The text of the agreement reached on Sept. 27 and referred to earlier, follows:

1. The Teamsters are to retain the contracts which they hold in lettuce and other row crops with the exception of Finnerman and D'Arrigo, until July 15, 1975, at which time such contracts will not be renewed. The UFWA will not boycott the companies holding these contracts.

2. The Teamsters will not recognize any contracts they have signed in the grapes (table or wine), neither will they recognize the contracts which they signed with the D'Arrigo and Finnerman companies. They will immediately make this known to the companies involved by letter renouncing and unilaterally rescinding these contracts and disavowing further representation of the affected workers upon assurance by the AFL-CIO that through the UFWA it will undertake the protection and advancement of the welfare of such workers. Copies of said letters will be sent to the AFL-CIO.

3. The Teamsters will immediately announce that they will not organize in agriculture as defined in the jurisdictional pact of Aug. 12, 1970. In instituting a boycott the UFWA will comply with the rules and policies of the AFL-CIO.

4. George Meany and Frank Fitzsimmons will be the final determiners of all differences between the Teamsters and the UFWA as to the application of this pact which remain unresolved on the local level.

Advantages Stressed:

More Professionals Go Union

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYES are turning in growing numbers to collective bargaining and other trade union techniques to win the job security and economic stability long denied them.

Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes, said there is more awareness that organizations aimed mainly at self-interest and bettering the professions just don't meet the needs of professionals who today are largely employed people. He said that most professionals are now employed by conglomerates and bureaucracies and have not much more to say than any of the other thousands of employes of a corporation.

"Just as unions have given a voice to the blue-collar person," Golodner said that "unions — through collective bargaining—are giving the professional a way to participate in what's going on in his work environment." He made the statements on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Golodner said the professional employes council, formed five years ago to help meet the special needs and unique problems of professional employes, is now made up of 17 national unions with a membership topping 5 million.

He said that some one million would be professionals in Dept. of Labor terms, with "a high degree of formal training or an exceptionally high degree of talent and skill . . . and generally work with a great deal of self-regulation and exercise wide discretion in their jobs."

Professional employes, particularly those who are unorganized, have been hard hit by lagging incomes and layoffs resulting from the erratic economy and inflation of recent years, Golodner said. The effects have been especially harsh for engineers, who are the least organized among professionals, he noted.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHILE THE NATION'S attention is riveted on such crisis points as the fuel shortage, inflation, Watergate and the President, and the Middle East, the U.S. home-building industry is moving headlong toward disaster.

Last January and February housing starts were at an annual level of 2.5 million. By September, starts had dropped to 1.8 million—28 percent difference— and the end of the decline is not in sight.

A weak home-building industry has a snowball effect on the economy since it directly affects building materials, home appliances like refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, furniture, and so on.

A good part of the decline in home-building is directly related to the Nixon hard-money policy which has seen interest rates on home mortgages—if there are any available—soaring to 9 or 10 percent. This is far more than the average worker or the average citizen can afford.

At the same time, the Nixon Administration is stubbornly clinging to its earlier policy which froze construction-oriented, subsidized housing programs.

U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey ruled on July 23 that the Nixon Administration's freeze on subsidized housing programs was unlawful because "it is not within the discretion of the executive to refuse laws passed by Congress but with which the executive disagrees."

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, there is more than a little confusion in the House of Representatives and its Banking & Currency Committee over new housing legislation.

The source of this confusion is the Administration's plan to phase out two key sections of the Housing Act of 1968, a measure designed to meet the housing needs of low- and middle-income families.

Under the bill about 350,000 federally subsidized housing units a year have been built since 1969. In its place, Nixon is now proposing an experimental plan for direct cash payments to help the poor rent new or used housing. The Administration is not deciding on any other basic housing program until 1974 or 1975.

The feeling in Congress is that while cash assistance may be helpful, the Administration cannot solve the housing problem by not building more houses.

THERE IS A SHARP CONFLICT between the Administration on one side and the home-building industry and organized labor on the other.

Recently, the National Association of Home Builders made a point-by-point rebuttal to Administration claims on subsidized housing that illustrates the sharp differences.

The Administration insisted, for example, that subsidized housing programs "restrict freedom of choice and mobility, concentrate people in projects and disrupt neighborhoods."

The builders say that "this may have been true of some housing projects in the past, but not for most housing built since 1968 (which) have enabled many lower income families to break out of past ghetto patterns. . . ."

Another Administration contention is that subsidized housing is "inordinately costly" with $65 billion to $85 billion committed to date.

The builders see a different set of facts. They point out that HUD's own figures show only $14.6 billion estimated for the contractual subsidy program. The great bulk of the $65 billion to $85 billion comes from the cost of public housing or rent supplements for families with very low income.

There is general agreement that there will be no new housing legislation before spring. If at that time Nixon has lost effectiveness to the point that his vetoes can be overridden, a bill could emerge.

Meanwhile the housing industry suffers.

TRADE UNION TECHNIQUES are winning long-denied job security and economic stability for growing numbers of professional employes, Jack Golodner, center, said on Labor News Conference. Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes, was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual network.

FLIGHT ATTENDANTS employed by Trans World Airlines picket TWA headquarters in New York in their dispute over pay. Led by President Matthew Guinan, left, of the Transport Workers which represents them, the picketing flight attendants were joined by supporters from other TWU locals in the New York area. President Martha O'Rourke of the Airline Stewards & Stewardesses, Local 550, is on Guinan's right. TWU Vice President John J. O'Connell is to her right.

Asbestos Peril Cited:

Government Scored On Job Health Laxity

San Francisco—Half of the million workers in the United States today who are now or have been employed in the asbestos industry will die of some form of cancer.

That stark prediction, based on existing studies, was made at a California AFL-CIO Conference on Occupational Safety & Health here by Dr. Irving J. Selikoff who stressed the health hazards facing many workers in their jobs and cited the failure of government agencies to enforce adequate workplace standards despite knowledge of the risks.

The conference, chaired by John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, was held to discuss implementation of a new state statute designed to bring California's safety laws into compliance with the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The meeting was marked by a sharp attack on the Nixon Administration's refusal to accept a federal safety program and featured discussion of ways to cope with the lack of adequate enforcement of the law.

Dr. Selikoff, who has conducted studies since 1962 documenting the dangers of asbestos fibers, pointed out that although the peril had been recognized as early as 1924, the first official study of it by the U.S. Public Health Service wasn't undertaken until 1965—41 years later.

Today, he said, there are between 200,000 and 250,000 workers still actively employed in the asbestos industry and another 750,000 ex-asbestos workers are still alive. Of these, he said:

- One in five will die of lung cancer.
- One in two will die of some form of cancer.
- One in 10 will die of asbestosis, an irreversible disease caused only by continued exposure to asbestos.

Noting that similarly high fatality rates apply to workers constantly exposed to coal dust, cotton dust, chemicals and textiles, Dr. Selikoff said that "in every case the danger was recognized 50 to 100 years ago."

But, he said, although neglect, apathy and indifference still exist at many levels, the public is now waking up to the "massive threat" of occupational health hazards and "rejecting the idea that a worker must risk his health or his life to earn a day's pay."

Robert T. Hayden, asistant legislative director for the Steelworkers, said that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has hired only about 500 inspectors for the entire nation and "has developed extremely weak guidelines for what constitutes an adequate state safety plan."

Hayden also charged that the prime focus of the Administration has been on "rapid defederalization" of the law despite the fact that Congress enacted the measure because of the failure of many state governments to enforce adequate plans themselves.

He particularly deplored the use of so-called "consultative services" which let employers call for a federal inspection without being assessed penalties for any violations found.

Steven Wodka, assistant legislative director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, pointed out that with 55 million work places in the nation, OSHA enforcement "will never be as adequate as we want it." He declared:

"The only logical solution is for our own people to know what to do."

He said OCAW now conducts its own plant surveys and physical exams and recently sent out a "flow sheet" showing what hazards exist at every step in the refinery process.

Screen Actors Press Limit on TV Reruns

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors will give top priority to correcting the inequities in the television network rerun policy in coming negotiations, new SAG President Dennis Weaver told the annual membership meeting here.

Weaver, who was elected to a two-year term over incumbent John Gavin, also called for greater unity and increased involvement of members in the union's affairs. Unity in action will determine what improvements are achieved in wages and working conditions, he stressed.

Weaver, the first independent candidate to make a successful bid for the presidency of the union against a candidate proposed by the nominating committee, defeated Gavin by a vote of 6,785 to 2,628 in a referendum.

Three other independents were elected to top offices by wide margins. They are First Vice Pres. Kathleen Nolan, winning by 5,659 to 3,861 for Ed Nelson; Second Vice Pres. Joe Flynn, 5,995, over Robert DoQui, 3,447, and Recording Sec. Elizabeth Allen, 5,523 over Robert Easton, 3,714. Other top officers, who were unopposed, are Vice Presidents Joyce Gordon, Kathleen Freeman, Karl Weber and Treas. Gilbert Perkins.

Negotiations for new theatrical and television contracts beginning next spring will be critical for the future of all actors, Weaver noted.

"We are competing with ourselves and undercutting our own salaries, for we are saddled with the continuing, ever-expanding intolerable rerun policy. And worst of all," he stressed, "we are not receiving fair and equitable payment for those reruns."

Weaver, who is the star of the NBC Sunday night show "McCloud," said that actors should get equal pay for any programs rerun in prime time during the year of the original showing.

Executive Sec. Chet Migden called on the Federal Communications Commission to repeal its prime time access rule because of its adverse impact on jobs and salaries in the entertainment industry.

The rule requires networks to return 21 hours a week of prime time programming to local television stations.

Migden said that what has emerged is a deluge of game shows, talk shows, cartoons and travelogues—but only 20 percent of the programs are dramas and 75 percent of those are made abroad.

Estimates are that the access rule has annually cost the industry $53 million in payrolls and 16,000 jobs.

The Guild presented its annual award for outstanding achievement to Martha Raye, noting her numerous visits overseas to entertain American armed forces. The award pointed out that Miss Raye often sacrificed her own career in the effort and "she's even received two Purple Hearts in the process."

Talks Stalled In Walkout of TWA Crews

Talks between negotiators for Trans World Airlines and 5,000 striking flight attendants represented by the Transport Workers were discontinued amid signs the airline is prepared to take a long strike before reaching agreement with the union on a new contract.

Following "exploratory" talks held under the auspices of the National Mediation Board, TWA made a proposal that "really didn't offer much improvement over the company's original offer," TWU President Matthew Guinan said. "It was far away from what could settle the strike."

TWA's bargaining team subsequently withdrew from the Washington, D.C., negotiations. Guinan notified the mediation board that he and other union negotiators remain available at any time to resume contract discussions.

TWA Board Chairman Charles Tillinghast, interviewed by the financial editor of the Honolulu Advertiser on a stopover in Hawaii, was reported as saying the airline's profits for 1973 will be better off if the strike isn't settled before year's end. That's because, the newspaper reported him as saying, TWA is receiving income under mutual aid agreements with other airlines while salary, fuel and other expenses are shut off.

The nation's second largest carrier in terms of revenue, TWA is eligible to collect as much as $50 million a month from other signatories to the mutual aid pact. The Transport Workers, together with other airline unions and the AFL-CIO, are pressing for congressional passage of legislation to outlaw the airlines' agreement.

The TWA flight attendants walked off their jobs Nov. 5 after 17 months of discussions failed to produce a new contract to replace one that expired on July 31, 1972. They have not had a pay raise since December 1971.

Carnegie-Mellon Alumni Honor Hunter Wharton

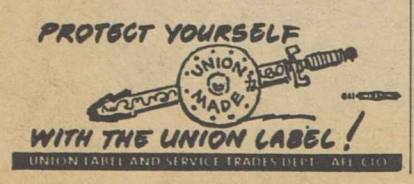
Pittsburgh — The Carnegie-Mellon University Alumni Association presented a merit award to President Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers at homecoming ceremonies here.

Diefenbach to Retire From Hotel Workers

Cincinnati — Robert L. Diefenbach will retire as secretary-treasurer of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes effective Jan. 1, 1974, for health reasons.

Diefenbach, 63, announced his plans at a meeting of the union's executive board in Montreal. The board named Vice President John F. Gibson, who is also president of the union's Local 430 in St. Louis, to fill Diefenbach's unexpired term. Gus Dufour, secretary of Local 25 in Chicago, was named to succeed Gibson.

Diefenbach joined Local 117 in Belleville, Ill., in 1939, becoming its secretary the same year. In 1953, he came to the union's general headquarters as assistant to the secretary, a post he held through 1956 when he became administrative assistant to the union's president. He held the latter position until 1963 when he was elected secretary-treasurer.



Labor, Religious Press Protest Postage Hikes

The International Labor Press Association has gone before the Cost of Living Council together with representatives of the religious press to protest a proposed new boost in postal rates which already have gone up 150 percent in the past year and a half.

"Some trade union publications have ceased publication and a number of others have sharply curtailed their operations because of the existing rate schedule," ILPA Administrative Officer Kenneth Fiester told the COLC. "The contemplated additions to that schedule would make matters worse. Therefore, we join with our non-profit colleagues in the religious press in asking you to prevent the application of this new increase."

Fiester pointed out that the per-piece rate for non-profit second class publications was two-tenths of a cent until July 1972. Then the Postal Service began boosting rates which have now risen to five-tenths of a cent and under the present schedule will reach 1.5 cents by July 1981. By that time, the increase in pound rates under the existing schedule "will raise the total per copy to around 2 cents on the average newspaper format periodical."

What's more, Fiester said, the Postal Service now proposes to pile another increase on top of the scheduled ones, so that the per-piece charge would reach 2.2 cents, instead of 1.5 and the pound rate would go to 5.5 cents instead of 5 cents even.

Fiester said that the ILPA is protesting this increase before the Postal Rate Commission, as it has previous ones, and is continuing to seek relief from Congress "from what we regard as the confiscatory nature of the rate schedule in operation."

The difficulty, Fiester pointed out, is that the new rates can be put into effect by the Postal Service before any decision has been made on their validity by the Postal Rate Commission, the Congress, the courts or any other agency—"except for this one."

"If the new rate proposal should later be rejected anywhere along the line, in whole or in part, no refunds would be forthcoming to those who had already paid it. And, more important, there would be no way to revive the periodicals that have been mortally wounded in the meantime."

For Economic, Social Justice:

New Labor Council Unites Latin American Unionists

(Continued from Page 1)

a slate of officers to be elected every two years and the formation of standing committees to deal with fund raising, political action, membership, education, community liaison and civil service workers.

Elected by acclamation as officers of the council were Ray Mendoza of the Laborers as chairman, Maclovio Barraza of the Steelworkers as secretary-treasurer, Jack F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks as first vice chairman, Maria Portalatin of the Teachers as second vice chairman, and Franklin Garcia of the Meat Cutters as third vice chairman.

A 41-member executive board aimed at achieving geographical and trade union balance, was also elected unanimously.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.), addressing the conference's opening banquet, emphasized the opportunities open to Spanish-speaking workers through the "wide open doors of the labor movement."

"We are, most of us, working people—and the labor movement is where we belong," Montoya said.

He cited the "toughness" of the American labor movement and noted that Latinos already are veterans of "that same kind of school that taught us how to be tough."

Montoya estimated that about 22 percent of Latin Americans voted for President Nixon and observed: "A lot of people got burned, but they learned."

He recalled White House staffer William Marumoto's admission that the Census Bureau had been asked not to report a study showing Spanish-speaking workers were not doing as well as some other minorities in comparison to the general public.

The senator also praised the AFL-CIO for pressing legislation to aid the poor and minorities in such areas as health care, education, and social security.

"They have organized, educated and registered voters," he said. "That's what government is all about and what we need to be about."

In his keynote address at the banquet, Meany praised Montoya and his colleagues on the Senate Watergate Committee for what they have done "to bring truth to the American people."

Meany stressed the need for revelation of "the whole truth," not just about Watergate, but about "what's really going on with our foreign policy" as well.

Surveying the crisis of public confidence in the government, Meany charged that the Nixon Administration "maintains a big, well-oiled propaganda machine that emits a steady flow of confusion—that's one thing there's no shortage of."

"We may have an oil shortage, on top of a job shortage, on top of a housing shortage, on top of a money shortage—all brought about by this Administration," he said. "And we certainly have a shortage, a critical shortage, of truthfulness and common sense. And simple decency and integrity are in short supply.

"But there's no shortage of confusion and trickery."

As to the formation of the LCLAA, Meany expressed the hope that its contributions to Latin American workers would match those of the A. Philip Randolph Institute to the black community.

Another speaker, United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, told the delegates of the latest developments in the union's struggle, including the Teamsters' reneging on jurisdictional agreements with the UFWA and the AFL-CIO.

"This is the sixth time we've had to fight the Teamsters," Chavez said. "God knows it would be easier if it were just the growers. We are not afraid of the Teamsters, the growers or the police. We are conducting this campaign in a nonviolent manner. We will shame them into defeat."

Of the LCLAA, Chavez said:

"The Latin American wants a union whether he is living in New York, Miami, San Antonio, or San Jose. And the day we get organized the whole picture will change."

He cited the problem of citizenship among Latin Americans and suggested that if those who have worked in the United States for five years were allowed to take citizenship tests in their own language, "politics in the Southwest would change overnight."

The delegates unanimously adopted resolutions that:

- Supported the United Farm Workers fight to preserve and regain contracts and urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to help bring Teamster-grower contracts back under the UFWA banner.

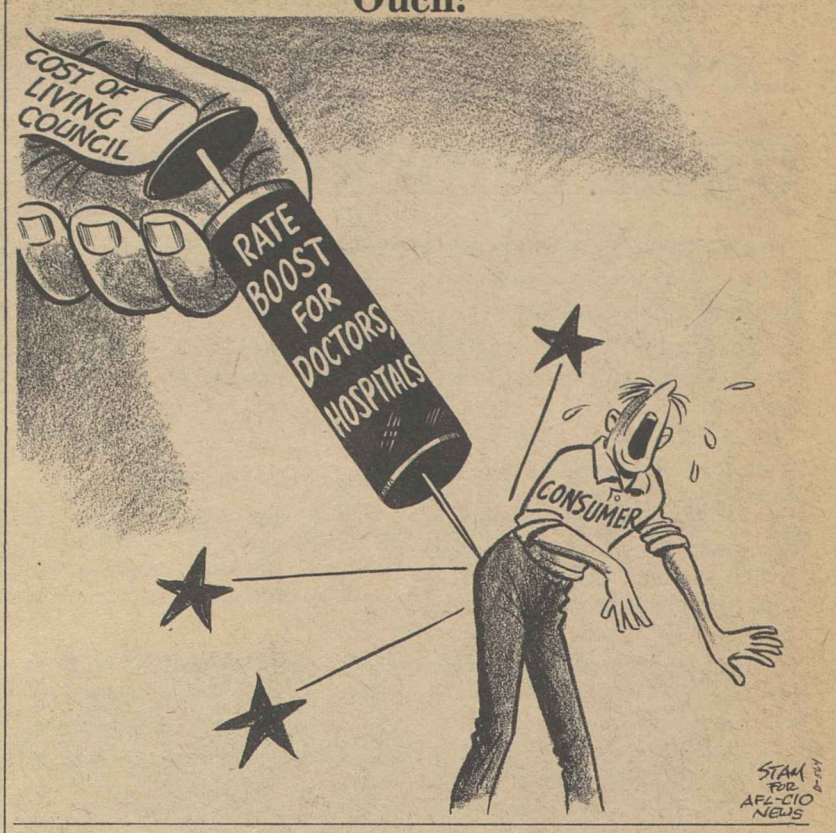
- Backed the Clothing Workers strike and boycott against the Farah Manufacturing Co. and vigorously protested the Defense Dept.'s purchases of Farah slacks for post exchanges.

- Called on the U.S. government to continue its support of Israel and to follow through on its pledge to bring a lasting peace to the Middle East.

The BRAC's Otero, who was conference coordinator, described the LCLAA as "our chance for change"—an effort to organize workers of Latin American descent into a political action group along the lines of Frontlash, the Randolph Institute and the National Council of Senior Citizens.

COPE Director Al Barkan, stressing the need for election of a "veto-proof Congress" in 1974, said he was "filled with hope" by the results of the elections last Nov. 6. "We had victories all over the map," Barkan said. "And common to all these victories was unity—labor, liberals, small farmers and businessmen and minorities—like the coalitions of the Roosevelt days. United we can win and COPE will help you."

'Ouch!'



Church Leaders Back Farah Strike, Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

Church to observe the "boycott of Farah products until the union is recognized or until the boycott is rescinded."

Similarly, the Committee on Social Development & World Peace of the U.S. Catholic Conference added its "support and endorsement of the strike, and we urge a boycott of Farah products by all people of goodwill."

"We express our solidarity with the strikers and we urge all who are concerned to undertake the boycott of Farah trousers," the resolution said. "We specifically recommend and endorse the efforts of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in this dispute in the interest of social justice."

The committee's resolution was issued following the close of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, which heard a report on the long struggle of the Farah workers to organize.

Bishop Sidney M. Metzger of El Paso, where Farah Manufacturing Co. operates five of its nine plants, told the conference that after an extensive study of the dispute — including interviews with workers, strikers and company officials — he found that "the basic principles of social justice are lacking in Farah."

Bishop Metzger, who has long been a supporter of the Farah strikers and their efforts to organize a union, said that collective bargaining is needed to correct the absence of job security, adequate wage scales and humane production quotas.

He also refuted a public relations blitz that the company launched at the conference in an effort to sway the bishops from endorsing the boycott.

Bishop Metzger warned that Farah's public relations firm was attempting "to distract our attention from the real issues in this historic struggle for social justice."

At the conclusion of his report to the bishops, a man in the press gallery who identified himself as a correspondent for the National Review interrupted the proceedings and demanded recognition to present an argument in favor of the company.

The man was ruled out of order and was subsequently identified as Philip Nicolaides, the president of the public relations firm retained by Farah.

Prior to the confrontation, Nicolaides was distributing Farah promotional materials that included a lengthy statement on "The Facts and the Moral Implications" of the Farah dispute. The statement contended that wages, benefits and working conditions at Farah plants are above average in areas where the plants are located.

Officers of the Religion Newswriters Association issued a letter of apology to the bishops, deploring the behavior of Nicolaides.

The association also dispatched a letter to National Review's editor, William F. Buckley, Jr., protesting the interruption by Nicolaides.

"By this disgraceful and unprofessional action, Mr. Nicolaides endangered years of effort by legitimate newsmen to win admission to the deliberations of the bishops' conference," the association declared.

"If Mr. Nicolaides was indeed working on assignment from National Review, we hope you will forcibly draw to his attention that such behavior cannot be tolerated."

In addition to endorsements of the leading Methodist and Catholic church organizations, numerous other religious, social action and citizens groups have voted support of the Farah strike and boycott. The Farah workers have been on strike since May 1972.

Oil Union Urges U.S. To Resist 'Blackmail'

Denver—The United States must not sacrifice its principles in foreign affairs under the pressure of the petroleum embargo by Arab nations, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers declared.

The OCAW executive board urged the U.S. government "not to yield to the blackmail of the oil-producing Middle East nations" even in the face of inconvenience and hardship.

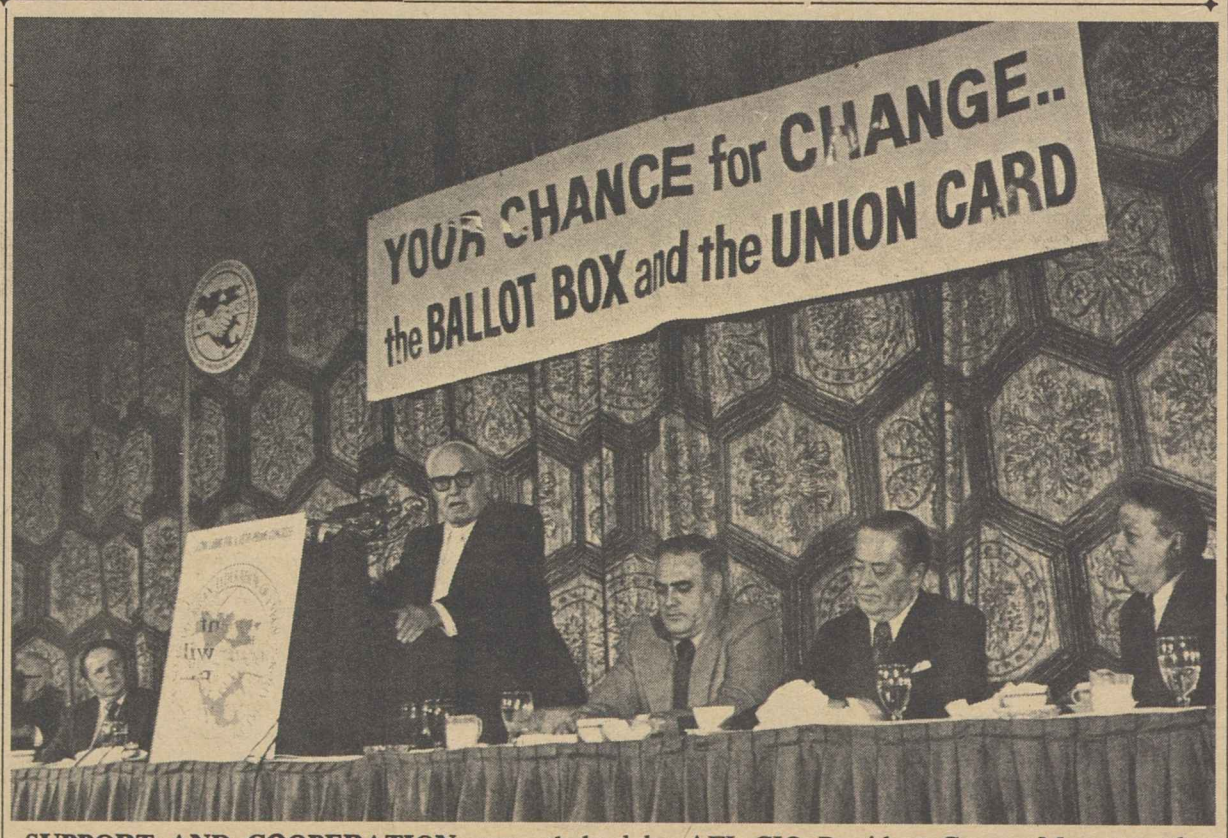
The board statement said that the U.S. position in the Israeli-Arab conflict should be based on broad perspectives and not on reductions in production and shipment of oil from the Arab countries.

It would be a mistake to give in to Arab pressures, the board warned, because "as in all forms of blackmail, any concession made on this basis would be only a down payment leading to further demands."

Noting that the United States depends on Middle East oil imports for up to 8 percent of the nation's current overall consumption, the union acknowledged that a cutoff of these petroleum products would cause hardship.

"However, we believe that such hardship is acceptable in preference to a yielding to these pressures," the board said.

It also urged steps to find alternatives to Middle East oil, including the development of new domestic sources and purchases from Nigeria and Western Hemisphere nations.



SUPPORT AND COOPERATION were pledged by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement at its founding conference. Others at the podium are, from left, President James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, LCLAA Chairman Ray Mendoza of the Laborers, Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.), and COPE Director Al Barkan.

Public's Response:

Letters to AFL-CIO Back Impeachment

Broad public support for the AFL-CIO's call for the impeachment of President Nixon is reflected in the mail received by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

By a nearly 4 to 1 margin, letters received at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington support the resignation or impeachment of the President.

From Ketchikan, Alaska, to Gambrills, Md., Democrats and Republicans, union members and persons without any union affiliation, Americans are seeking an end to "the national disgrace" that is Watergate, in the words of a Kansas City, Kan., woman.

The response from union members has been overwhelmingly in favor of impeachment. Three international unions—the Electrical Workers; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and The Newspaper Guild—have taken formal action endorsing impeachment.

Other internationals have mailed materials to their locals. And the response from local unions parallels the support for impeachment from the general public.

A Teachers' local in Westbury, Conn., Operating Engineers in Washington and Idaho, and a Plumbers' local in Columbus, Ind., were among the first to adopt resolutions calling for impeachment of the President.

Petition campaigns for impeachment were launched by state federations in Utah, Montana, California and Texas. Local central bodies in Lane County, Ore., Philadelphia and Butte, Mont., organized their own petition drives.

But the bulk of mail has been from private citizens without any ties to the labor movement. A college professor in New York City, a Republican from Ridgefield, Conn., a San Francisco engineer, a Seattle architect, a Bloomington, Ind., lawyer are typical examples.

Repeatedly, they have asked: "What can I do?"

A University of Tennessee student wrote: "I have written my congressman. Is there anything more I can do?"

The shortest message received was from a Government Employes member in Brownsville, Tex., who telegraphed: "Impeach Nixon."

The longest was a letter written by a University of California student who urged everyone to write his congressman in support of impeachment.

A naturalized citizen from Alaska wrote: "I have never written a letter outside of family correspondence, but this is America's darkest hour."

Watergate is not the sole reason cited in many letters as the basis for impeachment. An El Paso, Tex., man said: "The most immoral act of President Nixon was his veto of the minimum wage bill."

A Peace Corps member in India wrote: "The President has lost his authority to govern and has dangerously weakened the legitimacy of his office."

Many of those writing to support the AFL-CIO call for impeachment identify themselves as Republicans or Democrats who voted for Nixon in 1972.

Much of the mail opposing the AFL-CIO's stand is anonymous—a large portion of that vulgar. Among those opposing the stand were a Montgomery, Ala., probate judge, a Baltimore Colts linebacker, a retired business executive living in Mexico, a San Diego lawyer and a Danville, Va., textile executive.

Less than 10 percent of the mail from union members has opposed the AFL-CIO position.

But a North Hollywood, Calif., woman summed up the feelings of the vast majority of writers: "The events of the last 11 months relating to Watergate and other improper practices in our government make it impossible for us, the people, to bear and endure much longer."

WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS are briefed on the wide-ranging activities of the AFL-CIO by Federation President George Meany. The discussions were held at a lunch that included key members of the federation's headquarters staff and the 17 fellows. They serve for one year as special assistants to Cabinet officers and the White House staff.

Labor's Aid To Histadrut Tops Million

(Continued from Page 1)

was donated by the Paperworkers.

Other unions that made initial contributions before the AFL-CIO News went to press included the Steelworkers, Textile Workers Union of America, Leather Goods Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Firemen & Oilers, Painters, Aluminum Workers and The Newspaper Guild.

Local unions throughout the nation were also conducting fund-raising drives at work places.

Meany's letter cited the "tremendous sacrifices and burdens" the Mid-East war imposed on "the people of Israel and their free democratic institutions." Histadrut, he said, "particularly faces heavy strains upon its resources in carrying out its vital role."

The Executive Council named a special committee of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Peter Bommarito, Max Greenberg, Paul Hall and John H. Lyons to work with Kirkland on the fund drive.

Foreign Subsidiaries Source of Illegal Funds

Most of the big corporations that have admitted making illegal contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign used foreign subsidiaries or overseas bank accounts to come up with the cash that presidential emissaries demanded.

The still continuing Watergate investigation is exploring other violations of the federal law banning corporate contributions to political campaigns. But the first seven firms to plead guilty in return for token fines showed a similar pattern.

Typically, according to their testimony, a company would be pressured by a top-level fund raiser to come up with $100,000 in cash. The request would be made either by Herbert W. Kalmbach, Nixon's personal attorney, or by Maurice H. Stans, the Secretary of Commerce who later became head of the re-election finance committee.

Sometimes the means of concealing the illegal contributions was intricate.

Thus, Ashland Oil Co. entered a fictitious capital expenditure on the books of its subsidiary in Gabon. The money was then channeled back into the United States through a secret Swiss bank account.

Sometimes the transaction was handled as simply as the procedure explained by the head of the Gulf Oil Co. Washington office. He told the Senate special Watergate Committee that he merely phoned several Gulf subsidiaries in the Bahamas and ordered them to send the needed cash.

A Swiss bank account was also used by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. to transfer cash for Nixon's campaign. American Airlines used a fake voucher on a company in Libya to "launder" its money. And Braniff Airlines faked a $40,000 payment to one of its regional officials in Panama, who cashed the check and turned the money over to a Braniff executive who then passed the cash over to the Nixon fund raisers.

The companies, along with Minnesota, Mining & Manufacturing, were fined up to $5,000 each in federal court. No jail sentences were imposed.

Still to be aired in court is the case of the American Shipbuilding Co., whose top official is accused of having arranged to pay bonuses to subordinates who were under orders to contribute the money to various Nixon re-election committees. Some of the underlings testified they were also ordered to lie to FBI agents who were investigating the case.

Also pending is a court hearing on a $100,000 contribution from Phillips Petroleum Co.

Corporate officials who testified before the Senate panel said they feared that rival firms would be favored by the government if they did not come up with the political donations demanded of them.

Only one witness, Russell DeYoung, board chairman of Goodyear, said he was motivated principally by a desire to see Nixon re-elected.

AFL-CIO Aid Builds School In Nicaragua

Managua, Nicaragua — A new elementary school serving 1,800 youngsters was built through contributions of the AFL-CIO and its members for the earthquake victims of Nicaragua.

When the quake rumbled through Managua last December, killing and maiming thousands of persons, 1,273 classrooms were also destroyed.

The construction of the 18-classroom school—designed to resist the shocks of earthquakes—is part of a long-range CARE project to build 300 classrooms. AFL-CIO members and affiliates raised $24,922 that was used to purchase building materials for the Colonia Central America elementary school that bears a plaque saying: "con donativo de la AFL-CIO."

Additional schools are being built through CARE contributions, including a 95-classroom project that is expected to be started before the end of the year.

Through the use of double sessions, each classroom at the AFL-CIO-sponsored school serves an average of 100 students daily.

Early Action Sought on Amendment For Direct Election of President

A constitutional amendment for direct, popular election of the President should be adopted before 1976, the AFL-CIO said.

Otherwise, the federation told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, the antiquated electoral college system could result in the choice of a candidate who received fewer votes than his opponent.

That's been the position of the AFL-CIO since its founding in 1955. And two close elections since then, the federation noted, testify to the recurring threat. A slight reshuffling of the vote distribution would have elected Richard M. Nixon over John F. Kennedy in 1960. And there was an ever-present danger in the three-way 1968 contest being decided by the House of Representatives.

The AFL-CIO statement conceded that public interest in the issue tends to dwindle after a one-sided presidential election, such as 1972. But the need for electoral reform remains undiminished, the federation said.

Of the various electoral reform proposals before Congress, the AFL-CIO gave its endorsement to the constitutional amendment proposal of Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), which provides for election of the President and Vice President, running as a single slate, by direct nationwide popular vote. A runoff between the two top candidates should be required if no candidate received at least 40 percent of the popular vote, the AFL-CIO said.

Another proposal, to award all of a state's electoral votes to the candidate winning the greatest number of popular votes in that state, would be an improvement over the electoral college system which depends on the moral obligation of each elector to carry out the wishes of the voters in his state. In both 1968 and 1972, there were "faithless electors" who did not do so. But that would not by itself prevent the election of a minority candidate.

As for the proposal made by President Nixon in 1969 for a proportional distribution of the electoral vote in each state, it is no guarantee that the result would correspond with the nationwide popular vote. One such allocation plan would have elected Nixon over Kennedy in 1968, even though Kennedy received more votes nationwide.

The AFL-CIO statement urged early adoption of a direct election constitutional amendment so that it could be submitted for ratification in time to go into effect in the 1976 presidential election.

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Layoffs, Cutbacks Spread As Energy Crisis Mounts

RCA Pacts Bring Gains To 25,000

Electrical workers ratified new three-year contracts with RCA Corp. providing wage increases or cost-of-living adjustment every six months for about 25,000 employes represented by two international unions.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers overwhelmingly approved the agreements that include wage boosts and increments up to $1 an hour over the 36 months.

The IUE also reached tentative accord on another three-year contract with General Motors Corp. covering 36,000 workers at five plants. Agreement came just a few hours before a strike deadline. Details were withheld pending ratification.

The RCA settlements provide immediate wage increases of 25 cents an hour across the board and a skilled trades adjustment ranging from 2 to 12 cents for IBEW and IUE members at 19 locations.

The schedule also calls for:

- A cost-of-living adjustment of up to 5 cents next June 3.
- 16 cents across the board Dec. 2, 1974.
- Up to 14 cents (10 cents guaranteed) COL increase June 2, 1975.
- 16 cents across the board Dec. 1, 1975.
- Up to 12 cents in a COL adjustment June 7, 1976.

Other improvements include full retirement benefits at age 62 instead of age 65 and higher benefits for workers retiring between age 56 and 61, one more paid holiday for a total of 10, increased coverage in medical insurance and, beginning next Jan. 1, improvements in sick pay, long term disability and vacations.

The new agreements replace an IBEW national contract that was to expire Dec. 1 and an IUE agreement that would have run out next year.

Ten IBEW locals represent the majority of the RCA workers at nine plants. The IUE currently has an RCA membership of about 8,000 in 11 locals at nine other locations.

The IUE will hold a ratification vote on the new General Motors contract Dec. 2. The union said the agreement provides for wage and cost of living increases, retroactive to Sept. 14, and improvements in health insurance and pensions.

Public Jobs Assured by House Vote

The House voted decisively to revive the emergency public service employment program — and to guarantee federal funding in communities and neighborhoods with the highest jobless rates.

It passed by a 369-31 vote a labor-supported comprehensive manpower bill that will allow cities, counties and states to hire the unemployed for jobs that otherwise go unfilled.

The Senate has already passed two bills of similar intent, and a House-Senate conference committee is expected to pave the way for final passage in the near future.

The basic bill had strong bipartisan support and was shaped by the House Education & Labor Committee in consultation with the Administration and the AFL-CIO.

It has only a superficial resemblance to the "special revenue-sharing" concept the Administration initially sought as a substitute for the present assortment of federal job training and work programs.

While the "prime sponsors"—cities of over 100,000, counties and states—will have flexibility in deciding how to spend their federal manpower funds, the Dept. of Labor must first approve their plans and then will continue to oversee the programs for compliance with federal policy, regulations and guidelines, including protection of labor standards.

(Continued on Page 3)

OPEN FOR BUSINESS is the non-profit Teacher's Store operated by the United Federation of Teachers in New York City. The store, which stocks 25,000 teaching aids and school needs, is located at the headquarters of AFT Local 2. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Workers Bear Brunt Of Shortage

By David L. Perlman

America's economy, already threatened by recession, was hit by a wave of layoffs and cutbacks as the Administration and Congress wrestled with the energy crisis.

President Nixon "waited dangerously late to even recognize the seriousness of this emergency," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Commerce Committee. He added:

"Already we are receiving reports from unions all over the country in all sorts of trades, industries, services and occupations of shortened workweeks, cuts in pay checks and buying power at a time when the cost of living continues to climb relentlessly and the Administration displays complete inability to cope with the nation's economic problems."

The first surge of mass layoffs hit airlines, auto plants and aircraft manufacturers.

Nearly every other basic industry faced the threat of cutbacks. Already-lagging construction employment was expected to drop still further. Recreation and service employment was vulnerable, not only to gas shortages, but to continued inflation, reduced family income and fears of job losses.

The evidence that workers were bearing the brunt of the energy shortages reinforced labor's insistence that sacrifices be shared equitably and that the President not be given "blank check" powers.

(Continued on Page 8)

House Vote Near:

Ford Confirmation Cleared by Senate

Congress moved toward confirmation of Gerald R. Ford to be Vice President of the United States—the person who would fill out Richard M. Nixon's term of office if the President should resign or be removed.

The Senate voted 92-3 for Ford's confirmation, and the House Judiciary Committee recommended approval by a 28-8 margin. Final House action is scheduled for the first week in December.

The vice presidency has been vacant since Spiro Agnew resigned Oct. 10 and moments later pleaded no contest to a criminal tax evasion charge under an agreement sparing him a prison term.

Ford, the House Republican leader, was then nominated to fill the vacancy by President Nixon in the first use of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution since it was adopted in 1967.

In the wake of the Watergate scandals and the continuing constitutional clash over executive versus congressional powers, the scrutiny of Ford focused largely on his personal integrity and his acceptance of Congress as a co-equal part of government. His highly conservative voting record did not emerge as a significant factor in the Senate's confirmation vote.

Ironically for the President, Ford's nomination may speed up the drive for impeachment of Nixon. With House Speaker Carl Albert next in line for the presidency, Democratic leaders had expressed concern that impeachment might be viewed as a political maneuver to put a Democrat in the White House.

Nixon's so-called "Operation Candor" — an all-out attempt to convince the nation through a flurry of public appearances that "I'm not a crook" — appeared to be at least partially demolished by the latest Watergate tape episode.

After two earlier "missing tapes" disclosures and assurances by the President to Republican governors

(Continued on Page 3)

ILO Seeks to Probe Repressions in Chile

Geneva—The International Labor Organization has called for an investigation by an impartial fact-finding commission into charges that human rights and trade union freedoms are being flouted by Chile's military government.

"The time for action has come," Joseph Morris, leader of the worker members of the ILO Governing Body, said in pressing for the investigation.

Morris, who is executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress declared:

"The ILO can not remain idle when there is such a flagrant violation of human rights and trade union freedoms."

Despite reluctance shown by some government and employer representatives, the 48-member executive council voted to call on the Chilean government to permit an on-the-spot investigation by the ILO of the charges leveled by trade union organizations.

Bert Seidman, the U.S. worker delegate, gave "thorough support" to the Governing Body's action.

Seidman noted that he had been "very critical of the practices and excesses" of the Allende regime that was overthrown by the Chilean junta. But the only issue now before the ILO, he stressed, is the conduct of the government now in power.

"I personally believe that there are very grave violations of trade union rights as well as human rights," Seidman said.

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Details Record Of Teamster Farm Raid

AFL-CIO President George Meany has sent a 2,000-word report to all federation affiliates on continued raiding of the United Farm Workers by the Teamsters "in an effort to set the record straight and to keep you fully informed of developments."

In a letter to all AFL-CIO national and international unions and state and local central labor bodies, Meany said it now appears that all efforts to persuade the Teamsters to halt their attacks on the UFW have failed and that Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons has repudiated the agreement reached between the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters to resolve the conflict.

Meany pledged that the AFL-CIO will continue its support of the UFW, which "will maintain its strike against the growers and its protests against the Teamsters as long as it is necessary to win."

He reported that a special committee appointed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council will meet shortly to recommend "whatever actions are appropriate" to assist the Farm Workers.

Following is the text of Meany's letter:

In view of the continuing raids by the Teamsters against the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and continuing Team-

(Continued on Page 3)

Third in a Series—The Case for Impeachment:

The President and the Truth

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by consistently deceiving the American people.

The President said on April 30, 1973:

"On March 21, I personally assumed the responsibility for coordinating intensive new inquiries into the (Watergate) matter, and I personally ordered those conducting them to report directly to me."

BUT, on August 7, former Assistant Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen denied before the Senate Watergate Committee receiving such orders.

The President said on April 30, 1973:

"I have given him (Attorney General-designate Elliot Richardson) absolute authority to make all decisions bearing upon the prosecution of the Watergate case and related matters."

He also said on May 22, 1973:

"With the selection of Archibald Cox . . . as special supervisory prosecutor for matters related to the case, Attorney General-designate Richardson has demonstrated his own determination to see that the truth is brought out. In this effort he has my full support."

BUT Cox was fired by President Nixon on October 20 for rejecting a "compromise" on the tapes which included an order that Cox "make no further attempt by the judicial process to obtain tapes, notes or memoranda of presidential conversations." Richardson refused to fire Cox and resigned.

The President said on May 22, 1973:

When he first learned on March 21 of the break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, "I specifically authorized the furnishing of this information to Judge Byrne," presiding over the Ellsberg trial.

BUT Petersen testified on August 7 that he raised the Ellsberg case burglary in mid-April with President Nixon who said, "I know about that. This is a national security matter. You stay out of that." Petersen and Kleindienst testified that President Nixon released the information only after both threatened to resign.

Then the President, on August 15, 1973, admitted:

He had first told Petersen to stay out of the Ellsberg burglary matter and said: "On April 25 Attorney General Kleindienst came to me and urged that the fact of the break-in should be disclosed to the (Ellsberg) court, despite the fact that since no evidence had been obtained, the law did not clearly require it. I concurred."

BUT on May 11, 1973, Judge Byrne dismissed all charges of espionage, theft and conspiracy in the Pentagon papers trial against Daniel Ellsberg because of government misconduct—evidence of the burglary and of other surveillance of Ellsberg.

The President said on May 22, 1973:

"Because approval (of a plan to establish a secret police force) was withdrawn before it had been implemented, the net result was that the plan for expanded intelligence activities never went into effect."

BUT on June 25, 1973, former White House Counsel John Dean told the Senate Watergate committee that two months after the secret plan for expanding domestic intelligence activities was approved, he was asked to get it started, and that he never saw any document showing a revocation of the plan.

AND on July 9, 1973, Tom Charles Huston, the former White House aide who drafted the secret police plan, told the House Armed Services Committee, under oath, that the plan was never formally cancelled.

The President said late in April, 1973:

(According to testimony by Petersen before the Senate Watergate committee) that he (the President) had a crucial April 15 conversation with Dean "on tape."

BUT on October 31, the White House announced that the April 15 tape was missing. Then the White House said the tape never existed. Then the White House said there was a Dictabelt of the President's recollections of that conversation. Then the White House said that the Dictabelt did not exist.

The President said on November 17, 1973:

"I, of course, waived (executive) privilege with regard to turning over the tapes (to the courts), and so forth. Let me point out it was voluntary on my part . . ."

BUT the President turned over the tapes to the court 21 weeks after Federal District Judge John Sirica had ordered him to do so and after the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the Sirica ruling and ordered the President to comply. And on November 26 he claimed executive privilege on three of the subpoenaed tapes.

The President said on November 17, 1973:

"Neither party was without fault. . . . They raised $36 million (in the 1972 presidential campaign) and some of that, like some of ours, came from corporate sources and was illegal because the law had been changed, and apparently people didn't know it."

BUT, the Washington Post said on November 23: "Now the fact is that no corporations have admitted or have been charged with making illegal gifts to the McGovern campaign, while six have so far been convicted of making large unlawful donations to Mr. Nixon's reelection drive. Furthermore, the law barring such corporate gifts is hardly new; it was enacted in 1907."

The President said on November 17, 1973:

"I paid $79,000 in income tax in 1969. In the next two years I paid nominal amounts. (The reported amounts of $792 in 1970 and $878 in 1971 on an annual salary of $200,000 have never been denied by the White House.) Whether those amounts are correct or not, I do not know . . . Now, why did I pay this amount? It was not because of the deductions for, shall we say, a cattle ranch or interest or all of these gimmicks . . . I turned them (his vice presidential papers) over (to the tax people). They appraised them at $500,000 . . . So the tax people who prepared . . . the returns took that as a deduction."

Can We Believe Nixon?

It's a sad, sad day when Americans cannot believe their President. Not agree with him, but just *believe* him.

We have disagreed with Presidents in the past—and we have said so whenever we felt their policies were not in the interests of working people, or of the nation as a whole.

We have certainly disagreed with the policies of the Nixon Administration. Everybody knows what these disagreements are.

But these differences, serious as they are, have nothing to do with the central issue confronting the American people today.

The issue now is not presidential policy but presidential credibility.

This is the inescapable issue raised by the literally incredible events of recent weeks and months, which are summarized on this page.

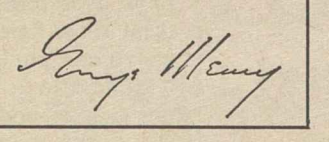
The President cannot meet this issue convincingly by launching "Operation Candor" or any other public relations gimmick. He can meet it only by telling the truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth—now. Right now.

In the unreal setting of Disney World, on November 17—the 45th anniversary of Mickey Mouse—the President told the AP editors:

"People have got to know whether or not their President is a crook."

They also have a right to know whether their President is a liar.

Mr. Nixon's relentless resistance to full disclosure has left the people with only one avenue to the truth—the avenue urged on this page: impeachment.



BUT figures the White House has made public on the President's acquisitions of his Key Biscayne and San Clemente homes indicate he paid substantial sums in interest in 1970 and 1971. If he did not use "interest or all those gimmicks" as deductions and relied only on the deduction for his papers, his tax liability for the two-year period would have totaled some $84,000 instead of the $1,671 he reportedly paid. The amount he paid was the same tax imposed on a worker with a wife and two children earning about $9,000 a year.

FURTHER, an exhaustive study by Tax Analysts and Advocates, a long-established, reputable, nonprofit organization that analyzes complex legal issues, has concluded the President is not entitled to the deduction because he did not complete his gift of the papers before July 25, 1969, the cutoff date set by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. There is no deed signed by the President. There is no document showing acceptance of the gift by the government.

The President said on November 17, 1973:

"Lyndon Johnson came in to see me shortly after I became President, and he told me that he had given his presidential papers, or at least most of them, to the government, and he told me that under the law, up until 1969, presidential or vice presidential papers given to the government . . . could be taken as a deduction from the tax. And he said: 'You, Mr. President, ought to do the same thing . . . You have got your vice presidential papers.' . . . I can only say we did what we were told was the right thing to do and, of course, what President Johnson had done before . . ."

BUT in 1969, former President Johnson made a careful decision not to take a deduction on his papers because in that year Congress was debating the cutoff law. He decided it would be unseemly for a former President to attempt to make such a gift to beat a congressional deadline. The President, however, did just that.

The President said on November 17, 1973:

". . . I have referred to what I call the Jefferson rule (defending executive privilege as an answer to a subpoena) . . . Jefferson . . . had correspondence which it was felt might bear upon the guilt or innocence of Aaron Burr (in his treason trial). Chief Justice Marshall, sitting as a trial judge, said that Jefferson, as President, had to turn over the correspondence. Jefferson refused. What he did was to turn over a summary of the correspondence, all that he considered was proper to be turned over for the purposes of the trial. Then Marshall, sitting as Chief Justice, ruled for the President."

BUT, Jefferson sent the subpoenaed documents to the U.S. attorney in Richmond, who authorized the court to use those portions relating to the case. Marshall did not rule as Chief Justice on the case in which he had been the trial judge. It never went to the Supreme Court.

The President said on August 22, 1973:

"I met at great length with Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Dean, Mr. Mitchell on (March) 22d. I discussed the whole matter with them. I kept pressing for the view that I had had throughout, that we must get this story out, get the truth out, whatever and whoever it's going to hurt . . ."

BUT, on July 11, 1973, Mitchell testified before the the Senate Watergate Committee that the President never asked him about Watergate at any time.

The President said (according to Republican congressmen) on November 13 and 14, 1973:

That Richardson had fully agreed to the compromise plan in the tapes dispute which would have ordered Cox to take no further judicial actions to get evidence from the White House.

BUT, on November 6, in testimony under oath before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Richardson said he never approved limitations on Cox.

The President said (according to Republican congressmen) on November 13 and 14, 1973:

That Richardson "did not tell the truth" to the Senate Judiciary Committee and that Richardson had a "faulty recall."

BUT, on November 27 in an interview, Richardson revealed additional documents supporting his sworn testimony and quoted Presidential Assistant Alexander Haig, a former general, in a phone call after the meeting with Republican congressmen, as saying: "I don't disagree with anything you said in your testimony."

The President told Republican governors on November 20:

"If there are any more bombs, I'm not aware of them."

BUT, on November 21, White House lawyers told Judge Sirica that there was an 18-minute "gap" in one tape, and that President Nixon personally had known that since October 1. Governor Dan Evans of Washington said: "He just didn't square with us, level with us."

According to Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, which governs House procedure:

"Impeachment may be based on offenses of a political character, on gross betrayal of public interests, inexcusable neglect of duty, tyrannical abuse of power and offenses of conduct tending to bring the office into disrepute."

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by consistently lying to the American people, by suppressing the facts of the Watergate case, by refusing the cooperation and participation he has repeatedly pledged and, by these actions, obstructing justice.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

Manpower Bill Passed:

House Vote Assures Public Jobs Funding

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition, the Labor Dept. will continue direct federal funding of an array of national programs, including the Job Corps, migrant worker and Indian projects and various union-sponsored programs including the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute.

Prime sponsors may use any portion of their manpower funding for public service employment programs.

Mayors of the nation's major cities testified to the double value of the program—providing needed services as well as jobs for the unemployed—and strongly protested the Nixon Administration's refusal to continue it. The hiring authority under the program expired last summer, and the funds for phasing it out have been exhausted.

In addition, the House bill provides separate and guaranteed federal funds to operate a public service employment program wherever the jobless rate is 7 percent or higher for at least three months.

The area covered does not have to be an entire city or county; it could be a neighborhood of high unemployment such as the Watts section of Los Angeles or the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.

As part of the bipartisan agreement on the bill, the Administration agreed to seek immediately a $250 million supplemental appropriation for the remainder of this fiscal year—until June 30, 1974.

There was a split over the funding for the second year of the public service employment program in high unemployment areas. The Democratic majority of the committee wanted to write into the bill a guarantee that $500 million of the total appropriated for manpower programs would be earmarked for the public service jobs. The Administration and committee Republicans wanted merely to authorize that amount of funding, but with no guarantee that the money would be provided.

A letter sent to all House members by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller strongly urged support for the mandatory second-year funding.

When the bill was before the House, the sentiment for the funding guarantee was so strong that opponents did not even seek a rollcall on the issue. Widespread predictions of rising unemployment in a recession period compounded by the energy crisis were clearly factors in the one-sided voice vote to maintain the fund guarantee.

In another major congressional development, the issue of public financing of election campaigns—a goal strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention — suddenly came alive.

The Senate voted 57-34 to add tax financing of all campaigns for federal office to an unrelated House-passed bill raising the national debt limit. That would have put the issue to a House-Senate conference committee, shortcutting the normal legislative procedure.

On the unanimous recommendation of its Rules Committee, the House appeared about to reject this procedure. But in later developments, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, House leaders were seeking to work out an acceptable formula dealing only with financing of presidential campaigns—an area of less controversy.

Senate Votes 92-3 on Ford Confirmation

(Continued from Page 1)

that no more "bombs" would explode to further damage Nixon's case, the White House confessed that 18 minutes of crucial conversation in the aftermath of Watergate were missing from a subpoenaed tape recording.

The President's personal secretary, who a week earlier had indignantly insisted she had taken every precaution to guard against erasure of the tapes she was transcribing, told the court she may have accidentally erased the evidence.

The reaction to this latest claim on the nation's credulity was summed up by a Republican senator quoted in Newsweek magazine:

"Well, there goes Operation Candor. I don't think the American people would believe the President now if he was questioned under truth serum."

Meany Details Record Of Teamster Farm Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

ster interference in UFW efforts to represent its members' interests, the enclosed "Statement on the Current Status of the Farm Labor Dispute" has been prepared in an effort to set the record straight and to keep you fully informed of developments.

It now appears that all of our efforts to find a solution to this situation, and to convince the Teamsters that the cause of trade unionism, and the interests of farm workers, would be advanced by their discontinuance of their raids against the UFW, have failed. IBT President Fitzsimmons announced on Nov. 21 that the Teamsters had repudiated the agreement which had been negotiated between AFL-CIO and the Teamsters and stated that the Teamsters intended to maintain their "contracts" in agriculture.

The UFW is continuing its efforts to represent these workers, and will maintain its strike against the growers and its protests against the Teamsters for as long as is necessary to win. The AFL-CIO has consistently supported the UFW during all the years of its struggle and intends to continue that support.

The Special Committee to assist the UFW which was appointed by the Executive Council at its last meeting will meet shortly to examine this situation and to recommend whatever actions are appropriate to assist the United Farm Workers of America.

MARTHA RAYE is hugged by Dennis Weaver, new president of the Screen Actors Guild, after she was presented the SAG achievement award at the union's annual meeting in Hollywood, Calif. Leading the applause are Leon Ames, left, a past president, and Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Perkins.

Labor Board Order Hits Farah Practices

San Antonio, Tex.—Farah Manufacturing Co. has agreed to stop harassing workers for union activities and to reinstate three workers illegally fired at its Frio City plant here.

The National Labor Relations Board cited the company with a dozen violations of federal labor law and ordered Farah to halt the practices immediately.

But the Clothing Workers, on strike at Farah plants since May 1972, said the strike would continue until the company ends all unfair labor practices and guarantees its workers full basic rights to organize and bargain collectively.

The NLRB cease-and-desist order prohibits interrogation of employes about their union activities and sympathies, offers of higher wages to drop union activities, threatening workers with discharge or closing of the plant if they formed a union, and assigning union supporters to dirtier or more difficult jobs.

In signing the NLRB order, Farah also agreed to rehire Sylvia Trevino, Mary Ann Sibrian and Elouisa Martinez with full seniority rights. Farah also must pay lost wages to two of the workers totaling $6,081.

Farah further agrees in the stipulated consent agreement that "we will not discourage membership in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, or any other labor organization by transferring employes to less desirable jobs, or otherwise discriminating in any manner in respect to their tenure of employment or term or condition of employment."

The agreement, arranged through the NLRB regional office, must be posted at the plant for 60 days.

ACWA President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman hailed the NLRB order as "another unmasking of the company's illegal efforts to prevent the workers from organizing."

"The company's continuing campaign of unlawful activities to thwart the workers' desires is again clearly demonstrated in this NLRB order, since earlier this year, Farah had signed a consent agreement covering unfair labor practices at several other of its plants," Finley and Sheinkman observed.

Union Offers Teaching Aids In New Store

New York — The United Federation of Teachers has opened the first teacher-run and union-run store in the nation that stocks teaching materials.

The thousands of learning materials offered by the store are available to all teachers and parents, announced UFT President Albert Shanker at the opening of the "Teacher's Store," which is on the ground-level of the union's headquarters here. The UFT is Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers.

The more than 25,000 teaching aids stocked are aimed at helping pre-school, elementary and secondary level school children. The materials include books, creative bulletin boards, flannel boards, educational games and puzzles, records and other school items.

"This is the first in what will probably be a network of such stores throughout New York State. We are also considering a mobile van to carry these materials into remote school district areas," said Shanker, who is first vice president of the AFT.

The "Teacher's Store" is a nonprofit operation. Union members receive a special discount on showing their membership card.

Attending the opening were representatives of the New York City Board of Education, as well as such labor officials as Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City AFL-CIO, and John T. Burnell, area manpower representative of the Human Resources Development Institute.

Airlines' Aid Pact Hit For Prolonging Strike

The airline unions stepped up their campaign to gain relief from the industry's "mutual aid pact" which they say hinders equitable contract negotiations.

At a Capitol Hill luncheon in Washington, Air Line Pilots President John J. O'Donnell told newsmen and lawmakers the pact stands in the way of a settlement of the four-week-old Trans World Airlines' strike.

"I think the time has come for all unions to confront this unfair practice, and do something about it," O'Donnell said. "MAP is a government-approved strikebreaking tool, and the airlines better take a look as to how much damage it is doing to the health of the industry and to the public in particular."

Under the plan, competitive airlines pay as much as 50 percent of normal operating expenses to a struck carrier. Since it was approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board in 1958, the duration of airline work stoppages has increased from an average of 15 days to 37 days, O'Donnell observed.

TWA, which was struck Nov. 5 by 5,000 flight attendants seeking a new contract to replace one that expired 15 months earlier, is eligible to receive $2 million for each day of the strike. The airline has shut down both its domestic and international operations, leaving about 35,000 workers idle.

The Transport Workers, which represents the striking flight attendants, noted in an advertisement in major newspapers, "You can be sure the cost of that $2 million a day to TWA is added to the price of airline tickets."

Sen Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), a supporter of legislation sponsored by Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) to outlaw the pact, said at the luncheon:

"Every time I buy a ticket on a competing airline to TWA, I'm helping to break the strike and delay negotiations. I'm sure other colleagues are beginning to wonder how long we can support such a program."

TWU urged the public to write their representatives in Congress to ask them to support or cosponsor the Gravel measure in the Senate and similar legislation introduced in the House by Sen. Joseph Karth (D-Minn.). The advertisement asked:

"Why should TWA or any other airline settle a strike while they get $2 million a day for not settling it?"

William Lindler, vice president of the Transport Workers, charged TWA management is interested only in making "a quick buck."

1 of 4 Households Headed by Elderly

One in every four households counted in the 1970 census was headed by a senior citizen—a person 60 years old or older, the Census Bureau noted in a new report.

The bureau said that 27.5 percent of the nation's 63.4 million occupied housing units were in the category. Of the 17.5 million senior citizen units, 12 million were owner-occupied and 5.5 million were rented.

The median annual income of senior citizen households was $4,200, exactly half that for all of the nation's households.

The Energy Emergency

THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES that equality of sacrifice must be the touchstone of every action taken by the Congress in meeting the present energy emergency.

The Congress surely recognizes that this country cannot effectively undertake a program of energy conservation, allocation and, perhaps, rationing without the wholehearted support of the American people.

That support, so vital to meeting this emergency, is not going to be won by presidential exhortations or slogans or bumper stickers. Rather, public support is directly dependent upon the fairness of the program and the even-handedness of its administration.

Curtailment of this nation's consumption of energy necessarily involves a change in lifestyle for many Americans. For many this means a sacrifice of comfort or convenience. But for workers there is the clear threat of special hardships—the loss of jobs and income.

Already we are receiving reports from unions all over the country in all sorts of trades, industries, services and occupations of shortened workweeks, cuts in pay checks and buying power at a time when the cost of living continues to climb relentlessly and the Administration displays complete inability to cope with the nation's economic problems.

We insist that the Congress not give the President blank-check power. If it does, there will as surely be no more fairness and equity than there has been in the series of phases, freezes and failures that have characterized the economic program.

We do not believe that, in the name of "crisis," America should abandon some national goals or suborn others. For example, the waiving of all environmental safeguards would, unquestionably, ease the present emergency, but the health of the American people is too high a price to pay. Closing schools for a month would also reduce energy consumption at the expense of the education of millions of children and America can't afford that either.

So, we believe the Congress should take specific actions that will minimize economic disruption and dislocation, assure fairness and equity in the administration of an energy conservation program, and make certain that some Americans are not permitted to profit while others are forced to sacrifice.

TO ASSURE that some are not permitted to profit while others sacrifice, we urge the committee to make it clear that the Congress and the American people will not tolerate industry making huge windfall profits from an emergency and urge immediate consideration of an excess profits tax.

We believe the Congress must recognize that while America has had an energy problem for some time, the present crisis was intensified by political blackmail.

We insist that America must not trade the freedom of Israel for Arab oil. We insist that boycotts can be and should be a two-way street. We insist that America must move swiftly and surely to deal with blackmailers.

The men and women of the American labor movement are prepared to do their fair share in meeting the present emergency. But we insist on equality of sacrifice. We insist on fair and even-handed administration. We look to the Congress to insure equity for the American people.

—From a letter to the House Commerce Committee from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

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Over the Barrel

A Word Edgewise:

Moscow Pulling Flim-Flam In Deals with U.S. Business

By John P. Roche

DOES ANYBODY REALLY appreciate the cosmic irony involved in the present deals between the Soviet government and various American manufacturers? At the American end the enterprise is justified by everybody from Sec. of State Henry Kissinger down as a technique of cementing political relations.

The theory is that once the Russians get thoroughly dependent on us for spare parts, their ideological compulsions will wither away. In short, the American protagonists have adopted the quintessentially Marxist logic that economic relationships determine the behavior of political superstructures.

As the United States Chamber of Commerce prepares to hang a portrait of Karl Marx over the mantle in the directors' room, the Soviet spokesmen are busy asserting the primacy of political power. In this they can draw sustenance from Lenin's 1921 New Economic Policy and from his improvisation of a category known as "progressive capitalists."

Lenin, who never let little theoretical problems interfere with achieving a desired objective—he was proudly "opportunist"—kept assuring his distressed colleagues, notably the compulsively abstract Trotsky, that if it ever came to the crunch, the Bolsheviks could seize the foreign assets. That is, Lenin asserted the supremacy of the political over the economic relationship.

According to the Christian Science Monitor's Paul Wohl, a close and perceptive student of Soviet internal developments, Brezhnev's recognition that his "country will be drawn into the international division of labor to an ever greater extent" has been denounced by hard-liners as "economic madness." Pavlovian Marxists, they probably have nightmares in which Dr. Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum appears in Siberia with a writ and ejects the Communists from the premises for not keeping up their time payments. It's an entertaining thought—and on the basis of his track record Hammer might be worth worrying about—but at ground-level it is simply preposterous. Political power is decisive.

To take an example from a different area, 20 years ago the big oil companies "owned" the Arab oil producing states. Today the companies, where they have managed to maintain residual rights and have not been nationalized, are at the mercy of the countries in which they operate. And—against all good Marxist logic—it happened with hardly a shot being fired. Who would think that a mighty "imperialist" power like the United States would permit, to take one example, a lunatic nationalist like Colonel Qaddafi to take over Libya? Where was the 82d Airborne?

To ask this question is to answer it: the so-called "imperialist" nations are toothless lions when it comes to defending the foreign economic interests of their nationals. (Before someone rushes in shouting "What about Chile?", recall that the military junta has flatly announced it would not return nationalized American assets.)

What the United States, then, is being invited to do is to rescue the Soviet Union from the incompetence of its economic system. (Last year we initiated this "Bundles for the Bolsheviks" policy by the wheat give-away, which played an almost incalculable role in our subsequent domestic inflation.)

OUR CORPORATIONS will move in, perhaps with U.S. financing in the form of long-term credits, with, one hopes, a little help from the Soviet treasury, and spend, say, 30 years modernizing the Soviet economy. Their investment will be repaid in the form of barter—that is (and the prospect must have Lenin chuckling in his tomb), part of the "stuff" the Americans have produced will be used to repay them.

By any rational standards of political economy, Moscow's operation can only be described as rolling a drunk. It is comparable in poker to loaning money to a player who then cleans you out. But . . . "just a minute" . . . say its proponents: "You have left out the political linkage." This is shorthand for saying that the Soviets have promised to call off the Cold War.

Well, I have news for them. Every indication is that this is flim-flam, calculated political warfare. And you don't have to believe me: just take an Israeli to lunch.

Meany's Recollections:

John Kennedy Remembered For Close Ties with People

The following reflections on President John F. Kennedy by AFL-CIO President George Meany were broadcast by the Voice of America, Nov. 22, 1973, the 10th anniversary of Kennedy's death.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST and most lasting impressions I have of John Kennedy is from his early days in the Senate. He wanted to know everything there was to know about a subject. He just seemed to have a drive and a craving for knowledge. I don't recall a member of Congress who applied himself any more diligently to his work than did Sen. Kennedy back in those early days.

Now, we didn't always agree with him. But we found we could sit down with him and if we had a good case, a good argument against something he had in a bill, the minute he saw that argument he'd go along with you.

Although I knew Sen. Kennedy, it wasn't till he became chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee that I really got to know him well. It was during this time that he learned that he could sit down with labor people and get straightforward opinions.

Both as a candidate and as President, he had a remarkable ability to keep in touch with people. Maybe it was a telephone call or a breakfast or what-have-you, but he kept in touch. He genuinely wanted to know what was going on, what the problems were, and to get opinions.

He was a tremendously likeable person—very good with people. Part of the attraction, I'm sure, was his boyish good looks. But a great deal of it was his attention to detail. If he said he was sending you a memo, you got it. If he said he would call you, he called you. And, while he had a very good staff, even as President he never let anyone handle his personal relationships but himself.

When he was President we had several lunches with him at the White House. They were completely informal and they were never stuffy. But President Kennedy never lost his dignity—he was always completely the President, and still he was not stuffy. He had a rare sense of humor and could put people completely at ease.

One of the great emotional experiences in my life was being with President Kennedy in Berlin in June of 1963. I'll never forget it.

I was going to be in Berlin to speak to a German building trades convention at the same time President Kennedy was to be there. When I casually mentioned this to him at the White House one day, he invited me to fly from Wiesbaden to Berlin with him.

When we got to Berlin, he was able to work in a few minutes off his schedule to address the building trades convention. I went to the convention early to make my talk and then waited to greet President Kennedy. The hall where the convention was held—Congress Hall—was no more than 150 yards from the Brandenburg Gate. This great hall had been constructed with money donated by the Benjamin Franklin Society of the United States.

ON THE ENTRANCE WALL there was a saying by Franklin—and while I can't remember the exact wording, the force of it struck me. As best I can remember, it said that Franklin hoped for a world where a philosopher could go any place in the world and find freedom and, therefore, could say that this is my home, this is where I belong, where freedom is.

The quotation struck me so much that I wrote it down on a piece of paper and gave it to President Kennedy and he worked it into his speech. It was one of the most effective talks I have ever heard about freedom. He related freedom to workers, to their unions and that free trade unionism is one of the very essentials of freedom. He said that where there were free trade unions, then there was really freedom.

It was after that speech that he went to Rathaus Square and delivered his famous line: "Ich bin ein Berliner." That was quite an experience—more than 100,000 people jammed into that square, people fainting every couple minutes, and the crowd demanding "Kennedy, Kennedy."

To these people he represented the security of their future—the United States. And, more than that, he represented the commitment of free people to freedom—a commitment delivered on the front line of freedom.

That was also the trip where he went to Ireland, and I was able to join him for that part of the trip. It was a different kind of experience—happy, joyful, not charged with the emotion of Berlin. I remember the crowds of people who waited way up into the night just to get a glimpse of him. There was tremendous affection for him everywhere.

People loved him and they could sense that he loved people. It was a happy occasion. It was a happy period of time.

For me it was an experience I'll never forget.

Profits for Corporations:

Worst of Energy Crunch To Fall on Average Citizens

UNLESS REMEDIES for the energy crisis are shaped with fairness and equity, average Americans will bear the brunt of hardship while corporations reap windfall profits from the emergency, AFL-CIO Economist Nat Goldfinger warned.

Increased U.S. oil production and mandatory allocation of fuel supplies with emphasis on utilities and industrial production must be key elements of the national effort to ease the emergency situation, Goldfinger said.

He urged release of more oil from the Navy's reserves in California and opening up some of the capped U.S. wells to help "minimize the dislocations, disruptions and the potential for a serious impact on the economy."

Stressing that the danger of layoffs, plant shutdowns and cutbacks of production looms as a real threat to many workers that goes beyond inconvenience to consumers, Goldfinger said the AFL-CIO "insists that Congress adopt extended and strengthened unemployment compensation for workers who are hit" by the emergency.

The director of the federation's Dept. of Research appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Goldfinger raised the real possibility that some companies and industries will reap windfall profits from the emergency, and said Congress should impose an excess profits tax to balance the equities of any such development.

He pointed out that much of the oil from the Arab nations is being produced by American companies and shipped in tankers flying foreign flags that are owned by American companies that "get all kinds of tax breaks from the United States government." He said that Congress should go into the "monopoly issue in the oil industry in great detail."

He also turned aside the contention that the energy crunch is the result of a failure of Congress to act. The real failure, he said, was the Administration's rejection of warnings from Congress and members of the Administration, as much as a year and a half ago, that the emergency was developing.

Goldfinger was questioned by Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE of today's energy crisis in the United States is only now beginning to be dimly understood and it comes at a time when President Nixon can find no more profitable exercise than blaming Congress for it.

The facts are otherwise. Highly qualified members of the House and Senate have laid down the story of what has happened over the past three years in irrefutable terms.

Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn.), a member of the House Ways & Means Committee, charged that "a lack of cooperation, or even response from the Administration in delivering reports on legislation before the committee has stalled efforts to get bills, including energy bills, before the committee, and out to the House floor."

Karth said that a committee report had shown that the Nixon Administration had given its reports on only 127 bills out of 417 bills and that out of 25 key bill requests "only seven have been received."

On the Senate side, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) chairman of the Interior Committee, was even more specific as the President's charges related to the energy crisis. Jackson pointed out that in mid-1970, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) had introduced legislation calling for a National Commission on Fuels & Energy.

The Nixon Administration opposed the bill, declaring that it was making its own study through its Domestic Council. "If such studies were in fact made by the Domestic Council," Jackson said, "they have never seen the light of day."

Alarmed by the lack of action on the part of the Administration, Randolph and Jackson, in 1971, with the support of 50 co-sponsoring senators, set up a joint investigative committee of Senate committees involved to hold hearings on a wide range of energy problems. "These hearings," Jackson said, "have laid the groundwork for the legislative program now moving through Congress."

Jackson himself wrote the President in June 1972 asking for a full-scale "in-depth study and assessment of national security, foreign policy and domestic energy policy implications of our growing dependence on imported crude oil and petroleum products from the Middle East and elsewhere."

In the face of Senate efforts to authorize the setting up of mandatory allocation controls over fuels in shortage, the Nixon Administration insisted that direct government control over fuels was undesirable. Jackson traced further efforts by the Senate to press for an energy action that met with half-hearted Administration action such as the creation of an energy troika "of Messrs. Ehrlichman, Kissinger and Shultz, which never really functioned."

It was not until last June that Gov. John Love was appointed as head of the Energy Policy Office.

WHILE THE RECRIMINATIONS between the President and the Congress are of political importance, an even more important aspect of the energy crisis is how serious it is and what consequences it can have for the country in terms of foreign policy and the domestic economy.

The Arab embargo on oil as part of its effort to blackmail the United States and other nations into an anti-Israel posture is of immediate concern. The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, most knowledgebale union in the oil energy field, has already warned against yielding to Arab blackmail as has a group of seven leading American economists who go so far as to recommend countermeasures against countries "committing hostile acts of embargo."

Shortages of power may compel many industries to shut down or curtail operations with a resulting loss of jobs, the extent of which is incalculable at present. Already the plastics industry which depends on petrochemicals for its raw materials, is warning that job losses of 1.6 million may result.

How Congress and the Administration respond to the huge energy problem before it must be of vital concern to every worker and, for that matter, to every voter next year.

EQUITABLE REMEDIES must be applied to avoid burdening average Americans with the brunt of the energy crisis while corporations reap windfall profits from the emergency, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, asserted on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post, left, and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Unions Offer GIs Free Calls For Holidays

Thousands of Americans in military service overseas will again be making telephone calls home during the holidays with the Communications Workers and the Musicians picking up the tab.

The CWA's "Hi-Mom" program is in its 17th year, while the AFM's Christmas calls program is in its sixth year.

Both CWA President Joseph A. Beirne and AFM President Hal C. Davis noted that although U.S. military personnel are no longer engaged in combat the unions would continue the special service projects.

U.S. service men and women stationed in foreign countries will be able to place their calls through the AFM program to their families at home Dec. 24-26.

The calls are transmitted from the overseas stations by the Military Affiliate Radio Service to an amateur radio station in Mansfield, Ohio, manned by Robert Altomonte, president of AFM Local 159.

The calls are sent from Mansfield through regular telephone connections throughout the country to the homes of service-men and women. The AFM pays for the telephone charges.

As in past years, the CWA will work through the United Services Organization (USO) and the Dept. of Defense to make the calls available. The GIs are selected by lot for the calls.

Beirne said the CWA Hi-Mom effort remains a vital community program even though the nation's military situation has changed.

Similarly, Davis noted that while military personnel are not now involved in combat, those serving overseas continue to need and deserve the support of union members.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE honored one of its founders, David Dubinsky, at its 40th anniversary convention. From left: Haakon Lie, Norwegian labor leader; Dubinsky, the president-emeritus of the Ladies' Garment Workers with the plaque awarded him; Jacob Sheinkman, first vice president of the JLC and secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers; Vladka Meed, assistant director of the JLC, and Isaiah Minkoff, treasurer.

ILO Seeks to Probe Repressions in Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

Also during the four-day session, the Governing Body called on Francis Blanchard, an ILO deputy director general since 1968, to take charge of the agency until the election of a new director general to succeed the late C. Wilfred Jenks, a Briton.

The temporary assignment went to the 57-year-old Frenchman when the senior deputy director general, Abbas Ammar of Egypt, who had taken charge when Jenks died unexpectedly on Oct. 9, asked to be relieved of the responsibility.

The Governing Body scheduled the election of a new director general for its session in February.

During a discussion on the ILO's relation with other United Nations agencies, Seidman stressed on behalf of the workers the need for recognizing the ILO's "primary role in the social and labor area."

This is particularly necessary, he said, because the ILO is the only "tripartite" organization that brings together on an equal footing workers, employers and governments.

In this connection, Seidman criticized the UN Economic & Social Council for not including a trade union representative on the panel it established to study multinational corporations.

"The whole impetus for the investigation into these corporations came from the trade union movement," Seidman stressed.

The question of establishing in the ILO's 123 member countries "tripartite" bodies mirroring the agency's own framework was placed by the Governing Body on the agenda of the 1975 International Labor Conference.

The 1971 conference on the initiative of worker delegates had called for such units to be established to insure better follow-up action on the minimum labor and other standards that the ILO frames to improve the lot of workers in all countries.

Also designated for the 1975 conference agenda was the question of equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers. An ILO study had found that despite lofty proclamations of principle, women are "still being denied true practical equality" in many parts of the world.

New Challenges Cited:

Jewish Labor Group Marks 40th Year

New York—The Jewish Labor Committee marked its 40th anniversary convention here with a renewed commitment to "a just and abundant society for all."

A convention resolution termed the trade union movement "the most powerful and steadfast ally" of America's minorities and the poor.

It called for a rebuilding of the liberal New Deal coalition to meet today's challenges of "large-scale poverty, conflicts in group relations, the decline of our cities and the growing problems of environmental pollution."

Sniping at unions by some liberals and intellectuals was also explored at a pre-convention symposium sponsored by the JLC's National Trade Union Council. Panelists were Albert Shanker, president of New York's United Federation of Teachers and an AFL-CIO vice president; Tom Kahn, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany; Thomas R. Brooks, labor historian, and Columbia University Prof. B. J. Widick. Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the council, presided.

Shanker noted that a frequent criticism from intellectual circles is the so-called "obsessive anti-communism" of Meany and the AFL-CIO. The real problem, Shanker suggested, is that there are those "who don't believe there is a difference between the Soviet Union and the United States."

Kahn noted the "almost universal" assumption by liberal critics that labor was "hopelessly divided organizationally and politically" in the aftermath of the 1972 presidential election campaign. The fact is, he said, "there is more unity in the labor movement today than ever before," and labor's influence in the Democratic Party has never been stronger.

The JLC convention's three days of sessions combined warm recollections of four decades of committed struggle with a shaping of contemporary goals.

In the organization's early years, it helped to rescue trade union leaders of all creeds in countries overrun by the Nazis.

One of those aided, Haakon Lie, for 24 years the secretary-general of the Norwegian Labor Party and secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions in Exile during World War II, spoke at the opening night session. The occasion was a tribute to one of the founders of the JLC, David Dubinsky, president-emeritus of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

"The first door I opened in the United States," the Norwegian leader said, "was that of the Jewish Labor Committee."

Turning to Dubinsky, as the audience applauded, Lie said simply, "Dave, you helped us out."

Convention speakers and resolutions stressed the JLC's leading role today in seeking freedom for Soviet Jews to "live as Jews" in the USSR or, if they choose, to emigrate to Israel.

While noting that "far less overt anti-Semitism" exists in the United States today than a generation ago, another resolution expressed concern at the recent "rise in anti-Semitism, often cloaked as anti-Zionism and anti-Israel" in the "totalitarian left."

The convention affirmed the JLC's support for the Farah strike and boycott and for the struggles of the Farm Workers. It expressed concern over the undermining of democratic principles under the Nixon Administration and called for "a campaign to restore government to the people and to restore their confidence in its institutions."

At a business session, Judge Jacob T. Zukerman was re-elected president, Emanuel Muravchik was re-elected executive director and other incumbents were returned to office. Added to the list of vice presidents was Murray Gross, manager of the ILGWU Dressmaker Joint Council.

N.H. Delegates Urged To Spur Benefits Alert

Shelburne, N.H.—Delegates to the 17th annual convention of the New Hampshire State AFL-CIO were urged to seek out and help register needy persons in the state who are either over 65, blind or disabled and newly eligible for supplementary security income benefits.

Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, noted that some 8,000 New Hampshire residents will become eligible for such benefits on Jan. 1, but only 336 so far have applied.

Under an amendment to the social security law last year, he pointed out, an estimated 2.8 million needy persons across the country who are over 65, blind or disabled, will be eligible for assistance under the federal statute — in addition to the 3.4 million persons already covered under state welfare programs.

Smedley, who also discussed other social security provisions and proposed national health insurance bills now before Congress, was one of seven speakers to address the three-day convention. Others were Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr.; State Labor Commissioner Robert Duvall; New England AFL-CIO Regional Director Franklin J. Murphy; National COPE Director Al Barkan, and Labor Dept. representatives Avar Akerblom and Robert Chauvin.

The convention considered and acted upon 46 resolutions ranging in subject matter from Watergate to aid to strikers. The delegates also amended the organization's constitution to permit its executive council to waive payment of an affiliate's per capita dues in the event of financial difficulties caused by a strike or lockout.

President Thomas J. Pitarys, a vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America, won re-election, defeating Leonard Ainsworth of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 161-31.

Executive Vice President Joseph Moriarty and Sec.-Treas. Saverio M. Giambalvo were re-elected without opposition. New vice presidents elected were Arthur Cilley of Claremont; Donald Cowette, Manchester; Eva Sartwell, Concord; William Baldwin, Keene; and Dominick Tarallo, Laconia.

A highlight of the convention was the annual presentation of the Toland Award to the individual who has done the most during the year to improve relations between labor and management in the state. This year's recipient was William Brideau of Berlin, a member of Paperworkers Local 75.

Hauck Is New Editor Of Carmen's Journal

Kansas City—Charles W. Hauck has succeeded the retired Alex Gawron as editor of the Railway Carmen's Journal. Hauck, a special union representative, was elected to the post at the Carmen's convention.

AFTRA Extends Contract Talks

New York — Members of the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists have agreed to continue to work under a day-to-day extension of AFTRA contracts that expired at midnight on Nov. 15.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said the 29,000-member union agreed to the extension because "sufficient progress in negotiations has been made" to justify it.

Negotiations began Oct. 2 on national contracts covering network television and radio and staff news operations, as well as local agreements covering services of staff announcers and newscasters in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Labor Opposes Change In Role of Postal Unions

Legislation that would allow a minority union to represent postal workers in grievance procedures would seriously undermine collective bargaining, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

The basic provisions of the National Labor Relations Act now apply to labor-management relations in the U.S. Postal Service. That should continue to be the case, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn contended.

He told a House Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee that a proposed amendment to the Postal Reorganization Act doesn't stand up under careful analysis, even though it might appear "reasonable and fair" at first glance.

The proposed change would allow postal employes to be represented in grievances or adverse action "by representatives of their own choosing." If an employe chose a representative other than the union holding bargaining rights, the bargaining agent would be entitled to have a representative present as well.

Federal law already allows employes to process their own grievances, Meiklejohn noted, as long as any action conforms with the collective bargaining agreement and a union representative has the opportunity to be present.

It would be disruptive of good labor-management relations, Meiklejohn said, to bring into the grievance machinery a union that does not bargain for the workers in the unit.

Under the law, he noted, the union holding exclusive bargaining rights is obligated to represent all workers in the unit, whether or not they are members of the union. Any bypassing of this procedure "would seriously damage the practices and procedures of collective bargaining in the U.S. Postal Service," Meiklejohn said.

'Feeling of Hope':

Seafarers Cite Progress Towards Maritime Revival

By James M. Shevis

The Seafarers opened their 16th biennial convention in Washington on a bouyant note with President Paul Hall telling delegates "where once there was a feeling akin to despair, there is now a feeling of hope" in the slowly reviving maritime industry.

Hall, in a report to the 300 delegates from all parts of the country, cautioned against over-optimism, however. He said that the SIU cannot afford to rest on accomplishments of the past few years and cited "pressing problems that must be dealt with." Among these he listed:

- Securing assured cargo for American-flag ships.
- Strengthening the other segments of the merchant marine, particularly the coastwise and fishing fleets.
- Obtaining equitable and fair trade legislation.
- Seeing to it that workers and trade unionists are not forced to bear the brunt of the sacrifice necessary for the United States to weather the current energy crisis.

Hall gave much of the credit for the improved position of the maritime industry to President Nixon, whom he described as "the best maritime president" he has known. The Merchant Marine Act of 1970 provided the impetus for shifting the course of American shipping from one of continued decline and obsolescence to one of new building and expansion of activity, Hall said.

Nixon, addressing the opening session of the convention, agreed with Hall that the need for freedom from dependency on foreign-flag shipping is as important to the nation today as it has ever been.

Noting that a strong U.S. merchant marine is part of American national and international policy, Nixon told the convention "there is no group in America that understands independence more, and believes in it more, than the Seafarers union. . . .

"You live independence. That is why you want an American merchant marine. That is why you say that we want some of our products carried in American bottoms, and certainly we want enough of them carried so that we will always have a substantial, strong American merchant marine which meant so much to us during World War II."

The delegates represented more than 85,000 members engaged in the manning of deep-sea U.S.-flag ships and harbor and inland waters vessels, fish and cannery work and allied maritime and transportation crafts.

Hall chaired the meeting amid signs reading, "Save America's Fishing Industry" and "A Strong Inland Waterways System Means a Stronger America."

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, addressing the delegates on the day the Senate approved his nomination as Vice President, said the 1970 maritime legislation gave "the greatest shot in the arm to America's maritime industry in its broadest sense in the history of our country. . . ."

House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts observed that recent events in the Middle East, particularly the Arab oil embargo, have emphasized the disadvantages of dependence.

"We have been called upon to develop energy independence over the next decade," O'Neill noted. "It is absolutely necessary to achieve independence in all areas, most particularly in the area of foreign trade.

"Carrying our goods on our own ships is the best way I know of to insure commercial independence."

Maritime Administrator Robert J. Blackwell noted that new ships ordered under the 1970 maritime legislation represent more than 3,000 seafaring jobs. He said, too, that the U.S.-Soviet agreement executed a little over a year ago created another 1,700 jobs for American seamen. The agreement stipulated that one-third of all sea cargoes between the two countries be carried in American bottoms.

A dozen other prominent speakers also addressed the convention, including U.S. Senators J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.) and Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Federal Maritime Commissioner Helen D. Bentley, Commerce Sec. Frederick B. Dent, Labor Sec. Peter Brennan, and President Shannon J. Wall of the National Maritime Union.

Wall noted that the NMU and the SIU share a unity of purpose, program and action in their efforts to secure more cargo for American-flag vessels. Hall agreed the two unions should and can work closely together, and said the new National Maritime Council offered a good forum to work out common problems.

Hall was re-elected president of the SIU, as were executive vice president Morris Weisberger and a full slate of other officers. Joseph DiGiorgio, who assumed the office of secretary-treasurer last year upon the death of Al Kerr, was elected to the post.

Of several dozen resolutions approved during the three-day convention, union officers and delegates attached greatest importance to one calling for prompt congressional enactment of pending legislation mandating a portion of all oil imports for American-flag ships.

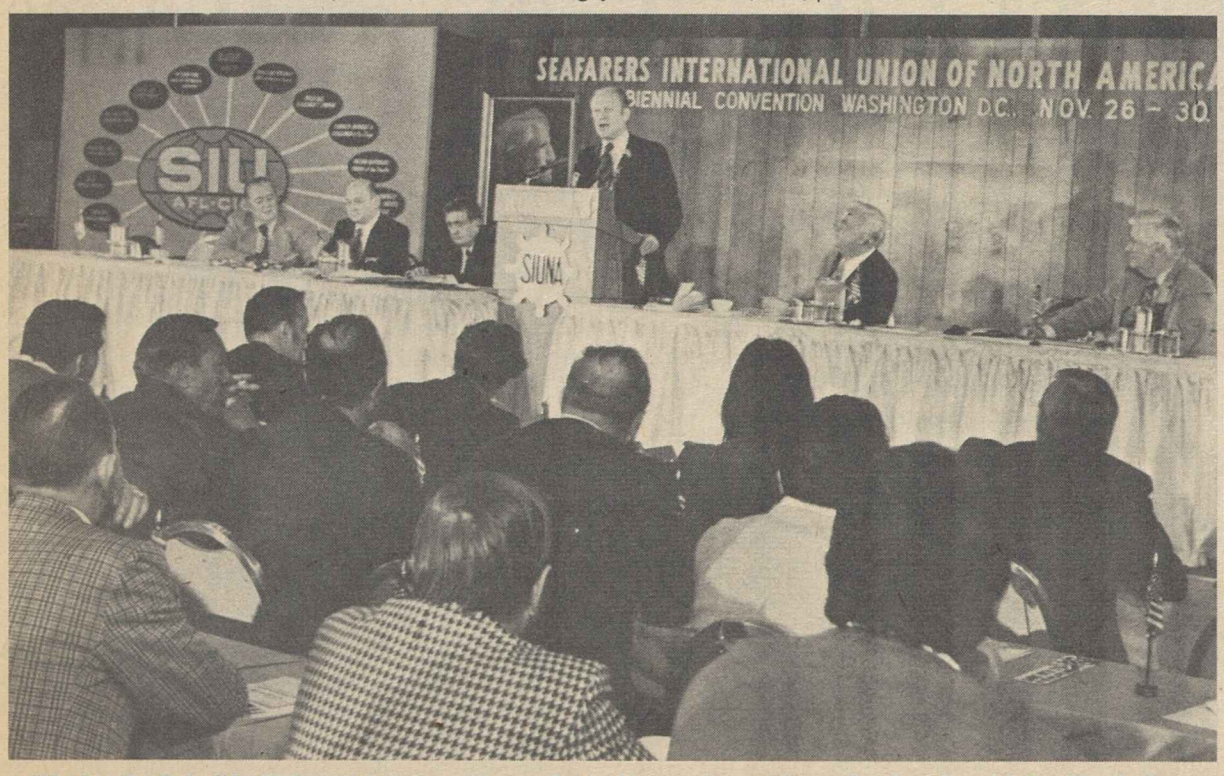
Other priority resolutions adopted by the delegates call for adequate medical care aboard all U.S.-flag vessels, a national fisheries policy to revive the American fishing fleet and prevent unfair foreign competition, development of deepwater port facilities, expansion of the practice of bilateral shipping agreements between the U.S. and its trading partners, and rejection of any plan to close the Public Health Service hospital system which has long provided U.S. seamen with low-cost health care.

Gorman Honored With Papal Medal

Chicago—A Pontifical Medal of Honor from Pope Paul VI was presented to Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters at a dinner here honoring the veteran union official's 81st birthday.

The award was made by Paul Cardinal Yupin, president of Fu-Jen Catholic University in Taiwan. The institution has been a favorite philanthropy of the union and its officers for many years.

A number of speakers from government and the labor movement spoke at the dinner. Mayor Richard J. Daley announced that Nov. 27 had been proclaimed in Chicago as "Labor's Pat Gorman Day."



SEAFARERS CONVENTION is addressed by House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford. Later in the day, the Michigan congressman's nomination as 40th Vice President of the United States was approved by the Senate. Ford told SIU President Paul Hall and other delegates to the union's 16th biennial convention he would "seek to work out some answers that are good for America."

COLLECTION OF BOOKS on the labor movement was presented to the Nigerian Union of Bank, Insurance & Allied Workers by President William A. Gillen, right, of the Insurance Workers. Accepting the gift for the Nigerian union is Pat O'Farrell of the African-American Labor Center.

Panel Urges Expansion Of U.S. Merchant Fleet

A strong plea for an expanded American shipbuilding industry and for a sharply increased use of American-flag ships to bring petroleum, natural gas and other imports to the United States highlighted the recommendations of the Commission on American Shipbuilding.

The commission, set up under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, conducted detailed studies and hearings in this country, Europe and Japan.

The presidentially appointed seven-member group was headed by Rear Adm. Albert G. Mumma (Ret.), who is scheduled to testify before a House Merchant Marine subcommittee on the commission's recommendations.

Serving on the commission was Charles A. Black, secretary-treasurer of the Marine Engineers and businessmen representing various interests in the shipping industry.

The commission majority reported that "there are compelling economic, political and military reasons for an expanded U.S.-flag merchant marine and a related shipbuilding industry."

After viewing various alternatives, the commission concluded that "there is every reason to continue a program dedicated to the development of an even stronger shipbuilding capability as part of the overall U.S. industrial base." The report was adopted by a 5-2 vote with two members connected with foreign-flag shipping in the minority.

Two of the commission's key recommendations were:

- ". . . Subsidy funds should be appropriated in amounts sufficient to maintain the capability of U.S. shipyards at a level that meets national requirements. The federal program should continue to match the direct and indirect assistance given by other nations to their shipyards to achieve parity and to allow effective competition. . . ."
- "Cargo preference for efficient and competitive U.S.-built, U.S.-manned ships should be applied to cover all fuels imported from foreign sources by waterborne transportation. This step will not only strengthen the shipbuilding industry but will also provide the United States with positive control over the transportation of cargoes critical to national welfare and security."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, commenting on the commission report, noted that its key recommendations "are clearly in line with the policy statements adopted in recent years by the nation's maritime unions and by the AFL-CIO.

"This is a realistic and forward-looking report," Meany declared. "It is realistic in noting that in many other countries, shipbuilding is an instrument of national policy, rather than a profit-and-loss private business. It is forward-looking in its recognition of a 'compelling national need' that the United States carry a substantial portion of its cargo in U.S.-built and U.S.-manned ships.

"In our view, continued expansion of the shipbuilding industry, and with it a reasonable policy of cargo preference for U.S.-owned and manned ships, must become a cornerstone of American maritime policy."

The commission found "reassuring" the response of the "majority of the maritime labor movement," and hailed the participation by both labor and management in the activities of the National Maritime Council, which promotes shipping in U.S.-flag vessels.

"To go forward with the expanded program that has been proposed," the commission added, "it is necessary that labor and management adopt a formal system involving the entire industry, which will provide the means for settling all disputes, both during and at the termination of a contract, without resort to strike action."

330 Shoe Workers Get Trade Act Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified 330 members of the United Shoe Workers who lost their jobs because of increased imports of women's footwear as eligible for trade adjustment assistance.

The union petitioned the Tariff Commission on behalf of the workers after Nina Footwear Co. in Long Island City, N.Y., was closed last August.

The certification makes the former Nina employes eligible for cash adjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training, job placement and relocation.

Workers Bear Brunt:

Layoffs, Cutbacks Spread As Energy Crisis Mounts

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO President George Meany said earlier that labor doesn't trust Nixon to be fair and equitable.

"On the basis of his past record, we believe the President would permit big business and industry to use this emergency to increase profits while the American people sacrifice their comfort, convenience, jobs, health and environmental safeguards."

Several of the specific warnings by the AFL-CIO have already been validated by Administration actions.

Biemiller's letter emphasized the need for Congress to guarantee worker and consumer representation at all levels in the administration of fuel curtailment programs. He asked Congress also to "insist that those placed in charge of administrative machinery have no connection, direct or indirect, with the gas, oil, coal or utility industries."

The White House has announced that the President is mobilizing 250 executives from oil and natural gas companies to administer fuel allocation programs. Most will continue to be paid by their companies while on government assignment.

Urging imposition of an excess profits tax, the AFL-CIO asked Congress to "make it clear that the American people will not tolerate industry making huge windfall profits from an emergency."

More profits, it turned out, is the Administration's proposal for the already tax-favored oil companies. The President's energy administrator, John Love, testified that oil and gasoline profits should be allowed to rise so as to give the companies incentive for further oil exploration.

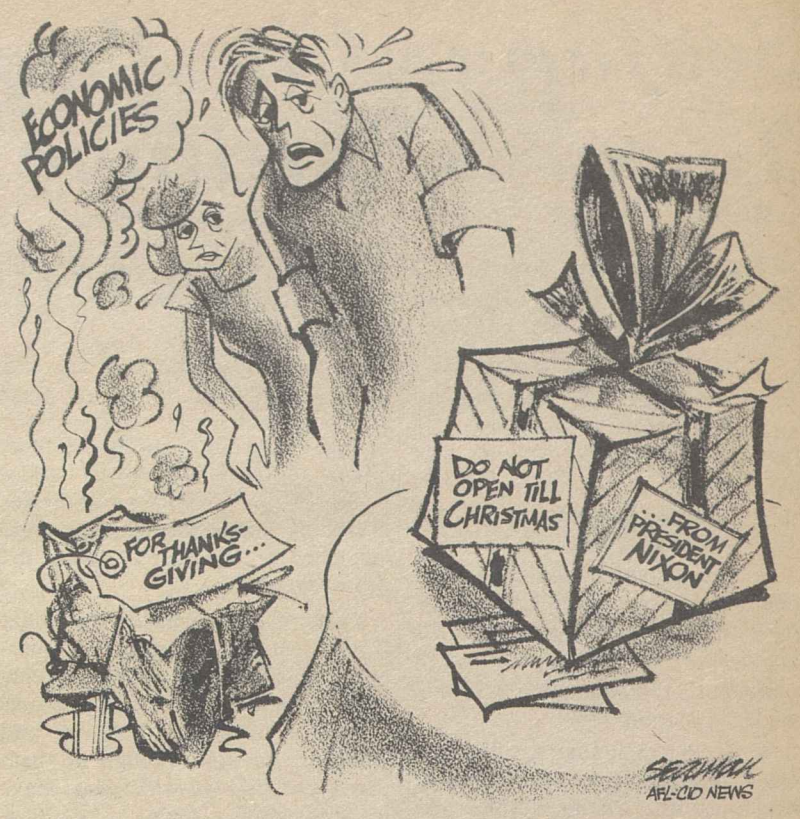
Other Administration officials have touted a high tax on gasoline as an alternative to rationing to curtail use. This, the AFL-CIO retorted, "would allow those who can afford it to purchase scarce supplies while those who need it but are less affluent would be deprived."

In the legislative area, meanwhile, there were these developments:

- The President signed into law a bill directing him to allocate oil so that no region of the country will be unduly penalized by shortages. Ironically, while the President has taken pot shots at Congress for dragging its feet on energy legislation, the Administration had opposed and sought to block the bill until the latest crisis forced the President to accept it.
- The Senate Interior Committee approved the bill sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) for a 10-year, $20 billion research program to develop new sources of energy. The recent AFL-CIO convention strongly endorsed the legislation. The Administration in the past has opposed Jackson's bill as too costly.
- The House Commerce Committee began marking up its version of emergency energy legislation. The Senate has already passed a bill that includes extended unemployment compensation and other assistance for workers who lose their jobs because of energy controls.
- The House voted 311-88 approval for year-long daylight savings time, exempting only Hawaii where there is little variation in the length of the day between summer and winter. The extra hour of daylight during the working day is intended to save on heating and lighting. A companion bill is before the Senate.

Anticipating final congressional approval of the emergency energy legislation, Nixon announced regulations to cut heating oil deliveries to homes, stores and industry, ban gasoline sales on Sundays and lower highway speed limits throughout the nation to 50 miles an hour for cars and 55 for trucks and buses.

'Oh, No! Not Another Gift!'



Rise in Unit Labor Costs Faster in Other Nations

The old management argument that high wages in the United States have been pricing American goods out of the world market has been shattered by comparative statistics compiled by the Labor Dept.

A report in the current Monthly Labor Review, published by the department, shows that "unit labor costs have been rising less rapidly in the United States than in most other industrial countries."

What has happened, notably in the past two years, is that while unit labor costs have been holding steady in the United States, "productivity growth in the 11 other countries as a group offset only about half the increase in hourly compensation."

Countries involved in a study made by Patricia Capdeville and Arthur Neef, covered the United States, Canada, Japan, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

While the overall period 1960-72 showed the United States somewhat trailing the other 11 countries in output per manhour, the past two years have dramatically changed the picture. This has been notably true because of far greater increases in hourly compensation in the eleven foreign countries studied than in the United States.

The rate of increase in hourly compensation in the United States slowed from 7 percent in 1971 to 6.3 percent in 1972. In the eleven foreign countries combined, "hourly compensation rose nearly 14 percent in 1971 and 13 percent in 1972."

In 1971, when hourly compensation increased 7 percent in the United States, Italy showed an increase of 18.4 percent; Japan, 15.7 percent; the Netherlands, 14.5 percent, and Germany, 14.4 percent. Canada at 8 percent came closest to the United States.

In 1972 when the U.S. rate of increase was 6.3 percent, the increase in Japan was 16.1 percent; in Denmark, 14.7 percent; in the United Kingdom, 14.4 percent. Canada came closest to the United States with an average hourly increase of 7.4 percent.

In 1970 there was a veritable "wage explosion" among the 11 foreign countries as compared with that in the United States, the study reported. For that year the rate of increase in the United States was 7.2 percent, while some countries such as Italy showed an increase of 20 percent; Japan, 18.8 percent, and Germany 15.2 percent.

The hold-down was also aided by the two devaluations of the dollar since the amount of foreign currency needed to purchase American goods declined, thereby lowering U.S. unit labor costs relative to those in other countries.

While unit labor costs in the United States between the period of 1965 to 1970 went up at a higher rate than the 11 other countries, the picture began to change in 1970. Since then, U.S. manufacturing productivity has risen sharply with "unit labor costs showing little change in contrast to big raises in other countries."

Congress Study Sought Of Export-Import Bank

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to take a closer look at the operations of the Export-Import Bank before acting on legislation to extend its life and raise its lending and loan guarantee authority by 50 percent.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller suggested to a Senate Banking subcommittee that U.S. jobs and technology may be among the exports that the government-created bank has been financing.

International trade has changed substantially since the Export-Import Bank was established, Biemiller said. The bank's purpose is to promote U.S. exports by providing low-cost loans to borrowers from other countries and insurance or guarantees for export credits extended by American firms. The bank's commitment authority was raised just two years ago from $13.5 billion to $20 billion, and the pending legislation would raise the ceiling to $30 billion.

Biemiller cited the rise of multinational corporations and banks, many of them based in the United States, as "an important new factor in international trade."

Biemiller posed 10 questions he said Congress should pursue before expanding the operations and funding of Eximbank—the shorthand term for the Export-Import Bank. They are:

- What is the relationship between Eximbank and multinational corporations and banks?
- Is Eximbank support needed for U.S. exports in the 1970s?
- Is Eximbank financing more imports than exports?
- Is Eximbank contributing to the export of American jobs?
- Is Eximbank effectively providing subsidies or grants to huge companies or governments which do not need them?
- What is the impact of Eximbank on U.S. interest rates and money markets?
- Is Eximbank helping the balance of payments and balance of trade of other countries at U.S. expense?
- What is the impact of Eximbank on the federal budget?
- Who gets the benefit and who pays the costs of Eximbank risks?
- How can Eximbank be made more responsible to the U.S. national interest?

12-1-73

Woodworkers Win Landmark Pact Promoting Equal Job Opportunities

Hot Springs, Ark.—Minority group and women workers at Weyerhaeuser Co. plants in Arkansas and Oklahoma will have expanded promotion and job-bidding opportunities under a landmark agreement negotiated by the Woodworkers.

At the same time, the union won a back pay award of more than $100,000 for 750 male workers at the firm's Arkansas plants to compensate for a unique case of reverse pay discrimination.

The negotiated settlement came more than a year after the IWA filed charges with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that minority and women workers were being restricted to lower-level jobs.

The seniority system that has been in effect was based on company practices that existed long before the Woodworkers won bargaining rights in 1970. Seniority for job bidding was limited to jobs within the same department or division, meaning that there was little opportunity for women or blacks to move into higher paid, more skilled jobs.

Weyerhaeuser plants covered by the IWA contract are at 10 locations in the two states, including three big multiplant complexes that have both sawmill and plywood operations. A total of 2,500 workers are in the bargaining unit.

Under the new seniority system:

- All seniority is plantwide, enabling any worker to bid for any job in the plant.
- Additionally, in the three complexes, minority group and women workers will have the right to use seniority at one plant of the complex to bid for a job in another plant.

The agreement also provides a special, company-paid arbitration procedure for all grievances involving charges of discrimination in denial of jobs or allegations of "derogatory or disrespectful attitudes or actions" affecting employes.

If the dispute isn't settled directly and must go to arbitration, the company is obligated to pay the full cost, including reasonable expenses for the individual grievants and their union and legal representatives.

Also included in the agreement is abolition of company rules requiring women to begin maternity leave at a specified period after becoming pregnant.

The back pay settlement for men is based on a federal court's ruling last year that a 1915 state law that requires overtime payments to women after eight hours a day—in contrast to the federal requirement of 40 hours a week—must be applied to men as well to comply with the Civil Rights Act ban on sex discrimination.

New Law Bars Closing Public Health Hospitals

The Administration is now blocked by federal law, as well as a court order, from closing any U.S. Public Health Service Hospitals without the consent of Congress.

The ban was included in a military research and procurement bill that the President signed into law.

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Campaign Fund Bill Sidetracked

White House hostility to public financing of presidential campaigns fueled a filibuster that forced the Senate to put off action on the legislation.

The successful filibuster spared President Nixon the decision of whether to sign or veto legislation prompted by the fund-raising scandals associated with his 1972 re-election campaign.

Some delicate legislative maneuvering had apparently paved the way for the House to join with the Senate in approving the use of public financing—instead of often-tainted private contributions—to pay the costs of presidential campaigns.

But the effort floundered in a Senate filibuster, which supporters of campaign reform are convinced could have been broken if the White House hadn't actively supported it.

The AFL-CIO convention termed public financing the "keystone" of legislation needed to reform campaign spending. **(Text of convention resolution on Page 4.)**

The filibuster issue crossed party lines to some extent. But on the showdown votes, a solid majority of Senate Republicans voted against limiting debate even though the Senate Republican leader was a co-sponsor of the campaign funding reform and an Alabama Democrat was leading the filibuster.

White House efforts to prevent the two-thirds vote needed to break the filibuster included dispatching an Air Force plane to bring Oklahoma's two Republican senators back for a key cloture vote.

After two tests demonstrated that the two-thirds majority couldn't be obtained, Senate leaders dropped the effort to attach the measure to a House-passed bill raising the national debt limit. But first they obtained a pledge that the Senate Rules Committee will send a campaign funding bill to the floor in February.

The votes to halt the filibuster by closing debate were 47-33 and 49-39.

Initially, the Senate added a much broader campaign reform package to the debt limit bill—including public funding for congressional campaigns and new limitations on political spending.

The House, which has yet to debate public financing of political campaigns, objected to the Senate procedure and rejected the Senate package of amendments to the tax bill.

(Continued on Page 3)

Soaring Fuel Costs Pace Rise in Wholesale Prices

HIGH SCHOOL INSTITUTE on collective bargaining drew 100 students from the Milwaukee area. The one-day seminar sponsored by the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin School for Workers consisted of workshops designed to better acquaint students with the problems of labor-management relations. Students grouped into committees representing both sides of an issue, later reporting their findings to the entire institute.

Meany Hits 'Intolerable' Inequities

A sharp 1.8 percent rise in wholesale prices for November "is only the latest installment of bad news for housewives, consumers and workers," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"Their buying power and living standards are being eroded, month after month, by the policies of the Nixon Administration."

The unusually steep increase in the November wholesale price index, released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, followed declines in three of the previous four months, and means—as Meany noted—the rise will be reflected soon at the consumer level.

"Combined with the energy shortage, this means Americans, with the exception of the oil barons, will be paying more and enduring more hardship," Meany said. "This is high-priced austerity for most and windfall profits for a selected few.

"The basic unfairness of the Nixon policies is intolerable."

Fuels, in short supply due to the energy crisis that grips the nation, accounted for more than 70 percent of the increase in the November industrial commodities index, BLS said. Overall, the industrial commodities index zoomed at the rate of 3.2 percent when adjusted for seasonal factors, the highest rise since BLS began to keep adjusted records in 1947.

Fuels and power went up 19.1 percent in November, almost four times the previous high rate for a single month—5.4 percent last June—BLS reported.

Prices of refined petroleum products and middle and light distil-

(Continued on Page 8)

Over 3-Year Period:

Nixon's Taxes Less Than 1% of Income

President Nixon paid only $789 federal tax on his 1970 income and $878 the following year.

His 1970 payment was the same as the tax paid by a worker with three dependents who earned $8,250 that year.

In 1971, a working family earning $9,250 would have paid as much federal income tax as the President. That year, half of the nation's taxpayers paid more than Nixon.

Over a three-year period, the President drew $600,000 in pay subject to taxation, in addition to a $50,000-a-year expense allowance. He also had substantial additional income from interest on savings accounts, book royalties and sale of property.

During those three years, Nixon's total federal income tax payments came to $5,965—about 1 percent of his paycheck and an even smaller percentage of his total income.

The first report of the President's 1970 and 1971 tax payments appeared in a Providence, R.I., newspaper on Oct. 3.

It wasn't until Nixon's Disney World press conference with editors on Nov: 17 that the question was put to him directly:

"Are these figures accurate?"

Nixon acknowledged that he had paid "nominal amounts" those years but didn't know if the figures were correct "because I have not looked at my returns."

But the reason he paid just a small amount, the President went on, was because he donated to the government his vice presidential papers, which were appraised at $570,000.

A somewhat more detailed accounting was leaked by the White House to the Associated Press. It confirmed the reports on the President's income tax returns and showed that his personal bank accounts had grown from $59,752 at the start of 1969, when he took office, to $432,874 by last May 31. They included two certificates of deposit totaling $250,000 in the Key Biscayne, Fla., bank of his friend, Bebe Rebozo.

If Nixon's only large deduction

(Continued on Page 3)

TWA Pickets Widen Protest Of Aid Pact

New York — Striking Trans World Airlines flight attendants extended their picket lines to Pan American and American terminals at Kennedy and LaGuardia airports.

The Transport Workers Union, which represents the flight attendants, said the action was taken to protest the support the other two carriers have been giving TWA through the industry's "mutual aid pact." TWA, Pan Am and American are all parties to the pact under which airlines that continue operating subsidize a member line when it has been struck.

The Transport Workers, which represents some 5,300 flight attendants at TWA, said the new picketing had grounded Pan Am and American flights from New York and might be extended to

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Bill Sets Up All-Out Energy Push

The Senate moved towards passage of a labor-supported bill designed to make the United States self-sufficient in energy through a massive research and development program over a 10-year period.

Its scope would be comparable to the World War II development of the atom bomb and the Apollo program to send a man to the moon.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), contemplates federal spending of $20 billion over the next decade on such programs as turning coal into liquid and gas fuel, tapping the nation's vast oil shale resources, harnessing geothermal energy—the stored heat beneath the earth's surface—and increasing utilization of the almost unlimited energy of the sun.

More than half the funds are already available from existing federal programs, which would be consolidated in what Jackson described as "a strong and independent agency . . . with a massive new budget, armed with a congressional statement of policy and guidelines concerning program objectives. It will have the power to mobilize talented people in every federal agency, industry, university and national laboratory to give us

(Continued on Page 8)

House Urged to Reject White House Trade Bill

AFL-CIO President George Meany asked the House to block President Nixon's attempt to salvage a trade bill that could damage America's economy and increase unemployment.

The bill the Administration wants passed, Meany said in a letter to House members, would grant the President "unprecedented and sweeping new powers." He could negotiate tariff cuts and open the gate wider to an increased flow of job-destroying imports.

In an abrupt switch, Nixon asked for immediate House action on the bill reported by the Ways & Means Committee. Less than a month earlier, when the House had scheduled a vote on the bill, the President asked that action be postponed. His expressed concern was that Congress would antagonize the Soviet Union by barring "most-favored-nation" trade concessions and government credits to Communist nations that do not allow free emigration.

Nixon coupled his new request for House action with a warning that he will veto the trade bill if it comes to his desk with the

(Continued on Page 8)

Fourth in a Series—The Case for Impeachment

The Obstruction of Justice

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by obstructing justice in the Watergate affair.

He has repeatedly refused to reveal the facts about the Watergate break-in and coverup to the public, the courts, the Congress and the Special Prosecutor despite his frequent public promises to make a full revelation.

The President said, on August 29, 1972:

". . . these investigations—the investigations by the General Accounting office, by the FBI, by the Justice Department—have, at my direction, had the total cooperation not only of the White House but also of all agencies of government.

"In addition to that, within our own staff, under my direction, counsel to the President, Mr. Dean, has conducted a complete investigation of all leads which might involve present members of the White House staff or anybody in the government. I can say categorically that no one in this Administration, presently employed, was involved."

BUT John Dean testified under oath before the Senate Watergate Committee that he had never conducted any such investigation for the President.

The President also said, on August 29, 1972:

"I will say in that respect that anyone on the campaign committee, Mr. MacGregor has assured me, who does not cooperate with the investigation or anyone against whom charges are leveled where there is a prima facie case where those charges might indicate involvement, will be discharged immediately. That is also true of anybody in the government. I think that under these circumstances we are doing everything we can to take this incident and investigate it and not cover it up."

BUT at that very time officials of the White House and of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, aided by the President's personal attorney, Herbert Kalmbach, were secretly collecting and disbursing funds to the men indicted for the break-in.

And the President said on October 5, 1972:

"Now when we talk about a clean breast, let's look at what has happened. The FBI has assigned 133 agents to this investigation. It has followed out 1,800 leads. It conducted 1,500 interviews . . . I agree with the amount of effort that was put into it. I wanted every lead carried out to the end because I wanted to be sure that no member of the White House staff, and no man or woman in a position of major responsibility in the Committee for Re-election had anything to do with this kind of reprehensible activity."

BUT at this very time, White House aides were deeply involved in the coverup of the Watergate break-in. They were operating under instructions of the President, who admitted on May 22, 1973, that he had ordered his aides "to ensure that the investigation of the break-in not expose . . . the activities of the White House (special) investigations unit." This secret unit, known as the "plumbers," included two of the men later convicted in the Watergate break-in, E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy.

The President said, on March 2, 1973:

"It (the Watergate break-in) is now under investigation by a congressional committee, and that committee should go forward, conduct its investigation in an even-handed way, going into charges made against both candidates, both political parties, and if it does, as Sen. Ervin has indicated it will, we will, of course, cooperate with the committee just as we cooperated with the grand jury."

BUT, at that very time, the President and his close aides were mounting a counter-offensive to becloud the Senate Watergate Committee hearings. This included, in the words of a Haldeman memo on February 10, 1973, putting out "the story on the foreign or communist money that was used in support of demonstrations against the President in 1972. We should tie all 1972 demonstrations to McGovern . . . This is a good counter-offensive. . . ."

And the President, also on March 2, 1973, sought to block the appearance of White House aides before the Senate committee by declaring that "members of the White House staff, at least in that position, cannot be brought before a congressional committee in a formal hearing for testimony."

And on March 15, 1973, he said: ". . . if the Senate feels that they want a court test, we would welcome it."

The President, on April 17, 1973, reversed his previous stand, saying:

"All members of the White House staff will appear voluntarily when requested by the committee."

The President on April 30, 1973, said:

". . . on March 21, I personally assumed the responsibility for coordinating intensive new inquiries into the matter and I personally ordered those conducting the investigation to get all the facts and report them directly to me, right here in this office."

BUT, on August 7, former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen denied that they ever received such orders from the President.

The President said on May 22, 1973:

"I have specifically stated that executive privilege will not be invoked as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct or discussions of possible criminal conduct, in the matters under investigation. I want the public to learn the truth about Watergate."

BUT, the President said in a July 6, 1973, letter to Sen. Ervin, in response to the committee's request that the President testify before them and turn over certain presidential papers:

"In this letter, I shall state the reasons why I shall not testify before the committee or permit access to presidential papers.

"I want to strongly emphasize that my decision, in both cases, is based on my constitutional obligation to preserve intact the powers and prerogatives of the presidency. . . .

"I have agreed to permit the unrestricted testimony of present and former White House staff members before your committee."

Then on July 16, 1973, Alexander P. Butterfield, former White House aide, revealed under oath that all telephone calls and personal conversations in the President's Oval Office, his hideaway office in the Executive Office Building and in his personal quarters at Camp David were taped. Butterfield described the taping equipment as sophisticated, voice-activated and impossible to circumvent. He said it was installed, maintained and checked regularly by the Secret Service. The committee immediately subpoenaed the Secret Service agents.

And the President, on July 16, 1973, sent the following order to Treasury Secretary George Shultz:

"I hereby direct that no officer or agent of the Secret Service shall give testimony to congressional committees concerning matters observed or learned while performing protective functions for the President or in their duties at the White House."

And the President, on July 23, 1973, in response to a request from the Senate Watergate Committee for the tapes of crucial presidential conversations, said:

"I have concluded that the principles stated in my letter to you of July 6th preclude me from complying with that request, and I shall not do so. . . . Before their existence became publicly known, I personally listened to a number of them. The tapes are entirely consistent with what I know to be the truth and what I have stated to be the truth."

And the President, on July 25, 1973, said in reply to subpoenas from the Watergate Committee of the White House tapes and other presidential material:

"I cannot and will not consent to giving any investigatory body private presidential papers."

BUT he also denied the facts to the courts as well. A brief for the President filed before Judge John Sirica considering a subpoena requested by the Special Prosecutor on August 7, 1973, said:

". . . in the exercise of his discretion to claim executive privilege, the President is answerable to the nation but not to the courts."

The President on August 15, 1973, said:

"I pledge to you tonight that I will do all that I can to ensure that one of the results of Watergate is a new level of political decency and integrity in America . . . My consistent position from the beginning has been to get out the facts about Watergate, not cover them up."

BUT he also said on August 15:

"The principle of confidentiality of presidential conversations is at stake in the questions of the tapes. I must and shall oppose any efforts to destroy this principle which is so vital to the conduct of the Presidency."

And the White House said on August 29, 1973, in response to Judge Sirica's ruling that the President turn over the tapes, that the President would not comply because inspection by a judge would be "inconsistent with the President's position relating to the separation of powers as provided by the Constitution, and the necessity of private presidential conversations. . . ." On August 30, the White House appealed the Sirica ruling.

And on September 10, 1973, a White House brief filed with the Appeals Court said:

"It is . . . with a strong desire that the truth about Watergate be brought out that the President has not asserted executive privilege with regard to testimony about possible criminal conduct or discussions of possible criminal conduct. But testimony can be confined to the relevant portions of the conversations and can be limited to matters that do not endanger national security. Recordings cannot be so confined and limited, and thus the President has concluded that to produce recordings would do serious damage to presidential privacy."

And on September 30, 1973, President Nixon's attorney, Charles Wright, notified the Appeals Court that the White House and Special Prosecutor Cox had failed to reach a compromise on the tapes as suggested by the Court on September 13.

On October 12, 1973, the Appeals Court in a 5-2 ruling upheld Judge Sirica's ruling that the tapes be turned over to him.

And on October 19, 1973, the President fired Archibald Cox as Special Prosecutor.

And on October 23, 1973, Special White House Counsel Charles Wright told Judge Sirica:

"I am authorized to say that the President of the United States would comply in all respects" with the Appeals Court ruling on the tapes.

The President said, on October 26, 1973:

"We worked out what we thought was an acceptable compromise (on the tapes). Under the circumstances, when he (Cox) rejected it. . . . I had no choice but to fire him."

And the President said:

"The Acting Attorney General, Mr. Bork, will appoint a new special prosecutor for what is called the Watergate matter. The special prosecutor will have independence. He will have total cooperation from the executive branch, and he will have primary responsibility to bring this matter which has so long concerned the American people, bring it to an expeditious conclusion."

BUT, he also said on October 26:

"We will not provide presidential documents to a special prosecutor."

Then, on October 31, 1973, the White House notified Judge Sirica that two of the nine subpoenaed tapes were missing; then that they never existed; then that there was a Dictabelt of the President's recollections of that conversation; then that the Dictabelt did not exist.

The President said on November 17, 1973:

"I want the facts out, because the facts will prove that the President is telling the truth . . . I will do everything I can to cooperate where there is a need for presidential participation."

BUT, on November 21, 1973, White House lawyers revealed there was an unexplained gap of some 18 minutes in one of the key tapes. President Nixon had known that since October 1.

The 18-minute gap covered the entire conversation between the President and Haldeman about the Watergate break-in that had taken place three days earlier.

And on November 26, 1973, when the White House turned over the tapes to Judge Sirica—21 weeks after he had ordered him to do so—the President claimed executive privilege on three tapes.

And on November 28, 1973, the President's counsel told Judge Sirica that there were other gaps on other subpoenaed tapes.

Richard M. Nixon has obstructed justice by denying to the American people, the courts, the Congress, and the Special Prosecutor the full facts about Watergate.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

2-Step Boost:

Social Security Hike Approved by Senate

The Senate joined the House in approving a two-step 11 percent increase for nearly 30 million persons receiving social security benefits.

While the Nixon Administration wanted a smaller and later increase, the votes in both the House and Senate were one-sided. The Senate bill would make the first step raise of 7 percent effective immediately; the House version would begin it in March. Both bills provide an additional 4 percent for June, to be reflected in checks delivered in early July.

But the acting chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), served notice that the Senate will have to drop a long list of amendments it added to the bill if action is to be completed this year.

Among the changes added by the Senate were Medicare payment for prescription drugs and a higher payroll tax rate to pay for it, rescinding of a scheduled increase in Medicare deductibles, early retirement benefits for widows, and a complex "work bonus" involving payments to low-income workers.

Also added to the bill was an amendment that would revive the program of extended unemployment benefits for workers who are still without jobs when their regular state payments run out.

Under the Senate amendment, sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and other senators, the federal government would pay half the cost of an additional 13 weeks of benefits for states with an insured unemployment rate of 4 percent or higher. But the states would have to agree to the program. It would amend a 1970 law that imposes an additional requirement that unemployment in the state be at least 20 percent higher than the average for the past two years—a provision no state currently meets.

An emergency bill that provided federal extended benefit payments for states with a 4.5 percent insured unemployment rate has expired and the phaseout will be complete this month.

Both the House and Senate bills would finance the basic social security benefit increase by raising the ceiling on wages subject to the social security tax.

Under present law, the $10,800 ceiling on taxable wages is scheduled to rise to $12,600 in January. The new legislation would boost this to $13,200. There would be no change in the tax rate of 5.85 percent, paid by employers and workers. The effect would be higher payments by persons making above $10,800 during 1974. But they would also be qualifying for higher retirement and insurance benefits.

In other developments:

- The Senate rebuffed an attempt by two Republican senators to tack portions of the Administration's minimum wage proposals to the daylight savings bill. The ploy by Senators Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) and Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio) was killed by a 55-29 vote to table their amendment.

- The Senate Commerce Committee approved a bill to reorganize seven bankrupt railroads with government aid in a form similar to the House-passed legislation.

It includes the same income protection the House voted for railroad workers who lose their jobs or face pay cuts because of the reorganization.

- Hearings on no-fault auto insurance legislation got under way in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The first witness was a principal sponsor of the labor-backed bill, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.). Magnuson is chairman of the Commerce Committee which approved the bill last summer by a 15-3 vote.

NEW HEADQUARTERS of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Washington is officially opened as IBEW President-Emeritus Gordon Freeman snips the ribbon. Participants in the ceremony included AFL-CIO President George Meany, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, Mayor Walter Washington, IBEW President Charles H. Pillard, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan and Treas. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

Gerald Ford Sworn In As Vice President

Gerald R. Ford became the Vice President of the United States in a televised swearing-in ceremony before a joint session of the Congress that confirmed his appointment.

Ford, who has been House Republican leader, will now preside over the Senate in addition to whatever other duties President Nixon assigns him. And he would, of course, become President if Nixon should resign or be impeached and convicted.

The formal installation ceremony followed a House vote of 387-35 to confirm Ford's nomination. The Senate earlier voted 92-3 for his confirmation.

The resignation of Vice President Spiro Agnew last October led to the first use of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1967 to provide for the filling of a vice presidential vacancy through nomination by the President and confirmation by both the House and Senate.

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), who was next in line for the presidency after Agnew's resignation, now drops below Ford on the succession list.

Campaign Bill Is Sidetracked By Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

But the House leadership determined that there was support for public financing of presidential elections in the wake of the Watergate-related scandals.

The strategy was for the Senate to add only this portion of its package to the debt limit bill and send it back to the House.

Chances of final passage were considered good—so good in fact that opponents refused to let the Senate vote on the issue. Under the Senate rule of unlimited debate, a vote can be forced only by a two-thirds majority.

One of the supporters of public financing, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.), tried to persuade opponents to let the bill go to the White House. If the President vetoed it, and the veto couldn't be obtained, he would support passage of a debt ceiling bill without any amendments.

The proposal was turned down.

2,000 at Dedication Of IBEW's Building

The new, ultra-modern, all-electric, 12-story headquarters building of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was formally dedicated in Washington with ribbon-cutting ceremonies in the morning and a dinner in the evening attended by some 2,000 persons.

"This building is dedicated to our members everywhere as a tool in their quest for economic and social justice and a better way of life for themselves and their families," the union said.

IBEW President Charles H. Pillard declared that this "building will stand as a symbol of union integrity."

Noting that the IBEW now has 1 million members, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan said, "With this building we are prepared to handle all future growth and provide electrical workers with safe and secure futures."

Treas. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., said that "a union must not only have a large membership; it must have character. And this union has that."

AFL-CIO President George Meany called the IBEW "an outstanding, active American institution making its contribution to this great nation."

Noting the crisis of credibility facing the country, Meany said, "This is a great nation. It has the best system of government devised by man" and still has "stability due to the credibility of American private institutions, not the least of which are the American trade unions such as the IBEW."

"American unions," he continued, "can take pride in their achievements over the years. The IBEW was founded largely in self-interest. The workers in other trades were also motivated by desire to secure for themselves the fruit of their labor. But organized labor, today, is dedicated to the whole of society, a better life for everyone realizing that no one segment of our society can make progress without all segments making it."

Meany said that is why labor's legislative programs are aimed at helping all workers, union and nonunion, in workmen's compensation, safety, unemployment insurance, consumer protection, minimum wage and civil rights.

The new IBEW headquarters is the ninth new or renovated building which has housed the union's offices since it was founded in 1891 above Stolley's Dance Hall in St. Louis. Situated in the heart of Washington, it has three levels of underground parking. All offices have individual control of heating and air conditioning.

Illinois Sets Up State Labor Board

Springfield, Ill.—Frank W. McCulloch, former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, was appointed by Gov. Dan Walker to the new State Employe Labor Relations Council.

Other members of the council are Chairman Kenneth W. Holland, labor director; Nolan B. Jones, personnel director, and John B. Foster, chairman of the Civil Service Commission. One more public member will be named later.

The governor also named Andrew M. Kramer, a labor relations lawyer, to head the new state Office of Collective Bargaining to implement the governor's executive order granting state employes the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Nixon's Taxes Less Than 1% Of Income

(Continued from Page 1)

had been the value of his papers, he would have owed about $84,000 in taxes for the two years in which his total federal tax payment was only $1,671. That's because a tax deduction of that magnitude has to be spread over a period of years, limiting the deduction for each year to 50 percent of income.

The President's tax returns, if they are eventually made public by the White House, would show the other deductions or tax avoidance devices used by Nixon to reduce his tax obligation to less than 1 percent of his income over the three-year period.

By contrast, for the first year of his presidency, Nixon paid $72,686 in federal taxes.

Since taking office, the President has not paid any state income taxes. While he is a voting resident of California, the Associated Press reported that his tax accountants obtained a ruling that he is a resident of the District of Columbia for tax purposes, and the President's income is exempt from the D.C. income tax.

Food Industry Unions Seek Closer Global Ties

Geneva—The concentration of economic power among multinational corporations and questionable trade deals involving the distribution of grain are having an adverse impact on workers in the world's food industry.

In the wake of the developments, delegates to the fourth conference of International Union of Food & Allied Workers (IUF) called for closer cooperation among national trade unions to improve working conditions and safeguard jobs.

Representatives of workers from 18 countries in the baking, confectionery and flour milling industries attended the three-day meeting presided over by President Daniel E. Conway of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Smaller baking shops are disappearing with the growth of the multinational operations, the conference noted in a study of the development of world industrial structures.

The conference also explored the problem of the international flour shortage and the resulting increased prices of baked goods.

Conway, who is president of the IUF, reported that the situation involving the flour shortage and higher baked good prices is further compounded in the United States by the massive shipments of grain to the Soviet Union which have had a severe impact on the U.S. economy.

Where the B&C alone has contracts, Conway noted, 110 baking plants have been shut down and an estimated 10,000 workers have lost their jobs. Further effects of the Russian grain deal extend to nonunion jobs and to firms that have contracts with other unions, he said.

Expressing concern that these developments could lead to a greater concentration of power among larger companies, the conference adopted a resolution condemning trade agreements that curtail equitable distribution of resources to meet world needs.

Following a study of working conditions in their respective countries, the delegates called for a reduction of working hours, particularly for night shift crews.

Another resolution focused on health and job safety conditions and the importance of these factors in the design of machines.

Financing Campaigns

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, in its statement on Watergate of May 8, 1973, pointed out:

"Corruption is no stranger to American politics. But what makes this case particularly outrageous is that the object was not the satisfaction of personal greed so much as the large-scale subversion of the democratic political process."

There can be no doubt that such a large-scale subversion was indeed attempted and narrowly foiled. Likewise, there is no doubt that the essential element in this effort was money—an unprecedented amount of money.

The Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President has reported receipts of $60.2 million—roughly twice the amount raised and spent by the other party. In 1968 and 1972, the Nixon campaign apparatus emerged with substantial surpluses, while the other party was plunged into debt.

While the lessons of Watergate are manifold and touch on many aspects of American life, the most important lesson is already crystal clear and requires no further elucidation by courts or committees. That lesson is that the power of money in politics must be once and for all, and drastically, curtailed.

THERE IS NO ROOM in our democracy for even the remotest possibility that elections can be bought by those who possess great wealth or control over it.

Just as the American labor movement consistently and vigorously championed the principle of one-man, one-vote, so do we now insist on new legislation to reform campaign spending. The keystone of such reform must be public financing of political campaigns.

The conducting of democratic elections is a responsibility of our total society, not a function of private largesse. Unless we want to move toward a system in which only the wealthy, or their friends and agents, can afford to run for public office, campaign spending reform is absolutely necessary now.

A high priority in that reform is to ensure that in the future, and in contrast to the past, the laws regulating campaign spending are enforced with an even hand and without a double standard. The imposition of prison terms and heavy fines on individuals without corporate connections, compared with token or meaningless penalties on corporations and corporate executives for the same offense, constitutes something other than our traditional American concept of equal justice under the law.

There can only be faith in the American electoral system if the election laws are both adequate in scope and equally enforced.

—Resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO's Tenth Convention, Oct. 22, 1973.

AFL-CIO News

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'Your Support or Your Life!'

A Word Edgewise:

Voters Looking at Candidates For Ability Rather Than Style

By John P. Roche

IN READING the immense output on the 10th anniversary of the murder of John F. Kennedy, what impressed me was the failure by friends and detractors alike to note a key point. Kennedy was our first television President and—because he was an extremely attractive man—he brought charisma into American politics with a vengeance.

Watching a Kennedy press conference, for example, was a joy. Not because he said all that much—the transcripts are disappointing—but because suddenly he would get that impish twinkle and let go with a sardonic wisecrack. The place would break up.

Who will ever forget the time he solemnly explained that he was appointing Bobby Attorney General so the young man could get some experience before entering the practice of law? This has been labeled the Kennedy "style," but it was more basic than that: what he did was establish a presidential manner that both Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon subsequently had to live with.

This curse of charisma was, of course, loaded with even greater weight because of the assassination. The gallant young President shot down in his prime left his successors an impossible model, particularly as the "Camelot" myth developed.

President Johnson, who was endowed with at least as high an IQ as Kennedy, used to complain in season and out that he was always being compared to his predecessor and found wanting. He was right, but in part he was responsible for his dilemma; he was caught in the charisma trap. Johnson was incapable of being Kennedy (he had a great sense of humor, but not an ironic bone in his body). But he refused to be Johnson.

In discussing policy with small groups in an informal context, for example, Johnson was spectacular. He could have sold Mayor Lindsay the Brooklyn Bridge. But when we tried to get him to let go at press conferences, he stubbornly backed away. The minute that red light went on, he would freeze. (Bill Moyers once tried to fool him by putting a Bandaid over the light, but LBJ heard the reels turning.)

If you asked him why he clutched that lectern like a drowning man clinging to a spar, he would reply, "I don't want to say anything that isn't presidential." In other words, all the spontaneity was shot because Johnson was watching Johnson, scared to death that maybe some earthy metaphor might slip into his presentation. It was contagious: watching him at press conferences turned the staff into quivering wrecks.

Once, in November 1967 we persuaded him to let go of the lifeline, use a throat mike, and prowl around—he liked to wander when he talked. From all accounts, it was a great success: Lyndon Johnson came on real, not stuffed and mounted. However, he never reverted to the format.

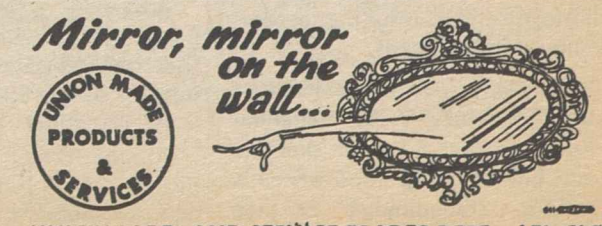
Richard Nixon, who probably lost to Kennedy in 1960 on "style"—that first, disastrous TV debate—worked out his own way of escaping the charismatic curse. He simply isolated himself and —a most interesting index—reverted to heavy use of the radio.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, it never seemed to occur to either Johnson or Nixon that the American people were not perpetually holding them up against the Kennedy standard, that most people simply assumed they should be themselves.

Indeed, one could go further and suggest that perhaps the American people are sick and tired of their leaders putting on airs. That, what with the high theorists of law and order spending their time with assorted grand juries, the electorate wants less charismatic rhetoric and more service.

An interesting indication of this trend was the mayoralty election in New York City where the clearly charismatic John V. Lindsay, who had a noble cliche for any occasion, was replaced by a 67-year-old bookkeeper with all the charisma of Calvin Coolidge. Not only did Abe Beame win, but in a field of four he received almost 60 percent of the vote. The citizens of New York, in short, want somebody to mind the store.

Presidential candidates, please note: the curse of Kennedy may well have been exorcised. The issue in 1976 could be who can best run the country, not who has a noble thought for all seasons.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Illusions of Detente:

Arab Refusal to Accept Peace Leaves Middle East Teetering

THIS YEAR'S Middle East War was a continuation of a consistent Arab strategy since 1948, according to which the Arabs, regardless of temporary defeats, see themselves as the ultimate victors in the long-term struggle with Israel. Thus, the outcome of this year's fighting shows that "the Arabs are not yet interested in a peace."

These conclusions are reached by Theodore Draper, the distinguished historian, in an article, From 1967 to 1973: The Arab-Israeli Wars, in the December issue of Commentary magazine.

Discussing U.S. policy in the Middle East, Draper condemns as dangerous the "illusions" of President Nixon and Sec. of State Kissinger concerning detente with Soviet Russia.

He points out that prior to the Egyptian and Syrian attacks on Israel, "while Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger were basking in the warmth of detente, the Russians were heating up a war in the Middle East." The steps that Soviet Russia was preparing, Draper continues, involved "incalculable risks to upset the precarious balance in one of the most sensitive areas in the world." These steps, moreover, were being taken just one year after the United States and the USSR had signed a set of "basic principles" acknowledging their "special responsibility . . . to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions."

Draper points out that "the Soviet Union was up to its neck in this war," furnishing material, instructors, and training to the Arabs, and that "the Soviets prepared this war under cover of the detente." He declares: "If U.S. policy is going to be based on deals with Soviet Russia, it will have to find a way to stop the Russians from underwriting Arab wars instead of stopping wars that do not go according to the Russian-Arab plan."

Turning to the consistency of Arab objectives over the past 25 years, Draper notes that Arab political leaders have regularly manufactured myths which purport to explain their defeat in each successive war against Israel, and thus have laid the groundwork for a renewal of the fighting.

This attitude on the part of the Arabs, Draper continues, is based on the conviction that time works in their favor. "In order to make every defeat inconclusive, it is necessary to act as if the defeat did not really take place." Thus, the Arabs "feel it necessary to act as if they were going to have the last word. For this reason, the Arabs have always been interested in a cease-fire, whatever it may be called, not in a definitive peace. A cease-fire implies that a battle has been lost; a peace might imply that a war has been lost."

Draper points out that the Arabs "consider the very existence of Israel to be their real 'humiliation'; the surrender of the post-1967 occupied territories in advance of negotiation would only be a start toward relieving Arab humiliation on the installment plan."

The author warns that each successive Arab-Israeli conflict has been more destructive than the previous one, and "the next one is sure to be worse." He points out that the outbreak of fighting both in 1967 and in 1973 was the result of deliberate Arab policies and that "it is too much to expect any Israeli government and high command to take chances next time."

"Let us pray," he concludes, "that the lesson for both sides is that they must reconcile themselves to each other's existence." Commentary is published by the American Jewish Committee.

For Holiday Season:

Union Label on Shopping List

The following is from a message by Edward P. Murphy, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

AS WE PREPARE for the holiday season what better way can we play our part than in our purchases of gifts or union services. Three simple steps are needed:

- Look for that union label.
- Look for that shop card.
- Look for that service button.

Of critical importance, too, is to know and spread the word that Farah slacks and other products are on the "Do Not Buy" list.

The principle of "one for all and all for one" clearly expresses the spirit of the closeness which binds our membership. When each union member demands the union label, the shop card or the service button of all other union members and, in turn, all other union members demand his respective emblem, this closeness then becomes one of the most important factors in our economic life.

Union labels, shop cards and service buttons are the most effective weapons in the possession of the union worker. When they are utilized, by simply spending union-earned money for union goods and union services, it results in the highest living standards for the greatest number of people.

Among the results of union buying power is the square deal it gives to fair employers who display the union label on their goods or designate their services by the shop card or service button.

Settlements Delayed:

Airlines' Aid Pact Assailed

THE GOVERNMENT-SANCTIONED mutual aid pact among airlines thwarts the genuine collective bargaining Congress shaped for the industry in the Railway Labor Act and should be ended, President Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers declared.

Massive payments from pact members to a struck airline have actually brought on more strikes of longer duration, and often result in a profit for an airline shut down during a labor dispute, Guinan noted.

He said that Trans World Airlines has been getting as much as $2 million a day from other pact members since it halted all service following the strike of flight attendants on Nov. 5, and shows little interest in an early settlement.

He pointed out that shortly after the strike began the chairman of TWA's board of directors declared that 1973 "profits would be better . . . if the strike were not settled until the end of the year."

Guinan, who is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, with TWU Vice Pres. William Lindner, who also is director of the union's Air Transport Division.

Guinan and Lindner stressed that while the "ganging up to break the backs of the unions," aiming to provoke "a series of strikes—simultaneous strikes—on a number of airlines—and use that situation as justification to wipe out the Railway Labor Act and force us into compulsory arbitration." He urged Congress to face up to a full study of management's approach to labor relations in the airline industry, and called for prompt passage of the Karth-Gravel bill, which would terminate the mutual aid pact.

Guinan and Lindner stressed that while the union had bargained for more than 17 months in the effort to reach a new agreement, TWA, despite its position as one of the most profitable carriers, refused to offer even an offset for the deep slashes the rapid inflation of the last three years has made in the wages of flight attendants. But, they noted, during the same period, the average annual pay of TWA's ten top officers has shot up from $61,863 to $170,346—an increase of 175.4 percent in executive pay.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE UNCERTAINTIES and fears surrounding the energy emergency on top of still uncontrolled inflation and shortages have left the American people with a new restlessness.

President Nixon's nationwide television and radio broadcast describing the energy crisis and outlining his proposals did little to alleviate this. Why?

For one, the widespread feeling here is that the President was not really leveling with the American people either as to the seriousness of the crisis or the actual measures that the Administration is planning to meet it.

This was not a strong President providing us with leadership.

This was not a Franklin D. Roosevelt, countering lack of confidence with a carefully planned program and telling the American people they had "nothing to fear but fear itself."

This was not a Winston Churchill who laid the cards all on the table in World War II, the grim odds the British faced and promising them "blood, sweat and tears."

This was not a John F. Kennedy with his strong call for the best and noblest in the American people, not offering them unconvincing and little sacrifices.

An effective President, with credibility, would utilize the respect for his office to rally the American people to action, decisive action to meet the crisis.

For openers, he should tell them the truth: What have his experts determined will be the immediate impact of the energy shortages? How will the shortage affect industry? What will happen to employment? What products will the consumer find unavailable?

Above all, the President should enlist the people in the dramatic national move of this proud country to meet the economic blackmail of the oil-producing Arab sheikdoms once and for all.

This country wants to hear that our vast technological sophistication can provide alternative sources of energy not in 1980, as President Nixon alluded to, but within two years, possibly less.

What was accomplished in the Manhattan Project, the crash program which led to the breakthrough in atomic power and the atomic bomb, can be repeated in coal liquefaction and gassification in the shortest possible time.

OUR COUNTRY has far greater coal resources than the Middle East has in oil resources, an estimated 200 to 500 years in reserves. We know we can obtain oil from coal. The most serious battle is the lack of funds to improve conversion techniques to produce lower sulphur fuel. However, one of the rich rewards, environmentally, is that synthetic gas and oil from coal is a far cleaner fuel.

A President, leading this country, could get immediate congressional approval for a crash project, whatever the cost, to move on coal conversion. Not only that, he should direct intense research in conversion of oil shale, which has more "bugs," and solar energy and nuclear fusion as well.

Coal obviously offers the greatest immediate promise. Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp, who is pressing for action on coal, says that is the only source of energy that our nation has within its borders to meet he naion's energy needs for several cenuries.

Shapp points out, correctly, that many actions must be undertaken along with the technological breakthrough. These include manpower training, allocation of needed diesel fuel for increasing coal extraction and refurbishing of railroad coal cars and allocation of available cars to areas of greatest need.

If this breakthrough is achieved, as is expected, this nation could be the source of energy for our friends around the world, working in concert with our friends among the oil-producing nations such as Iran, Venezuela and Canada.

A massive, across-the-board attack on the energy front would be the most immediate, positive way to convince the oil sheiks that they cannot get away with their oil blackmail moves.

CONGRESS SHOULD RESTORE genuine collective bargaining in the airline industry by ending the government-sanctioned mutual aid pact gimmick, Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan and TWU Vice Pres. William Lindner, second and third from left, urged on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by Philip Shabecoff, left, of the New York Times and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO interviews is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Meat Cutters Back Israel, Score Soviets

Chicago—The Meat Cutters executive board has pledged the union's continued strong friendship and solidarity with the people of Israel and condemned "the Soviet incitement of the recent Middle East War."

The union expressed "shock and dismay at the Soviet incitement of hostilities in the Middle East," and charged that the Soviet Union's reported "sending of missiles with atomic warheads to Egypt brings the world dangerously close to the nuclear brink. The Soviet actions can only cause horror for men and women of goodwill who want a world free of war and fighting."

The statement criticized the "domestic policy of anti-Semitism within the Soviet Union, and it found the Soviet policy of "repression and general denial of human rights" to be both "barbaric" and "revolting."

It noted a long-time friendship with Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, and added that "the Jews have carved a modern, democratic state out of wasteland to shelter their persecuted people."

In another resolution, the union "strongly urged that the United States reject and retaliate against the blackmail involved in the Arab oil cut-off." The union added that the United States has economic weapons to counter the oil boycott and recommended that they be used against the "blackmail campaign."

Rail Waymen Elect Arnett Vice President

Detroit—Arnold D. Arnett was elected a vice president of the Maintenance of Way Employes at a meeting of the union's top officers.

Arnett, general chairman of the BMWE's Seaboard federation for the past two years, will be assigned to the Southeastern territory. He succeeds R. R. Painter, who died in October.

NATIONAL AGREEMENT on work rules for industrial construction projects is signed by President Peter Fosco, right, of the Laborers and President Fred R. Stevens of the National Constructors Association. Standing are Laborers Vice Pres. W. Vernie Reed, left, and James Sexton of the NCA.

Rail Expansion Urged To Ease Energy Crisis

The presidents of two major AFL-CIO unions called for an expansion of the nation's railroads to help alleviate the growing energy crisis.

The United Transportation Union's Al H. Chesser told a railway labor-management meeting in Washington "no other means of transportation can compete with the railroads insofar as fuel economy and ability to move freight and passengers throughout the nation is concerned."

I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers warned a possible recession looms on the horizon, and added: "If we act quickly to rescue and rebuild our railroads, we can help solve our transportation problem, and help our economy at the same time."

In a union position paper on the energy crisis, Chesser proposed that congressional hearings be held immediately on how the federal government could expedite a revitalization of the railroads. He was joined in his call for a "return to the rails" by Stephen Ailes, president of the Association of American Railroads, who noted:

"The United Transportation Union was committed to revitalizing the rail system long before the energy problem became the energy crisis."

Chesser supported his contention that expanded rail use could help solve the public transportation problem by citing some statistics. Railroads, he said, can move one ton of freight with one gallon of fuel a total of 280 miles, compared to 87 miles by trucks and 3 miles by airlines.

He urged "equal treatment" now for railroads, declaring that they have been "over-taxed and overcome by competition partly because the government financed unlimited expansion of the air industry . . . and construction of concrete ribbons for the truck industry."

Abel noted in his statement that rail service in the United States has been in a serious state of decline for many years. Many cities and areas today have no service at all, he said, and the rail service that does exist is "inadequate, unreliable and usually available only at inconvenient times."

"Now that we are face to face with a serious public transportation emergency," he said, "we should make an emergency effort to rebuild our railroads, revitalize our outmoded rail freight transport system, pump more money into mass transit, and thereby soften some of the economic shocks of the energy shortage."

Pay for Work Upheld For Mental Patients

A recent federal court decision could signal the end of long-standing forced labor practices in mental institutions throughout the nation.

The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled that patient-workers in non-federal hospitals, homes and institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded are entitled to the minimum wage and overtime protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The class action suit on the issue, brought by three patient-workers residing in hospitals in Ohio and Pennsylvania, was joined by the State, County & Municipal Employes, the American Association on Mental Deficiency and the National Association for Mental Health.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf said that for decades many mental hospitals have forced men and women entrusted to their care to work for little or no compensation, claiming that such work has therapeutic or rehabilitative value.

"It has long been our contention that while employment may be therapeutic or rehabilitative, it should also be remunerative," Wurf said. "In the name of 'therapy' many hospitals have been rather ruthless in their use of their patients."

Residents at state hospitals and institutions frequently have been employed as groundkeepers, custodians, and other unskilled jobs without pay or at nominal rates of pay ranging from a few cents per hour to $10 to $20 monthly.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., in ruling on the suit, ordered the Secretary of Labor to enforce the federal minimum wage and overtime compensation standards for most workers at non-federal institutions for the mentally ill.

The court said "economic reality is the test of employment and the reality is that many of the patient-workers perform work for which they are in no way handicapped and from which the institution derives full economic benefit."

This benefit, the court ruled, indicates an employment relationship rather than therapeutic exercise. "To hold otherwise," Judge Robinson said, "would be to make therapy the sole justification for thousands of positions as dishwashers, kitchen helpers, messengers and the like."

Ed Sullivan New Head Of Theatre Authority

New York—Ed Sullivan, veteran television show host and columnist, was elected president of Theatre Authority, Inc., to succeed the late Sidney Blackmer.

Theatre Authority was created by entertainment unions and charitable organizations as a clearing house for benefits, telethons and other charitable functions to protect members from exploitation.

Work Rules Agreement:

Laborers See Pact Opening New Jobs

A new national agreement to promote smooth labor relations on industrial construction projects has been signed by the Laborers and the National Constructors Association.

The pact is the first between NCA and an individual building trades union to include the work rules negotiated earlier this year by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the employer group.

It was signed by Laborers President Peter Fosco and NCA President Fred R. Stevens, along with members of the negotiating committees, at a special ceremony in Washington.

Both Fosco and Stevens hailed the contract as a significant move to enable NCA member employers to compete more effectively with non-union contractors.

Stevens called it "a historic breakthrough which will benefit not only our industry but the entire country."

Fosco said: "We believe this agreement will help reduce many needless jurisdictional disputes. It will make the employers more competitive in their bids, and thus open up more jobs for Laborers and other union members."

The NCA is made up of 40 nationally known engineering construction firms that design and build large-scale industrial projects, including power generating stations, steel mills, chemical plants and oil refineries. NCA employers handle about $9 billion worth of construction annually, and provide approximately 10 million man-hours of employment in the building trades each month.

The new agreement will run for one year and continue thereafter unless renegotiated. The negotiating committees will remain intact and meet from time to time to evaluate the effectiveness of the agreement and consider amendments. Among the major features of the contract are provisions which:

- Eliminate the requirement of payment of industry promotion fund contributions and premium rates except for overtime, and exempt employers from complying with local bond posting requirements.
- Permit establishment of multiple shifts and set up standard shift work conditions that will apply if no such conditions are contained in the local agreement.
- Call for use of working union stewards only.
- Obligate the parties to comply with the new Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction Industry, and prohibit work stoppages or slowdowns over jurisdictional disputes.
- Establish grievance procedures culminating in final and binding arbitration.
- Give both the employer and the union the right to stop work on a project—following advance notice to the other party—in the event of an area or local strike over economic issues.

The last provision removes one of the historic objections of local contractors to national agreements.

Members of the standing negotiating committees are: for the union, Vice Pres. W. Vernie Reed, chairman; Sec.-Treas. Terence J. O'Sullivan, and Vice Presidents Michael Lorello and Angelo Fosco; for the NCA, James Sexton of Dravo Corp., chairman; William Bell of Bechtel Corp., Edward Ryan of M. W. Kellogg Co., and Jack Walling of Kaiser Engineers.

Job Protection Dispute Prolongs K of C Strike

New Haven, Conn.—A deadlock in negotiations over job security, pensions and non-economic issues has kept 335 office workers on strike at the national headquarters of the Knights of Columbus since Nov. 1.

State and federal mediators brought together negotiators for the Office & Professional Employes and the K of C for several sessions, but officials of the Catholic fraternal organization refuse to budge from their final offer, the union reported.

A key issue in the dispute is the need for clear language in the contract to protect jobs of workers represented by OPEIU Local 329.

The takeover by management personnel of union jobs in the vast insurance operations of the K of C caused the attrition of 71 slots in the bargaining unit, the OPEIU reported. The fraternal order has insurance in force estimated at $2.25 billion.

Other issues include improvements in procedures for promotions, filing of job vacancies and a thorough job evaluation and classification program.

The union is also seeking improvements in disability payments and pensions to parallel the benefits provided management personnel. The improvements can be made without cost to the K of C, the OPEIU said, through reinvestment of the pension fund for a guaranteed 8 percent return instead of the current 5.2 percent.

Union negotiators said the 7 percent annual wage increase in the K of C proposal is acceptable to the membership, but the length of the contract is not. The union is seeking an agreement of less than three years that the K of C has offered.

A one-year agreement is particularly essential because of management's record of violating past agreements, Local 329 President Claire Pluff said.

Financial and picket line support has been extended the OPEIU strikers from numerous state and local labor organizations. The majority of the bargaining unit is made up of women working as underwriters, keypunch operators and clerks.

Margaret Thornburgh Named to JACS Board

Margaret Thornburgh, western area director for the AFL-CIO COPE Women's Activities Dept., has been named to the board of directors of Joint Action in Community Service.

JACS is a national volunteer organization assisting Job Corps trainees find employment.

Historic Objective:

Union Security Key To Labor's Strength

Union security is as old as America—and as necessary as it was in 1674 when a New York colonial court ordered brewers and bakers to hire only union members as "formerly was accustomed," an expert on the subject declares in the AFL-CIO magazine, The Federationist.

Daniel H. Pollitt, a University of North Carolina law professor who has written extensively on civil liberty issues and law, including union security clauses, notes that the chief reason why American unions and their members insist on some form of union security arrangement is the need for protection against the anti-union employer.

Another major reason, Pollitt says, is that without a union security agreement there might be no union at all, especially in the construction, maritime, tourist resort, entertainment and other industries where jobs are of brief duration and marked by rapid turnover.

He cites a third major reason as the resentment of American workers against the "free rider."

The author notes that numerous studies demonstrate that wages and benefits paid in union plants far exceed those paid in non-union establishments, and adds:

"The union member who pays and supports these benefits with his dues naturally resents the worker who wants to ride on the union train without cost."

The now-prohibited "closed shop" agreement—closing the shop to all but union members at the time of initial employment—is probably the oldest form of union security developed in American industry, Pollitt observes. Other forms include the union shop agreement, the union shop with preferential hiring, maintenance of membership agreement and the agency shop.

Pollitt notes that rank-and-file workers are not the only persons who see advantages in union security. Surveys by business-oriented organizations demonstrate that experienced employers favor a union security agreement, too, he points out.

"Why? Because employe morale, loyalty and productivity increase when the employer signs a union shop agreement. . . .

"With the strength of a union security agreement behind it a union can make constructive concessions helpful to management, even though these concessions may be detrimental to the short-run interests of some union members.

"Without this security, unions must press for demands desired by the member even when the result may be to the overall detriment of management and worker alike."

Over the years, Congress and the courts have upheld the need and right of workers for union security. In the original National Labor Relations Act in 1935, Congress expressly authorized an employer to sign a closed shop contract with a bona fide union—but not with a company union.

The Supreme Court has sustained the various forms of union security agreements authorized by Congress or by state laws in case after case, Pollitt notes.

In 1947, however, Congress "determined that the pendulum had swung too far toward the union security side," and amended the NLRA in a number of ways. The amendments outlawed the closed shop which required all employes to be union members at time of original hire.

Employers and unions representing a majority of the workers were permitted to negotiate for a union shop, requiring union membership after 30 days of employment, but only after a majority first voted to authorize their union to enter into such negotiations.

The Taft-Hartley amendments, however, permitted individual states to prohibit union shop agreements, and so-called right-to-work laws containing such prohibitions now exist in 19 states.

Pollitt notes the current "right-to-work" movement is merely the latest phase in the long-standing opposition of certain employer groups to union security and unions themselves—the direct descendant of the "open shop" and "American Plan" drives of earlier years.

Spearheaded by the National Association of Manufacturers, the "open shop" drive got under way in 1903. Many companies used the "open shop" to get rid of union members. Refusing to sell products to contractors who employed union men was a favorite tactic, Pollitt notes.

After World War I, when the AFL membership doubled from 2 million in 1914 to 4 million in 1920, employers launched the "American Plan" to limit the proliferation of unions and halt the growth of the closed shop.

"Many years later, after World War II, union membership was again on the increase and anti-union employers once more utilized the techniques of the past, this time under the slogan, 'right to work,'" Pollitt notes.

In 1955, the present National Right to Work Committee was announced. One of its co-founders was former congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., who co-sponsored the Taft-Hartley Act. This committee, together with its "legal defense and education" arm, work in tandem to discredit and weaken the strength of unions, the article notes.

R. B. O'Keefe Dies, Head of Leather Union

Salem, Mass.—Leather Workers President Richard B. O'Keefe, 59, died Dec. 2 at Salem Hospital after a short illness. He had served as president of the union since it was chartered in 1955.

O'Keefe helped to organize what is now the union's Local 21 in nearby Peabody in 1933, serving as its president until 1943 when he was elected business manager.

In a telegram of condolences to his wife, Helene, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland described O'Keefe as "a true trade unionist who served his fellow Leather Workers with distinction and dedication."

Active in civic and charitable organizations, O'Keefe was a trustee of the University of Massachusetts system, a councilor-at-large in Salem, president of the North Shore Catholic Charities, chairman of the North Shore Kidney Foundation and co-chairman of the Salem Cancer Crusade.

Besides his wife, he leaves four daughters and a son.

EXPANDED EDUCATION programs to better inform workers of world affairs are essential in collective bargaining with multinational corporations, Director Walter E. Davis, second left, told an International Labor Organization conference in Geneva. Participating in the discussions were Prof. Marcel David, left, of the University of Paris, Davis, M. Polani, deputy chief of the ILO workers' education branch, and Paul B. J. Chu, chief of the workers' education branch.

ILO Conference Bids Universities Expand Workers' Education Role

Geneva—Educators brought together by the International Labor Organization called for cooperation between trade unions and universities in developing worker interest in world affairs to meet the challenge of multinational companies.

The educators attending the 17-nation session noted the importance of fostering the concern of labor in developments beyond national frontiers because the "growth of multinational enterprises requires collective bargaining at the international level."

"An understanding of problems that exist in other parts of the world will provide an informed basis for collective bargaining between unions and companies," Walter Davis, AFL-CIO director of education, commented after the 10-day meeting on the role of universities in workers' education.

"The session was particularly useful," Davis said, "because it brought out that questions that arise in the field of U.S. worker education also exist throughout the world."

He noted that in pressing for life-long learning without it being necessarily job-related, the American labor movement is in line with world views. "But we are ahead in opening access of adults, primarily workers, to post-secondary education, whether in community colleges, technical institutes or the university."

In urging cooperation between unions and universities, the conference stressed that the "closer the ties the university establishes with the trade unions the better it will understand the aims and nature of their objectives and the more effective it will become." Commenting on this point, Davis said that more institutions of higher learning "should be ready to meet the demands that trade unions will be making on them."

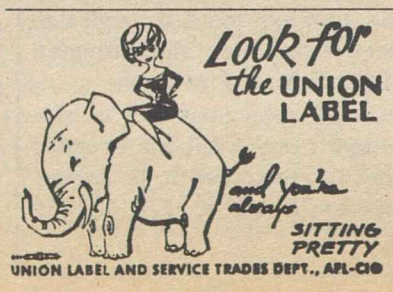
"It was agreed that workers' education should be financed primarily by the public treasury," the AFL-CIO educator said. "Nevertheless, the group approved the proposition that unions should help in the financing by obtaining funds for this purpose through collective bargaining."

In its recommendations, the conference said that the "central focus of all workers' education activities is to provide selected trade unionists with the kind of training they need to better carry out their work in the trade unions and through them in society in general." The university, it was emphasized, "should help in the understanding of the importance and the needs of the trade union movement."

The conference recommended that the findings brought out in the discussion be incorporated in an ILO guide on the principles and aims of union-university cooperation in developing programs.

The recommendations, which go to the ILO Governing Body for follow-up action, also called for the ILO to undertake in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization special studies on how workers' education can be made part of formal educational systems.

Because of the need for cooperation on a continuing basis, the ILO was asked to promote the establishment of an international association of university workers' education programs. Such an association would serve to create links with other professional groups in adult education and life-long learning, the conference noted.



Health Accord Combats Mystery Nerve Disease

Columbus, Ohio—Agreement on an occupational health program to correct conditions at the Columbus Coated Fabrics plant where employes were cut down by a serious nerve disease ended a two-month work stoppage.

Members of the Textile Workers Union of America began returning to work last month after federal mediators coordinated a series of sessions among representatives of the union, company, federal and state health agencies.

The TWUA said medical tests showed that 53 workers were definitely afflicted with peripheral neuropathy, a disease that severely weakens nerves controlling muscles in the arms and legs.

Another 19 workers showed probable symptoms of the disease, the TWUA said. Some workers were affected to the extent that they were unable even to turn a door knob.

The first case of the disease was detected in April in the print shop of the plant, operated by the coated fabrics division of Borden, Inc.

When additional workers in other plant departments were hit by neuropathic attacks in August, several hundred of the 950-member workforce represented by TWUA Local 487 left their jobs while two federal and three state health agencies attempted to pinpoint the still unidentified cause of the disease.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service initiated a series of meetings in Washington and Columbus that brought together union, company and the health agencies to devise the safety and health program for the plant.

Among the key features of the agreement were requirements for installation of a new ventilation system in the print department, wearing of respirators in hazardous areas, company-provided protective clothing, rotation of workers on hazardous jobs, and paid lunch periods with provisions for eating meals away from work areas.

Still to be worked out are the details of a medical surveillance program for all workers whether they had been affected by the disease or not, TWUA Research Director George Perkel reported.

Perkel said that during the two-month period, employes who were afflicted by the disease qualified for state workmen's compensation payments and others received unemployment benefits.

The TWUA also set up a disaster relief fund for workers who encountered extraordinary financial problems.

$20 Billion Program:

Senate Bill Sets Up All-Out Energy Push

(Continued from Page 1)

the technological capability of energy self-sufficiency by 1983."

Jackson said the Arab oil embargo taught the United States the lesson that it must never again be dependent on foreign sources for a major portion of fuel needs.

"Americans are a proud people who will not knuckle under to threats or blackmail," he said.

Jackson's bill had the strong endorsement of the AFL-CIO convention and its concepts had been urged by the federation for many years.

The new energy crisis gave impetus to the legislation. And even though the Administration sought to sidetrack it in favor of a large step-up in atomic energy programs, the Senate Interior Committee voted unanimously to report the Jackson bill, which was originally introduced last March with 27 co-sponsors.

Congress, meanwhile, continued to deal with the short-term measures designed to conserve fuel.

Both the House and Senate voted to put the nation on year-round daylight savings time and a conference committee was expected to reach quick agreement on the final version.

The House modified President Nixon's request for a nationwide 50 mile speed limit for automobiles and 55 miles an hour for trucks and buses. It adopted by an overwhelming voice vote a 55-mile speed limit for all vehicles, contending that the differential would be unworkable.

The basic legislation authorizing an assortment of emergency measures to curtail energy use has passed the Senate, and the House Commerce Committee was in the final stages of marking up a companion bill.

The Nixon Administration's latest "energy czar," William E. Simon, told a news conference that a decision on whether to ration gasoline will have to be made by the end of this month. The alternative being considered by the Administration is to price gas high enough so that consumption will be reduced, presumably through a combination of price increases and an added tax.

Grim reports of layoffs continued to roll in, with Ford joining General Motors in announcing large-scale cuts.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers predicted, however, that the nation will not enter a full-scale recession and said the unemployment rise will stop short of the 6 percent mark. It was 4.5 percent in October, and each 1 percent rise in the rate means nearly a million additional unemployed.

House Urged to Reject White House Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-Soviet amendments. It would have "a damaging effect" on detente with the Soviet Union, Nixon said in a letter to House Speaker Carl Albert, and would make the legislation "unacceptable."

The restriction on trade concessions unless Jews and others seeking to leave the USSR are permitted to emigrate should be a part of any trade legislation, Meany said.

He urged House members to vote against deleting the restriction on most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union that is already in the Ways & Means Committee bill. He asked them also to support the amendment to be offered by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (R-Ohio) imposing similar curbs on commercial credits.

Then, Meany urged, the entire bill should be voted down and the House next year should come up with a new approach to foreign trade legislation that would be appropriate for a fast-changing world picture.

Meany noted that the strongest supporters of the Administration trade bill "admit publicly that support for the bill is eroding" and cited predictions that higher unemployment might make it impossible to pass the legislation.

He pointed out also that quick capitulation by Common Market nations and Japan in the face of the Arab oil embargo demonstrated "their overriding concern with putting their own economic self-interests ahead of any American considerations."

It would be "the height of folly," Meany said, for Congress to pass a trade bill "tailored to a set of circumstances which are becoming obsolete with each passing hour."

12-8-73

Grounded

Soaring Fuel Prices Lead Wholesale Index

(Continued from Page 1)

lates, such as home heating fuel, kerosene and diesel fuel and jet fuel, registered a record-high increase of 34.7 percent. The highest previous jump was 9.5 percent in June.

Wholesale farm products and processed foods and feeds, meanwhile dropped for the third consecutive month. The rate of decline, however, was lower than in the previous two months—1.5 percent compared to 3.3 percent in October and 5.2 percent in September.

The day before the wholesale price report was released, Director John T. Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council warned the outlook was for more of the same.

"I certainly do expect the price of gasoline to continue to increase as it has through the year," he told newsmen. He announced, too, that beginning in January, refiners will be allowed to boost the price of home heating oil 2 cents a gallon.

BLS noted that increases for other industrial commodities were "widespread" and "some were substantial." Among other fuels, coal prices went up 6.6 percent over the month, crude petroleum prices rose 4.5 percent, and wholesale electric power rates increased 1.1 percent.

Plywood prices during November rose 26.2 percent; wastepaper increased 15.9 percent; the price of agricultural chemicals and chemical products went up 9.4 percent; prices of cotton products rose 3.7 percent, and the price of textile house furnishings increased 3.4 percent.

The advance in the November industrial commodities index was nearly triple the 1.1 percent rate of increase in October, the BLS report showed. Over a 12-month period, BLS said, industrial wholesale prices have gone up 12.1 percent.

Of the 15 major commodity groups in the overall price index, all but three increased from October to November, BLS said. The 1.8 percent rise in the index last month put it at 141.8—17.5 percent above a year earlier. Goods that cost $100 at wholesale in the base period of 1967 cost $141.80 in November.

Yule Shoppers Reminded Of Farah Pants Boycott

Trade unionists should heed the "Don't Buy Farah Pants" slogan more than ever during the forthcoming holiday season, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

In a letter to officers of all affiliated unions, Meany stressed that the message "must be driven home to every shopper we can reach."

"Because of the support their boycott has won across the United States, our 3,000 brothers and sisters in Texas and New Mexico are confident that their struggle for justice, now in its twentieth month, will eventually be won," Meany said.

But, he added, the striking Clothing Workers face a difficult task on the picket line in these two "right-to-work" states.

"The pressure of public opinion, best expressed through the refusal to purchase Farah products, is their best and strongest weapon against this unfair employer," Meany asserted.

"I urge you, therefore, to remind your members in the strongest possible terms and through every available avenue, to support the Farah boycott, and to strengthen it by taking the 'Don't Buy Farah Pants' message to all of their friends and neighbors."

TWA Pickets Widen Protest Of Aid Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

other airports. The walkout at Trans World Airlines, now a month old, has halted both domestic and international operations of the carrier.

The union represents a total of 17,000 workers at Pan Am, including flight attendants, senior port stewards, commissary, maintenance and stores personnel. At American, it represents 19,000, including communications workers, dispatchers, meteorologists and maintenance and stores personnel.

The Air Line Pilots, meanwhile, estimated TWA has accrued more than $53 million in anti-strike subsidies through the mutual aid pact since the strike began on Nov. 5. ALPA and other airline unions have joined the Transport Workers in charging the pact encourages the airlines to bargain unfairly with them.

The TWA flight attendants struck after 17 months of bargaining failed to produce a contract to replace one that expired in July 1972. They seek higher wages and better work conditions.

Prior to the TWA dispute, the Air Line Pilots noted, the highest subsidies on record under the mutual aid pact — $47.2 million — were paid to Northwest Airlines during a 160-day strike by its clerks in 1970.

The 15-year-old assistance pact makes a struck carrier immediately eligible for payments from other airlines equaling 50 percent of its average daily operating costs for the year preceding the walkout. All of the major U.S. airlines belong to the pact, except Delta, Allegheny and Southern.

The airline unions are actively pressing for congressional support of bills now pending in the Senate and the House to outlaw the mutual aid pact. The recent AFL-CIO convention endorsed such legislation.

Kirkland Outlines Stand On Energy Emergency

Chicago—Organized labor is determined that America will not yield to the blackmail threats of the oil-producing Arab states and cease support for Israel, and it is just as determined that workers will not alone bear the burden of the energy crisis.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland brought that message to 500 unionists at the 19th Labor Conference on Civil Rights here, noting that the federation spelled out its position on this issue at its recent convention and has urged Congress not to allow windfall profits to flow from the energy shortage.

Kirkland also cited the convention's stand on the nation's leadership crisis and repeated the AFL-CIO's call that President Nixon resign or be impeached. He reminded those at the parley, sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago, that whether the President leaves or is removed from office, the government will still be conservative.

To assure a return to humane government and attention to the needs of the people, Kirkland said labor must "help elect a veto-proof Congress in 1974 and a progressive President in 1976."

He said the AFL-CIO had warned of the approach of the energy crisis for many years and had urged an all-out national program so that America would not be at the mercy of the Middle East oil countries.

"But our pleas were ignored, and nothing would be done today if the situation hadn't developed into an emergency," Kirkland said.

He warned that the Arab blackmail threats could develop into a new form of anti-Semitism, and declared that America should not give in to those who would forget Israel to get the Arab oil.

Kirkland received a plaque from the conference in recognition of his long dedication to the cause of human rights.

Robert Herbin of the Meat Cutters received the individual civil rights award, and Steelworkers Local 1010 won the local union award. The Chicago Teachers Union was awarded a certificate of recognition.

Conference workshops put the spotlight on "The Poor and the Political System," "The Poor and the Welfare System," and "The Poor and the Job System."

Trade Bill Battle to Focus on Job Loss

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House Vote Overlooks Defects

The AFL-CIO looked to the Senate to remedy grave defects in the House-passed trade bill—and to uphold the bill's restrictions on tariff and credit concessions to the Soviet Union.

Labor fought hard against the House decision to give President Nixon a free hand to negotiate job-destroying trade agreements that could flood U.S. markets with new waves of imports.

The House vote of 272-140 to pass the bill was "a disappointment," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

"Despite our own strenuous efforts, we do not believe the members of the House were sufficiently aware of the dangerous defects in this bill, or of the long run implications for the American economy."

Biemiller told the AFL-CIO News that "we intend to make those defects of the bill the issue when we carry our fight against it to the Senate."

The House did include in its bill two restrictions strongly opposed by the Administration.

Nixon said the trade bill would be "unacceptable" if Congress barred credit and "most-favored-nation" tariff concessions to Communist nations that don't allow free emigration.

The House did so insist — by overwhelming margins.

It voted 319-80 for an amendment to prohibit credits if the Soviet Union either denies the right to emigrate or imposes stiff fees for exit permits. And it voted 298-106 against an Administration amendment to delete the restriction on most-favored-nation status from the committee bill.

Biemiller said labor "will make every effort to see that this language of the bill is approved by the Senate."

Unlike the House, which considered the trade bill under a rule barring most amendments, the Senate will be in a position to reshape the legislation in the face of growing unemployment in the United States.

As passed by the House, the President would have broad authority to negotiate away both tariff and non-tariff restrictions on imports into the United States.

He could eliminate completely a tariff of 5 percent, reduce a 25 percent tariff to 10 percent and slash tariffs over 60 percent to as low as 15 percent.

(Continued on Page 3)

Backpay Due For 120,000 In Aerospace

A Cost of Living Council order to five aerospace companies directing them to pay some 120,000 workers backpay due them for the past two years goes "a long way in rectifying the wrong done," Machinists President Floyd E. Smith declared.

The COLC's ruling—a reversal of a decision by the Administration's old Phase 2 Pay Board—was recommended by a three-member neutral panel established to look into the dispute. The panel recom-

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Votes Rail System With Job, Pay Protection

SANTA'S HELPER is strictly union—shop steward button and all—in the holiday season display in the lobby of the Carpenters headquarters building in Washington.

Plan Designed to Aid Up to 30,000 Workers

The Senate beat back attempts to gut labor protective provisions in a bill to restructure seven bankrupt Northeastern railroads into a single, streamlined system, and passed the union-supported bill intact, 69 to 22. A similar bill has already passed the House.

The key battle was over an amendment by Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.), which would have eliminated provisions protecting the income of workers affected by the rail consolidation. It would have left details of job and pay protection to future "negotiations" with the new corporation, under the guidance of the Secretaries of Labor and Transportation, a plan strongly opposed by the railway unions.

Beall's amendment was defeated, 59-37, and the Senate also rejected a proposal by Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) to limit payment of benefits to a maximum of six years.

The labor protection provisions in both the Senate and House bills are based on a draft worked out jointly by representatives of all railway unions and by rail management. The Nixon Administration had attacked the provisions as too costly.

The legislation provides a $250 million federal outlay to meet the cost of compensating workers laid off or who otherwise suffer pay losses because of the railroad restructuring.

Workers with five years' service who are displaced by the reorganization would be assured of work or pay until they reach the age of 65, or until they die, retire, resign or are dismissed for cause prior to age 65.

In return, the new rail corporation to be created under the restructured system would be free to transfer workers throughout the

(Continued on Page 8)

Farah Shuts 2 Plants as Sales Skid

The determination of William F. Farah to keep the union out of his plants and growing public support for the striking workers are the real cause of the company's spreading plant shutdowns, the Clothing Workers declared.

The company's announcement that it was closing two more in the chain of Farah manufacturing plants "blamed" the widespread boycott. The shutdown of plants in San Antonio, Tex., followed the closing of production facilities in Victoria, Tex., and Las Cruces, N.M., last month.

"The blame for these unfortunate incidents must be laid directly at the door of Mr. William F. Farah, company president, whose refusal to comply with the law of the land caused the strike in the first place," said ACWA Pres. Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

They pointed out that Farah has refused to bargain with the ACWA, which was chosen by the workers as their representative. The company has harassed, intimidated and

(Continued on Page 3)

200,000 More Jobless:

Unemployment Rate Rises to 4.7 Percent

The nation's jobless rate rose to 4.7 percent last month, an increase of two-tenths of 1 percent—200,000 workers—over the October level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The unemployment rise was greatest among blue-collar and service workers.

While the rise—the biggest increase in 21 months—did not reflect the dislocations in the economy caused by the Arab oil embargo, BLS said the first reflection of layoffs related to the fuel shortage may begin to show up in its December report. But the January figures are expected to be more significant.

"By the first of the year, we certainly should be showing the effects," BLS said. The bureau noted last month's statistics were gathered during the week of Nov. 11-17, before the impact of the cutbacks was felt, and December data are being gathered earlier than usual because of the holiday season.

The first wave of layoffs hit in the airlines and plastics industries. Several large reductions in the auto industry are scheduled later this month.

The jobless rate dropped below 5 percent last June for the first time in more than three years. The 4.5 percent in October was the lowest since March 1970.

Total employment last month—85.7 million, seasonally adjusted—was about unchanged from the previous month, BLS noted.

"The number of unemployed persons—at 4.3 million, seasonally adjusted—increased by 200,000 in November, following a decline of similar magnitude in October," the bureau said. The increase in joblessness was entirely among persons seeking full-time jobs, and occurred mostly among adult women and among men between the ages of 16 and 24, BLS noted.

The report on the employment situation followed by a day another gloomy economic report by BLS

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Calls on U.S. to Hold Firm Against Oil 'Blackmail' by Arabs

New York—The American people must understand that what is at stake in the Arab oil embargo is whether the United States will give in to blackmail, and "whether that's the way our foreign policy will be set," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"What is involved here is more than the issue of American support for Israel," Meany said.

"If that support is diminished or destroyed by the oil weapon—and that's how the Arabs consider their oil, as a weapon—then other American policies can be determined the same way. Who knows what other demands could be made on us?"

Meany's remarks came at a dinner here for the benefit of State of Israel Bonds, at which President Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers was presented the Prime Minister's Medal for his consistent support of Israel.

Meany said the American people also need to understand that even if the Arab oil embargo is lifted the price of oil will continue to go up.

"It's the old story—squeeze the supply to jack up the price," he said. "And other oil companies—American oil companies—are going along with the game. It's very, very profitable."

The only real way out of the dilemma, Meany said, is to make America self-sufficient in energy. Towards this end, the AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed the Senate-passed bill by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) to make the U.S. independent of foreign fuel sources over a 10-year period.

"There's no question in my mind

(Continued on Page 8)

Fifth in a Series—The Case for Impeachment

Punishing 'Political Enemies'

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by personally, or through subordinates, using the power of the White House, the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies to punish political enemies. The White House compiled, for this purpose, a list of more than 200 individuals and organizations labeled "political enemies."

In a September 1971, memo to presidential assistants H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, then-White House Counsel John Dean said:

"This memorandum addresses the matter of how we can maximize the fact of our incumbency in dealing with persons known to be active in their opposition to our Administration. Stated a bit more bluntly—how we can use the available federal machinery to screw our political enemies.

"In brief, the system would work as follows:

"Key members of the staff . . . could be requested to inform us as to who they feel we should be giving a hard time.

"The project coordinator should then determine what sorts of dealings these individuals have with the federal government and how we can best screw them (e.g., grant availability, federal contracts, litigation, prosecution, etc.).

"The project coordinator should then have access to and the full support of the top officials of the agency or department in proceeding to deal with the individual. . . ."

On September 9, 1971, Special White House Counsel Charles Colson wrote to Dean:

"Having studied the attached material and evaluated the recommendations for the discussed action, I believe you will find my list worthwhile for go status. It is in priority order."

There followed a list of more than 200 names of "enemy" organizations and individuals, some with specific comments after them.

On September 14, 1971, in a memo to Larry Higby, assistant to Haldeman, Dean said:

"Attached is the list of names you requested, as well as additional material containing other names.

"The list I have prepared is merely suggestive; it is based on conversations I have had with others regarding persons who have both the desire and capability of harming us."

In an undated memo to the Secretary of the Treasury, Dean wrote:

"The IRS is a monstrous bureaucracy, which is dominated and controlled by Democrats. The IRS bureaucracy has been unresponsive and insensitive to both the White House and Treasury in many areas.

"In brief, the lack of key Republican bureaucrats at high levels precludes the initiation of policies which would be proper and politically advantageous. Practically every effort to proceed in sensitive areas is met with resistance, delay, and the threat of derogatory exposure. . . .

"Suggestions:

"Walters (then-IRS Commissioner Johnnie Walters) should be told to make the changes in personnel which will give the Administration semblance of control over the hostile bureaucracy of IRS.

"Walters must be made to know that discreet political actions and investigations on behalf of the Administration are a firm requirement and a responsibility on his part.

"We should have direct access to Walters for action in the sensitive areas and should not have to clear them with Treasury."

In an undated memo to Dean, then-White House aide John Caulfield wrote:

"A knowledgeable source at IRS was contacted and given a hypothetical situation in which the White House made a request for an IRS audit of a group of specific individuals who had the same occupation. . . .

"The source suggested that a priority target be established within the group with preference being given to one residing in the New York area. He further stated that such target could discretely be made subject to IRS audit without the clear hazard for a leak traceable to the White House. . . .

"A. To accomplish: Make IRS politically responsive."

"B. The problem: Lack of guts and effort. The Republican appointees appear afraid and unwilling to do anything with IRS that could be politically helpful. For example:

"We have been unable to obtain information in the possession of IRS regarding our political enemies.

"We have been unsuccessful in placing R. N. supporters in the IRS bureaucracy.

"C. H.R.H. (Haldeman) should tell the Sec.: Walters must be more responsive, in two key areas: personnel and political actions.

"First, Walters should make personnel changes to make IRS more responsive to the President. Walters should work with Fred Malek immediately to accomplish this goal. (Note: There will be an opening for general counsel of the IRS in the near future—this should be the first test of Walters' cooperation.)

"Second, Walters should be told that discreet political action and investigations are a firm requirement and responsibility on his part. John Dean should have direct access to Walters, without Treasury clearance, for the purposes of the White House. Walters should understand that when a request comes to him, it is his responsibility to accomplish it—without the White House having to tell him how to do it!"

On February 10, 1973, Haldeman wrote Dean:

"There's also the question of whether we should let out the Fort Wayne story now (which falsely alleged that Sen. McGovern had fathered an illegitimate child)—that we ran a clean campaign compared to theirs, libel and slander such as against Rebozo, etc.

"We could let Evans and Novak (newspaper columnists) put it out and then be asked about it to make the point that we know and the President said it was not to be used under any circumstances."

On March 12, 1973, President Nixon wrote in a memo to Dean (with a notation "it is private"):

"It is difficult for me to understand why we have not done an adequate job of getting out the facts, chapter and verse on the massive activities of McGovern and the so-called peace groups in funding demonstrations against me, members of the family, and others during the campaign. As you are aware, there were virtually no demonstrations whatever on our part against their meetings. This I had ordered at the beginning of the year. . . .

"On the other hand, I cannot recall a meeting in which I participated where there were not demonstrations . . . It would seem to me that the facts on such activities should be accumulated and that somebody —perhaps Goldwater is the only man who has the guts to do it—should blast the McGovernites for their vicious activities. Needless to say, it would be helpful if (Nebraska Sen. Roman) Hruska, or someone on the Ervin committee on our side, could see that at a time they are investigating our campaign activities they are also investigating the charges that have been made against their actions. I have raised this point to no avail on previous occasions. . . ."

On June 25, 1973, Dean told the Senate Watergate Committee:

"The White House was continually seeking intelligence information about demonstration leaders and their supporters that would either discredit them personally or indicate that the demonstration was in fact sponsored by some foreign enemy. There were also White House requests for information regarding ties between major political figures (specifically members of the U.S. Senate) who opposed the President's war policies and the demonstration leaders. . . .

"In early February of 1972 I learned that any means —legal or illegal—were authorized by Mr. Haldeman to deal with demonstrators when the President was traveling or appearing some place. . . .

"It was not until I joined the White House staff that Caulfield was assigned to develop political intelligence on Sen. Edward Kennedy. Mr. Caulfield told me that within some six hours of the accident at Chappaquiddick on July 18, 1969, he had a friend on the scene conducting a private investigation. Caulfield also informed me that his instructions were to continue surveillance of Sen. Kennedy. . . .

"In the fall of 1971, I received a call from Larry Higby who told me that Haldeman wanted 24-hour surveillance of Sen. Kennedy. . . .

"Political intelligence often came from unexpected sources. For example, during the spring of 1972, a top man at the Secret Service brought me information regarding Sen. McGovern. I asked Mr. Colson if he were interested. He was very interested and had the information published.

"The persons on the White House staff who were most interested in political intelligence were Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Colson. Principally Colson and sometimes Haldeman."

On June 26, 1973, Dean told the Senate Watergate Committee:

"I can recall again, after the fact, getting involved in a situation that involved an FBI investigation that was made of Mr. Daniel Schorr (of CBS). Mr. Higby, who was Mr. Haldeman's assistant, had received a request from Mr. Haldeman when he was traveling with the President, to direct the FBI to do an investigation of Mr. Schorr. Mr. Hoover proceeded with the investigation but, to the dismay of the White House, he did sort of a full field wide open investigation, and this became very apparent. So this put the White House in a rather scrambling position to explain what had happened. The long and short of the explanation was that Mr. Schorr was being considered for a post and that this was a part of preliminary investigation."

Later Haldeman testified, when asked if Schorr was being considered for an appointment: "No, he was not."

On June 26, 1973, Dean told the Senate Watergate Committee:

"With regard to the IRS, after an article was published on (President Nixon's friend Bebe) Rebozo, I got instructions that one of the authors of that article should have some problems. . . . Mr. Caulfield apparently had friends in Internal Revenue Service and I believe he told me he was able to accomplish an audit on that individual. . . .

"I do, of course, know and as I have submitted in documents, other agencies were involved in seeking politically embarrassing information on individuals who were thought to be enemies of the White House.

"There was also maintained what was called an 'enemies list,' which was rather extensive and continually being updated."

On June 28, 1973, Dean told the Senate Watergate Committee that:

"Then (on September 15, 1972) the conversation (with the President) turned to the press coverage that had been following the Watergate incident, and during this discussion he (the President) told me that I should keep a good list of people who were giving us trouble in the press because we would give them trouble after the election.

"Well, this evolved into a conversation about the Internal Revenue Service and using the Internal Revenue Service to audit returns of people.

"I went on to tell the President that we did not seem to have the clout at the White House to get this done. . . .

"Well, the President at this time—told me to keep a good list so that these could be—you know, we would take care of these people after the election."

On June 29, 1973, Dean told the Senate Watergate Committee:

"On one occasion, I had a call regarding the fact that some of the President's friends . . . were having tax problems and I was to look into those. . . . I was told that I was to do something about these audits that were being performed on two friends of the President's. . . . When I got around to checking (on another instance) . . . Mr. Haldeman wrote a note on the bottom, 'This has already been taken care of.' . . ."

On August 3, 1973, the New York Times reported:

"Charles W. Colson, the former special counsel to the President, instructed another member of the White House staff to ask the Internal Revenue Service for the names of contributors to the National Council of Senior Citizens, according to a deposition filed today in the U.S. District Court here.

"Mr. Colson wanted to know who the contributors were, according to the deposition, because 'this outfit is giving us trouble.' The council has worked for higher social security benefits, National Health Insurance and other legislation for the elderly."

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by personally and through his subordinates using the power of the White House, the Justice Department and other government agencies to punish political enemies.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

Under Existing Contracts:

Deferred Pay Hikes Due For 4.75 Million

About 4.75 million workers are scheduled to receive wage increases next year under union contracts now in force, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

These deferred wage increases—that is, pay raises negotiated in earlier years but not scheduled to become effective until 1974—will average 5 percent, or 25.3 cents an hour, not including possible increases under cost-of-living escalator clauses, BLS said.

Scheduled deferred increases this year under major contracts—those covering 1,000 workers or more—covered 4.9 million employes and averaged 4.9 percent, or 24.2 cents per hour.

In manufacturing, the average scheduled deferred increase in 1974 for 2.5 million workers is 4.6 percent, or 20.3 cents an hour, while in the non-manufacturing sector the average scheduled deferred increase, covering 2.2 million workers, amounts to 5.5 percent, or 30.8 cents, BLS said.

Metalworking has the largest concentration of scheduled deferred increases in the manufacturing sector, primarily reflecting gains for workers in the automobile industry, BLS noted. The apparel, food, and rubber industries also have large numbers of workers receiving deferred increases in 1974.

In the non-manufacturing sector, deferred increases will be most prevalent in the construction and transportation industries.

BLS noted, as has been the trend in recent years, the average deferred increase is higher in contracts without cost-of-living escalator clauses than in those with such provisions.

Next year's schedule of union contract negotiations will be heavier than in 1973, the bureau reported.

At least 5.25 million workers are under major contracts that expire in 1974 or contain 1974 wage reopening provisions, BLS said. This compares with about 4.75 million workers this year, and is 2.5 million more than in 1972.

Contracts up for negotiation wil affect 575,00 telephone workers, 500,000 railroad employes, 350,000 steel workers and 125,000 clothing workers. Other major contracts cover the can, aluminum, construction, electrical machinery, aerospace, longshoring, and mining industries.

"In the normal three-year cycle of bargaining, there are usually two heavy years, followed by one year of light bargaining," BLS noted.

"In 1974, the second of the two years of heavy bargaining, the number of workers under contracts up for renegotiations has been further increased as some short-term agreements negotiated in 1973—primarily in construction and railroads—will again be up for renegotiation in 1974," BLS reported.

UNION MEMBERS in the New York City area promote the boycott of Farah slacks in front of a department store that sells them. The company that says it won't deal with a union has had to cut back its production heavily because of the effectiveness of labor's boycott.

Loss of Jobs Seen in Vote On Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Tariffs could also be reduced to zero on imports from "emerging nations," some of which are emerging as sources of low-wage labor for multinational companies that have closed down plants in the United States.

And unlike the labor-supported Burke-Hartke bill, the AFL-CIO noted in an analysis of the House bill . . .

- "It contains no provisions for the regulation of U.S.-based multinationals which export capital, jobs, production and technology abroad.
- "It does nothing to close the present lucrative tax loopholes for American-based multinationals which make it more profitable for them to locate and produce abroad.
- "It takes no recognition of the loss of more than a million jobs and job opportunities in the United States since 1968 under present foreign trade and investment policies."

The House-passed measure now goes to the Senate Finance Committee for hearings.

Farah Closes 2 More Plants As Sales Drop

(Continued from Page 1)

coerced workers suspected of union sympathies, while discharging employes for engaging in union activities.

Finley and Sheinkman charged that Farah's illegal tactics forced the workers to strike and when the unlawful activities continued, the workers resorted with "the only weapon they had—an appeal to all decent men and women not to purchase Farah pants."

The boycott of Farah products has spread throughout the world as the International Textile, Garment & Leather Workers Federation has taken up the cause of the Farah strikers. The journal of the International Metalworkers Federation, which is published in several languages, is also spreading word of the boycott.

Finley and Sheinkman said that Farah is the only man who can turn around the situation of the company's declining sales.

"All he has to do is to stop his illegal labor practices and cease his viciously anti-union propaganda," they said.

Aerospace Workers To Collect Backpay

(Continued from Page 1)

mended that the COLC approve payment of 17 cents an hour in first-year wage increases for Machinists and United Auto Workers at Rockwell International, McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, LTV Aerospace and Lockheed.

The increases had been due in the first year of the three-year contracts negotiated by the unions in 1971, but the Nixon-appointed Pay Board blocked their payment on grounds they exceeded wage guidelines. The unions argued the raise was a cost-of-living adjustment scheduled under a previous pact.

The Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals, set up to handle appeals under the Administration's economic controls program, upheld the unions' argument, and remanded the case to the COLC for further consideration.

Smith said, however, he was disappointed the aerospace workers would not be paid in a lump sum but would receive the backpay in quarterly payments stretched out over 1974, without interest.

UAW President Leonard Woodcock hailed the COLC decision as a "long overdue victory." The UAW represents 42,500 of the aerospace workers involved, with the Machinists representing the rest. The two unions figure each worker stands to receive an average $350 in backpay as a result of the ruling.

Meanwhile, the COLC has challenged pay increases scheduled this year and next for about 5,300 hourly-paid mechanics employed by four commercial airlines, Braniff, Frontier, Delta and North Central. All but those employed by Delta are represented by the Machinists.

Smith said the increases are more than justified by the sharp rise in living costs. The COLC set a hearing on its challenges for Jan. 3.

In other industries, the council freed auto makers from wage and price controls in exchange for an industry pledge to limit price increases on 1974 model cars, and announced it plans to exempt employes in the lumber industry from wage controls. The industry was previously exempted from price controls.

The actions were the fourth and fifth significant decontrol actions taken by the COLC since late October, and appeared to foreshadow the end of the Administration's 28-month experiment in peacetime economic controls.

The COLC, which administers Phase 4, earlier took decontrol actions affecting the fertilizer, cement and some nonferrous metals industries.

The auto decision includes an agreement by Ford, General Motors and American Motors to limit increases in the suggested retail price of any "small" car to $150, and a promise they will not increase prices again for the rest of the 1974 model year "unless forced by unforeseen major economic events."

COLC Director John T. Dunlop said the limit on increases on small cars would prevent "excessive" price rises that might otherwise occur due to the current strong demand for such vehicles induced by the energy shortage.

Woodcock welcomed decontrol of the auto industry, adding: "Lifting of controls should be extended to the entire economy."

The AFL-CIO convention called for an end to the present controls system.

When President Nixon unveiled Phase 4 last July 18, he indicated the government would decontrol the economy piecemeal, industry by industry. The basic wage-price control law, the Economic Stabilization Act, expires on Apr. 30, 1974.

Savings Bond Rate Raised to 6 Percent

The government has raised the interest rate on Series E and H Savings Bonds from 5½ to 6 percent effective Dec. 1, 1973.

The new interest rate applies to all new purchases on or after Dec. 1 and to the more than $60 billion in savings bonds and notes currently held by 23 million Americans. No action is necessary for present bondholders to get the higher rate.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz said the new rate was made possible when Congress, in setting a new debt limit, clarified the authority of the Treasury to pay the higher rate.

The new rate will be achieved by shortening the maturity of Series E bonds from 5 years 10 months to 5 years. The purchase price of new bonds will remain unchanged and will remain available with maturity values from $25 to $1,000.

Missouri's Maximum Injury Benefits Force Workers Below Poverty Line

St. Louis—A year-long study of Missouri's workmen's compensation program found it "distressingly inadequate" compared to recent recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws and to proposed federal standards contained in labor-supported legislation pending in Congress.

The study, carried out by the Missouri Public Interest Research Group Foundation, found widespread deterioration in the benefits structure to be one of the program's biggest shortcomings.

James O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said similar deficiencies exist in the majority of state workmen's compensation programs.

"State AFL-CIO groups have been in the fore of those advocating modernization of state workmen's compensation laws," he noted.

The Missouri study noted the maximum benefits a worker injured in the state may receive today are $660 below the poverty line, $1,635 lower than the maximum disability benefits a qualifying worker could receive under social security, and $4,800 below the annual statewide wage of $8,486.

"This means that a Missouri laborer, regardless of the standard of living to which he had brought himself, is forced to an economic level near or below subsistence, as a result of an occupational disease or injury which was not his fault, and over which he had no control," the study pointed out.

The Missouri group listed these specific recommendations for improving the state's current program:

- Maximum weekly benefits should be raised to at least two-thirds of the average statewide wage, with provisions for automatic annual adjustments to reflect increases in the wage level.
- Coverage should be compulsory. Missouri's laws make workmen's compensation coverage elective.
- The exemption for firms employing seven or fewer workers should be abolished. No other state exempts firms with as many employes. Half the states already have eliminated this exemption entirely.
- All salaried farm workers on farms with annual payrolls of $1,000 or more should be covered.
- All time and dollar limits on medical and disability benefits should be removed, with payments to continue as long as the disability or the need for medical care persists.

The group notes its recommendations were based on those made earlier by seven national organizations, including a 21-point program proposed by the AFL-CIO.

The Blackmail Issue

THE ENERGY CRISIS contains the seeds of some very grave potential dangers. The American people must understand what is at stake here. They must understand that the issue is whether we will give in to Arab blackmail—whether that's the way our foreign policy will be set.

What is involved here is more than the issue of American support for Israel. If that support is diminished or destroyed by the oil weapon—and that's how the Arabs consider their oil, as a weapon—then other American policies can be determined the same way. Who knows what other demands could be made on us?

Secondly, the American people need to understand that even if the Arab oil embargo is lifted, the price of oil will continue to go up and up and up. It's the old story—squeeze the supply to jack up the price. And other oil companies—American oil companies—are going along with the game. It's very, very profitable.

There is no real way out of this problem except to develop self-sufficiency. And there's no question in my mind that the American people owe a debt of thanks to Sen. Jackson for raising this problem two years ago, while the Administration was asleep.

We must move now, massively and dramatically, to make America self-sufficient in energy.

Meanwhile, we know that sacrifices will be necessary. We are prepared to make those sacrifices—just as we were ready to sacrifice in the fight against inflation.

But we want to make one thing "perfectly clear" to the President and everyone else. Just as we were willing to accept wage and price controls so long as they were fair and equitable, we will accept whatever energy conservation programs may be necessary—so long as they are fair and equitable.

BUT FAIR AND EQUITABLE does not mean that workers must freeze in their homes while oil profits go through the roof. Look at these profit figures for the third quarter of 1973:

Gulf up 91 percent, Mobil up 64.1 percent, and Occidental up 7,153 percent! Occidental—that's Armand Hammer's company, you know. They're building the gas pipeline in Siberia.

We don't think it's fair that working people should lose their jobs to the energy crisis while the fat cats get fatter.

We have proposed steps and supported legislation that would distribute the burden of this problem equitably among all of our people. If the government adopts these measures, if it sticks to the principles of fairness, then I am confident that our people will weather this storm as we have weathered so many others.

And in doing so, I think we can all draw strength and inspiration from the courage of that little country of Israel, a nation of 3 million heroes.

Israel is a trade union country. We like to say it bears the union label. And to us Israel represents the kind of social and economic progress that can be made by a free people, a free working people, under a free government resting on free and democratic institutions.

Labor's commitment to that little land will last as long as our commitment to the values she upholds, and which we uphold in our own land in these difficult times.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany at a dinner honoring President Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers in New York, Dec. 13, 1973.

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A Word Edgewise:

Reversion to Dulles Doctrine Raises Fears of Nuclear War

By John P. Roche

THE NICE THING about dancing on the brink of nuclear war is that so long as deterrence deters, there is no blood on the television screens. Conversely one can assume that if deterrence fails and a nuclear exchange follows, there will be no screens on which to view the consequences.

This was the charge many of us made against Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' policy of "massive retaliation" back in the 1950s: resurrection, I suggested at the time, would be a precondition for retaliation. But nuclear deterrence does have that nice antiseptic quality about it. Unlike the war in Vietnam, it is an abstraction, and the kind of abstraction that most people understandably hide under the carpet.

Under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson the United States moved from "massive retaliation"—the Dulles concept that you set a trip wire across, say, Europe and if it is tripped, let fly with atomic weapons—and developed the doctrine of flexible response. This involved a vast build-up of conventional forces so that, in an emergency, the President would not be faced with the option of "nuking" or running.

Some esoteric Pentagon planners even had it worked out at the "two and a half war" level, that is, budgeting was based on the worst case assumption that we had simultaneously to fight two and a half wars below the nuclear threshold. (I never got an adequate definition of a "half-war.")

Alas, "flexible response" was wrecked on the Vietnam reef, though for reasons that had little relevance to its intrinsic merits. Indeed, I would say that the problem in Vietnam was that the military had an inflexible response. Every time you asked them what their plans were, they simply said "more of the same." But that is a separate dispute.

The hard reality is that the American people did not want to fight a brush-fire war off at the end of the world for no discernible reason. Since the Johnson Administration failed miserably in explaining what the war was all about, the average citizen reverted to that isolationist strain which has never been far from the surface of our national character—and signed off.

Entering office with a shrewd perception of this withdrawal syndrome, President Nixon moved rapidly to get American blood off the TV screens: he pulled out our combat units. Subsequently he dropped the draft and endorsed a volunteer army. This had the anticipated impact: it broke the back of the anti-war movement in domestic politics.

But it also left the President with limited freedom of maneuver. In May 1969 a Time-Harris poll vividly emphasized his predicament. Queried on their willingness to commit American military forces to help repel a Communist military invasion in a number of locations, a majority could only be mustered for Canada and Mexico.

AMERICANS WANT their President to be tough, then, but they don't want him to get any Americans killed. So what does he do when intelligence indicates that—at the height of the Middle East war—the Soviets have mobilized their seven airborne divisions in key locations and are warming up the big transports? Decide they are going to the Crimea for a vacation? Alert our two airborne divisions? Call on NATO for back-up military support when NATO is pretending that the Middle East is on another planet? No, he reverts to the Dulles philosophy, issues an alert to our forces, and presumably breaks out the lock-codes on nuclear weapons.

Fortunately nothing happened, but it is clear that our strategic thinking is increasingly emphasizing the primacy of nuclear response.

This is reinforced by two divergent factors: first, it can justify a force pull-back from Europe and make Mike Mansfield happy. Second, it fits in neatly with the current thinking of our NATO associates, who believe that the Soviets would overrun Western Europe in three to seven days in a conventional war, and who have—in effect—proposed that we eliminate the distinction between tactical and strategic use of nuclear arms. This is designed to insure that the super-powers don't limit their fighting to the battlefield, but go for each other's heartland. More subtly, it is an effort to keep us from welshing, from making a private deal over the heads of the other states.

Any way you look at, the Dulles doctrine is bad news. I once knew two boys who were killed playing "chicken": Each was convinced the other would swerve. Here we are concerned with the fate, not of two boys but of humanity.

How to Buy:

Insurance Abuses, Food Prices Top List of Consumer Concerns

By Sidney Margolius

FROM TIME TO TIME we make an analysis of letters to see what's worrying working families the most. Our latest tally shows that we get most inquiries about insurance of various kinds, and about food and prices. The interest in food prices is understandable in this year of runaway costs. The interest in insurance continues a trend of many years.

But especially noteworthy is that inquiries and complaints about health insurance are now tied for first place with life insurance, with both now ahead of auto and property insurance.

One reason is that climbing medical costs have created anxiety about adequate coverage among moderate-income families. The widespread sale of mail order policies seeking to exploit this anxiety has stimulated efforts to obtain evaluation of these promotions.

We now get fewer letters about car insurance. Complaints about cancellations appear to have dropped due to some improvement in state regulation. Premium costs have leveled off this year after years of increases.

In third place are questions about home appliances, always the greatest merchandise puzzler. Interestingly, families tend to worry more about buying a refrigerator than any other household equipment, followed—in descending order—by TV sets, washing machines, food freezers, sewing machines and cooking ranges, and miscellaneous small appliances.

In fourth place, revealingly, are questions about pyramid selling schemes like the Koscot, Holiday Magic and similar multiple-distributor promotions involving cosmetics, soap and cleaning products, vitamins and auto stabilizers among other products. These widely discredited promotions have been based on promises of making big money by recruiting other investors or would-be distributors.

These plans are now under closer control by state and federal authorities. But meanwhile, working families have been among the chief victims.

Housing has been the next most-frequent area of concern this year, with questions on buying homes first, followed closely by questions or complaints about home repairs.

For the first time another leading area of questions—just behind housing queries—involved vitamin products and claims about health foods. The heightened interest in these products appears to result from controversies over additives and overuse of agricultural chemicals such as the recently banned DES (diethylstilbestrol, a hormone which has been used to accelerate livestock growth).

Also contributing to the concern have been successive revelations of food contamination by mercury, pesticides, botulism and salmonella and other organisms.

SPURRING MANY LETTERS this year was the Food & Drug Administration's imposition of additional controls over the sale of high-potency vitamin supplements. Many letter writers firmly disagreed with our explanation that the tighter controls were merely a moderate safeguard against excessive expenditures for such products and against excessive use of two in particular—vitamins A and D—that could be harmful in big doses.

Letters about installment credit costs and gouges have dropped to eighth place. Ten years ago credit problems were in first or second place. I attribute the reduction in credit complaints to the Truth in Lending law and improvements in many state laws governing installment contracts and repossession and garnishment practices.

Still, credit matters are among the first 10 areas of reader preoccupation, comprising five of every 100 letters we get.

Many readers were concerned about autos and equipment, and savings and investments. Next, in reader concern, were complaints or questions about deceptive advertising, taxes, clothing, buying clubs, college financing, correspondence and trade schools, social security and veterans benefits, and detergents.

Interestingly, questions about drugs and medicines have become much fewer among working families, possibly due to the spread of discount plans sponsored by unions, co-ops and senior citizen councils, and more knowledge among both pharmacists and the public of savings possible through buying drugs under generic or common names rather than patented brand names.

Questions about retirement have also dropped. Either improved social security has solved some questions or older people have become wholly fatalistic.

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5-Year Effort:

Young Volunteers Bolster Frontlash Voter Activities

FRONTLASH, a coalition of young union members and college students established five years ago to bring young voters into the political mainstream, has rolled up a solid record of success in non-partisan registration and get-out-the-vote efforts across the country.

That report was made by William DuChessi, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers Union of America, who helped form the group in 1968 to offset the backlash against young Americans in the wake of campus riots and demonstrations. He said that Fronlash has mushroomed from a handful of students on two New York City campuses to a network of groups in communities from coast to coast.

Young workers and students are anxious to work together for "everything that is good for this country," he declared, stressing that "age is the key factor," not education or family background.

DuChessi appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

DuChessi said that while the labor movement helps Frontlash raise funds and organize its activities, the group "does not sit in on the councils of the AFL-CIO, at any level, in the picking or choosing of a candidate, or the endorsement of a candidate." He said that Frontlash also gets substantial financial help from voluntary contributions and some foundation monies, and concentrates solely on strictly non-partisan political activity.

Renewing the call for modernizing the nation's voter registration laws, he stressed that critical barriers block many citizens from full participation in the political processes. He said the labor movement is pushing hard for House passage of the postcard registration bill approved by the Senate, but has a tough job ahead.

"We're getting the 'huffle-shuffle' in the House" from some members who don't seem interested in building voter participation to the highest possible level, he said.

Reporters questioning DuChessi on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Donald Finley of United Press International and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Incorporated.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE ENERGY CRISIS presents a glorious opportunity for the Nixon Administration and the oil interests to break wide open the restraints that thus far have been used to keep the nation's huge oil shale deposits in the hands of the American people.

That restraint has already been shattered.

Interior Sec. Rogers C. B. Morton has announced that on Jan. 8, 1974, the first prototype oil shale lease sale will be held for a tract in Colorado and that subsequent sales will be held for five other tracts in Utah and Wyoming.

Morton pointed to the current energy crisis as showing that the United States must place greater reliance on new domestic sources of petroleum and that his program will allow "us to learn whether our 600-billion barrel shale oil reserves can be developed at acceptable economic and environmental costs."

Actually, the commercial development of oil shale in the United States is an old story. The key issue has been whether to develop these immensely wealthy lands by turning them over to the oil corporations or to develop them along the line of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The TVA approach would keep this source of power in the hands of the public, which owns about 80 percent of the lands involved, and would set up an invaluable "yardstick" to determine costs and thus proper rates for the consuming public.

Morton, quite in line with the Nixon Administration policy of turning to private enterprise and the profit motive as the solution for its problems, has decided in favor of private development.

The AFL-CIO has long taken a stand against private development of oil shale and in favor of a TVA-type operation as the best method of assuring the public interest in one of the last remaining sources of energy that the public still owns.

THERE ARE A LOT of questions that labor experts in the field want Morton to answer.

- Why turn over government lands to private development when private corporations already own 300,000 acres of oil shale land which could long since have been commercially developed?
- Why did Morton select some of the choicest oil shale land owned by the United States? One of them, in northeast Colorado, has the potential of half-a-billion dollars in profits.
- Other minerals in the selected tracts have great value, too. Who is to profit from them?
- Morton has conceded that his program will "incur some environmental costs and risks," but these risks already are causing concern to public officials in the states concerned. Involved are water supplies in Colorado that are of concern to the states of Nevada, Arizona and California who depend on them under their current water pact with the oil shale states.
- What plans have been made for the boom towns that will be created and the local services that will be needed? These and still other questions need to be answered.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) introduced legislation approved by the Senate on Dec. 7 that would set up a $20 billion program to develop U.S. energy resources. One section would set up a federal corporation to develop oil shale. The bill is now awaiting House action.

But there is more at stake than even oil shale, huge as that is. Other areas are the terms under which off-shore drilling on the continental shelf will be encouraged and the profits that the oil industry will be permitted to make by taking advantage of the energy crisis in the name of "need."

Already the Nixon Administration is talking of higher prices for oil as one way of cutting down on use with prospects that gasoline may go as high as $1-a-gallon, but no talk whatever of an excess profits tax as called for by labor.

The Administration's proposals should be studied carefully, lest today's emergency be used further to enrich the corporations involved in energy production at the expense of the people.

FRONTLASH has brought a solid coalition of young workers and students into the political mainstream through its nonpartisan efforts, Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi, center, of the Textile Workers Union of America said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesday on Mutual radio.

Syria Pressed For Listing of War Prisoners

Responding to an appeal by relatives of Israeli war prisoners, the AFL-CIO pledged to do everything in its power to persuade the Syrian government to break its silence on the fate of 102 Israeli soldiers captured by Syrian troops in the recent Middle East war.

The five visitors, who asked that their names not be used to avoid provoking reprisals against captives, showed AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland photographs of their sons and husbands taken in a Syrian prison camp, proving that they were alive and in apparent good health some time after capture.

Since then, however, Syria has refused to provide lists of their prisoners to the International Red Cross, as required by the Geneva Convention. or even admit that they exist.

Discovery of the remains of 42 Israeli captives slaughtered on the Golan Heights has increased fears for the safety of the remaining captives.

"The Syrians just told the Red Cross representative, 'Don't ask,'" the relatives said.

"We have exhausted all other means of learning the truth," they told Kirkland. "We ask American trade unionists, as people like ourselves who understand and believe in mutual help, to see if public opinion can move the Syrians to end this cruelty. This story must be told. We are not asking much —not even an exchange of prisoners—we only want to know if they are alive."

Kirkland said the AFL-CIO will use every possible avenue at its disposal to persuade Syria to present a list of Israeli POWs to the Red Cross, to permit Red Cross representatives to visit them, to exchange all others at the earliest possible date in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD is accepted by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the 19th Labor Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago. From left are David Schacter of the Jewelry Workers; Sol Brandzel, manager of the Clothing Workers Chicago Joint Board; Kirkland, and President William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Multinational Challenge Spurs Labor Solidarity

The international trade union movement faces the challenge of turning the multinational corporation into an instrument of progress and development.

It will take the full cooperation of organized labor of both the industrialized countries and the developing nations to achieve this goal, declared Curtis Hogan, general secretary of the International Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers.

He told graduates of an economics study program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development that only the multinationals will profit from divisions in the international labor movement.

Hogan called from closer working relations between the labor movements of North and South America and among the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Twenty-one students were graduated from the AIFLD's seventh Inter-American Economics Program, including trade unionists and labor lawyers from 12 Central and South American countries.

They studied economics and statistics for two semesters at Georgetown University and Mount Vernon College in Washington.

Hogan said there is a growing need for the talents of economists and statisticians throughout the labor movement because of the increasing complexity of collective bargaining, particularly in dealing with multinationals, international monetary reform and foreign trade.

He urged the graduates to cooperate fully with the International Labor Organization's investigation of activities of multinational corporations.

AIFLD also held commencement ceremonies for 29 Latin American trade unionists who completed courses as the 50th class at the Front Royal, Va., institute.

Harry W. Shlaudeman, deputy assistant secretary for Inter-American Affairs at the State Dept., told the graduates that the United States continues to support economic and social development of the Latin nations through its assistance programs.

Noting that the class completed courses in communications and public relations, Schlaudeman said that their unions need "public understanding and sympathy for responsible trade unionism."

Unions can better achieve their goals to benefit their members when the governments and citizens clearly know the issues and the quest for justice, he said.

Per Capita Increased 5 Cents in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—The Oklahoma AFL-CIO voted a 5-cent increase in per capita payments at the ninth biennial convention, raising the monthly membership tax to 30 cents.

From the additional revenue, 2 cents will be added to the state federation's operating fund to bring it to 24 cents, 2 cents to the state Committee on Political Education, and 1 cent for the building fund. Three cents of the total will continue to be returned to local central labor bodies.

Negotiations for the purchase of a new federation headquarters building near the state capital are expected to be completed by Jan. 1, delegates to the three-day convention were told.

The more than 300 delegates re-elected Henry L. Likes to his fourth consecutive term as president by acclamation. Sec.-Treas. Ben Hutchinson was also re-elected without opposition to his third term.

Bill E. Miller of the Transport Workers was elected vice president to succeed Claude Stiles, who did not seek re-election.

Officers reported that membership in the state body has shown a steady growth rate over the past four years, rising from 41,000 in 1969, to 46,000 in 1971 and to 54,000 this year. They called for a continued emphasis on membership growth through an increase in the affiliation of AFL-CIO unions, currently 55 percent.

Among key resolutions adopted, the convention called for:

- Enactment by Congress of foreign trade legislation to protect workers from job loss due to imports.
- Support of the Clothing Workers strike and boycott of Farah Manufacturing Co.
- Federal standards for state workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits.
- A comprehensive National Health Security program.

Major speakers at the convention included Oklahoma Gov. David Hall and Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers.

90 Shoe Workers Qualify for Benefits

The Labor Dept. has certified 90 members of the Shoe Workers as eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs due to the increased imports of women's footwear.

The certification came after the union filed a petition with the Tariff Commission on behalf of the workers formerly employed by the Don Gustin Shoe Co. of Paterson, N.J.

Assistance for workers under the Trade Expansion Act provides cash adjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training, job placement and relocation.

Washington AFL-CIO Re-Elects Officers

Seattle—President Joseph Davis and Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams of the Washington State AFL-CIO were both re-elected in a referendum election. Neither was opposed.

ILO-WHO Panel Affirms:

Union Rights Held Vital for Nurses

Geneva—The right of health workers to organize and to strike in support of their demands was proclaimed by a 40-member conference of experts in the nursing field that was called by the International Labor Organization and the World Health Organization.

The rights established in the ILO conventions—international treaties binding on governments that ratify them—of workers to organize and to bargain collectively "should be applied to all nursing personnel whether employed in the public or private sector," the experts recommended.

Through their "freely chosen representatives," the conference proclaimed, health workers should "participate in all decisions" relating to their professional life in the hospital or other establishment or service that employs them.

Nursing personnel, the conference declared, "should have, as a basic right, the right to strike."

The session of labor, government and employer representatives named by the two United Nations specialized agencies was hailed by Linda Tarr of the State, County & Municipal Employes as "precedent-setting."

The two-week conference opened new vistas for the nursing profession by providing authoritative support for full union rights for all categories of health workers, the union representative commented.

"We could hardly have asked for more," she said of the conference's recommendation that the worldwide shortage of nurses be met by making the profession more attractive by guaranteeing the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

Mrs. Tarr expressed particular satisfaction because the conference defined precisely the various categories of health workers ranging from the professional nurse through the health aide and nursing student.

"This is the first time," she said, "that there has been an adequate definition of all levels of nursing on an international basis."

Inadequate pay was cited as one of the major reasons for the shortage in most countries of the world. Minimum pay scales should be immediately raised, the experts said, to a level that will attract workers and retain them in the profession.

Because of the nature of their jobs, the workweek of nursing staff should be shorter than that generally prevailing in the country, the conference said. But in any event it should be no more than 40 hours on a five-day basis with two consecutive days off as often as possible, it added.

A minimum of four weeks annual vacation with pay and overtime at not less than 1½ times normal rates, whether in the form of salary or extra time off, were among the minimum standards recommended by the experts.

The conference urged in its report to the executive councils of the two sponsoring UN agencies that its recommendations be incorporated in a regular ILO convention to be submitted to governments.

However, because of the time needed for such a procedure it is proposed to publish them meanwhile as a "code of good practices" to be circulated as guidelines for helping to overcome the nursing shortage.

"At a time of unprecedented demand for health care," WHO said, "inequitable conditions in the profession are making recruitment difficult and causing many nurses to abandon their career after only a few years because of poor job satisfaction."

Also attending from the United States was Anne Zimmerman, executive director of the Illinois Nurses Association.

No Job Openings Yet On Alaska Oil Pipeline

The Labor Dept. has warned that job-seekers should not pack off to Alaska expecting to work on the construction of the oil pipeline recently approved by Congress.

There are no jobs available yet on the project, it noted, and Alaska already has a labor surplus with a 10 percent jobless rate. Besides, it's bitter cold up there.

New Mexico's Unions Protest Low State Pay

Farmington, N.M.—State employes should be paid a minimum of $400 a month to enable them to overcome the hardships caused by current poverty level wages, the New Mexico AFL-CIO declared.

Delegates to the state federation's 18th annual convention noted that wages are so low for many state employes that they and their families need public assistance to meet their basic necessities.

The convention also called for an economic boycott of Artesia, N.M., where city employes represented by the Steelworkers have been on strike 14 months for union recognition and collective bargaining rights.

In efforts to break the strike, a convention resolution noted, city officials hired replacements for all the strikers and cut off public assistance. The strikers also have been intimidated and harassed by local and state police, the resolution pointed out.

The state federation top officers were re-elected to new terms at the three-day convention. They include President Carl Smith and Executive Sec.-Treas. Neal Gonzalez.

The 163 delegates also approved changes in bylaws to provide for biennial conventions in odd-numbered years and political endorsement conventions in even-numbered years.

Stressing the importance of greater voter participation in all elections, the State AFL-CIO called on Congress to enact national election reform that would permit voters to register by mail.

In other major resolutions, the convention urged:

- Full disclosure by President Nixon of his involvement in the Watergate scandal.
- Support for the Clothing Workers strike and boycott of Farah Manufacturing Co.
- Passage of the Burke-Hartke bill to curb job loss as caused by imports and tighter controls on multinational corporations.

Layoff Threat Mounts:

Jobless Benefit Rise Sought in California

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO, seeing possible widespread unemployment due to the deepening energy crisis, called for immediate legislative action to raise the ceiling on the state's unemployment insurance benefits to two-thirds of the average weekly wage in California, presently $180.

This would mean boosting the state's present top benefit of $90 to $120, Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning told delegates to a conference on unemployment and disability insurance sponsored by the State AFL-CIO.

Henning noted that layoffs already are affecting the airlines and other transportation industry workers. He warned such cuts are going to "go across the board," and are likely to create "catastrophic unemployment."

Director Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security voiced similar concern, declaring: "We face unemployment rates that the country hasn't seen in a long, long time.

"The pendulum is swinging the wrong way in this country, not only because of the energy crisis but also because of the complete mismanagement of the economy by the Nixon Administration," Seidman said.

Besides increased benefits, Henning called for extending the duration of unemployment benefit payments from 26 weeks to 39 without requiring any special triggering provisions that serve only to delay or prevent implementation of the extended benefit period.

Seidman noted that the Nixon Administration "has finally acknowledged that all is not right in the unemployment insurance program" and has submitted corrective legislative proposals to Congress. But, he said, the Administration's standards are "just not good enough."

One of the major defects lies in the fact the President has recommended minimum federal benefit standards without setting qualifying and duration standards, Seidman charged.

"Without all three standards, your state legislature would be subjected to a massive business lobby to tighten qualifying requirements and shorten benefit duration periods," he said.

In at least 10 states, Seidman pointed out, existing qualifying requirements already prevent 25 to 30 percent of new claimants from establishing their eligibility for benefits. He pointed out that during the first quarter of 1973, only 84 percent of new claimants met the California qualifying requirements.

Meanwhile, during the same period, 95 percent of new claimants qualified for benefits in Michigan, New Jersey and New York and 93 percent in Ohio, he noted.

"When these states have 85 to 95 percent of new claimants establishing eligibility—while in others only 70 to 75 percent qualify—the AFL-CIO is convinced a reasonable federal minimum qualifying standard is absolutely essential to raise the qualifying rate in other states," Seidman said.

Similarly, federal standards should apply to duration periods, he said, because in some states the average potential duration of benefits is as low as 18 or 19 weeks while in others it is as high as 30 weeks.

Another area of concern is the imposition by states of unnecessarily harsh disqualifications provisions, Seidman said. He noted that in 1971, about 2.6 million workers—approximately 16 percent of the jobless—were disqualified from receiving benefits.

"We suspect that disqualifications reflect, with increasing frequency, the personal bias of agency personnel," Seidman said. In addition, he charged many of these disqualifications tend to reflect the business community's deep-seated conviction that application for unemployment compensation is, in itself, evil and should be punished.

Seidman praised the California AFL-CIO for succeeding three times—in 1971, 1972 and 1973—in getting the state legislature to approve legislation extending unemployment insurance coverage to farm workers. Unfortunately, he noted, each time the employers have persuaded Gov. Ronald Reagan to veto it.

Not only has the AFL-CIO for many years urged extension of coverage to farm workers, Seidman said, but "there is no valid reason why domestic workers and public employes—state, county and municipal workers—should any longer be excluded from this program."

H. C. Skinner Dies, Official Of Carpenters

Herbert G. Skinner, first vice president of the Carpenters, died while at work at the union's headquarters in Washington. He was 62.

Skinner joined Local 256 in Savannah, Ga., 40 years ago and served as its business manager from 1941 to 1957.

During those years, he also served a term in the Georgia legislature and was elected president of the Savannah Metal Trades and Building & Construction Trades Councils, president of the city central labor body, and president and secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Council of Carpenters.

He later served as Carpenters representative, as regional director of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and on the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Skinner became a member of the Carpenters executive board in 1969, second vice president in 1970 and first vice president in 1972. His duties included direction of the union's apprenticeship programs, including those designed to bring more minority group members into the union.

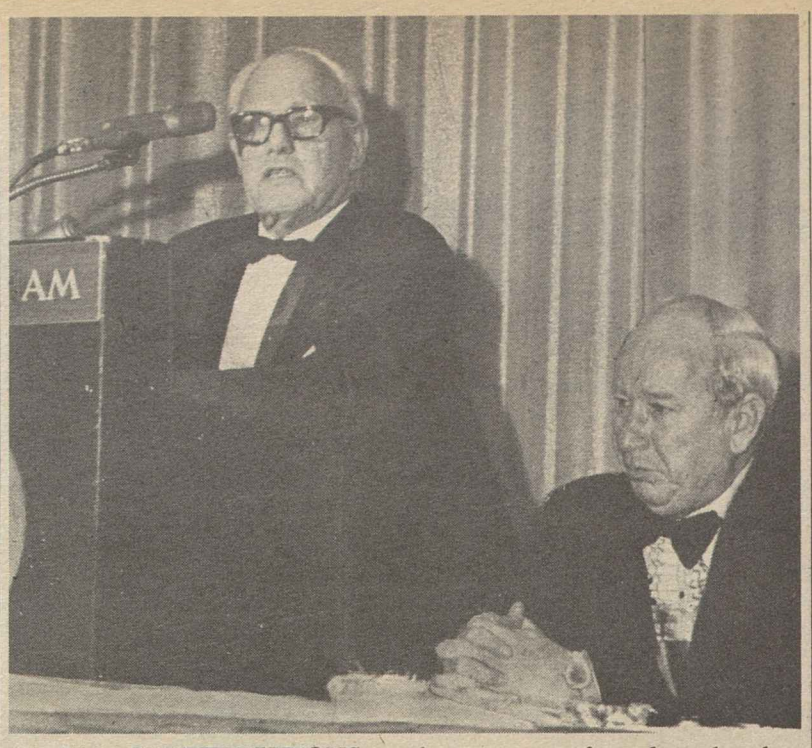
Burial services were held in Savannah. Survivors include his wife, Willie Mae, and a son, Herbert, Jr.

Firemen & Oilers Win Hospital Vote

Some 1,000 supportive personnel at the Prince George's County, Md., General Hospital have chosen Hospital Employes Local 63 of the Firemen & Oilers as their bargaining agent.

The representation election followed a year-long campaign by the local union. The hospital is located just outside the nation's capital.

The victory follows a Firemen & Oilers winning organizing effort in the Prince George's County school system last year, when the union gained bargaining rights for 1,500 school employes.



VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS to the progress of workers by the Firemen & Oilers were noted by AFL-CIO President George Meany at the union's 75th anniversary celebration. President William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen & Oilers is at the right.

Unemployment Rate Spurts to 4.7 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

showing an increase in November wholesale prices of 1.8 percent, caused mainly by zooming fuel costs.

The increase in unemployment in November was accounted for primarily by job loss, BLS said. As a result, the proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job expanded substantially, following a decrease in October.

Among the major occupational groups, last month's rise in joblessness was accounted for by blue-collar and service workers, BLS noted. The unemployment rate for blue-collar workers advanced from 5.1 to 5.5 percent, while the rate for service workers, which had declined in October, rose from 5.1 to 6 percent in November.

BLS said the most pronounced unemployment change among the major industry categories last month occurred in manufacturing, where the jobless rate went from 3.7 to 4.2 percent, a return to the August and September levels.

For black workers, the unemployment rate last month rose from 8.3 percent in October to 9.1 percent, due largely to an increase among adult women, BLS said.

"After posting a decline in the beginning of this year, the Negro rate has fluctuated around the 9-percent mark in subsequent months," BLS said. "In contrast, the unemployment rate for white workers continued its downward trend during the first half of this year but has held steady at about 4.2 percent since July."

The unemployment rate for household heads, both male and female, edged up from 2.7 to 2.9 percent in November, BLS noted. The rate for full-time workers went from 4 to 4.4 percent while teenagers saw an increase from 13.9 to 14.6 percent. The jobless rate for the most recently discharged Vietnam veterans, those between the ages of 20 to 24, was 7 percent.

The average workweek and average overtime in manufacturing were unchanged from October to November, holding at 40.6 and 3.7 hours respectively. Average hourly earnings increased by 1 cent in November to $3.99.

IAM Slates Rerun On Vice Presidents

The Machinists have agreed to a request by the Labor Dept., to rerun the 1973 nominations of nine vice presidents who were elected without opposition earlier this year.

IAM President Floyd Smith said the action is being taken to satisfy a complaint filed with the government against the IAM's nominating procedure.

As a result, IAM locals will be asked to nominate again for general vice presidents at the last meeting in January. The election, if necessary, will be in April.

No election was necessary last April because, with nine vice presidents to be elected, only 10 members received 10 or more local union endorsements needed to qualify for the ballot. One of those withdrew.

The complaint was filed by another candidate on the grounds that the nominations of nine locals who endorsed his candidacy were invalidated for failing to nominate a full complement of candidates.

Oilers Union Marks 75th Anniversary

One of the nation's oldest unions, the Firemen & Oilers, marked its 75th anniversary and some 1,000 members and friends joined in the celebration at a Diamond Jubilee dinner.

It was in December 1898 that the union was founded in Kansas City, Mo., and elected Joseph W. Morton of Chicago as its first president.

The fifth and current president, William E. Fredenberger, said "we are proud of our 75 years of service."

"We have our scars," he said, "but we have contributed also to the greater good of mankind and democracy."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the dinner that "the Firemen & Oilers came into being because of necessity—miserable wages and intolerable working conditions. The union lived through the bitter shopmen's strike of the 1920s and today is making its contribution to upgrading the quality of American life."

Sen. Richard C. Clark (D-Iowa) termed the trade union movement "one of the most dynamic forces for progress in this country."

Citing organized labor's essential role in the passage of the great pieces of social legislation, Clark said that "the moral leadership of labor was never more in demand than now."

W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, declared this country must "look to great organizations and free organizations like the Firemen & Oilers to help us overcome the problems we face today."

Walter G. Davis, director of education for the AFL-CIO, commended the officers of the Firemen & Oilers for their cooperation with the A. Philip Randolph Institute in voter registration and election efforts in the minority group community.

Appalachian Council Gets New Job Grant

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council was awarded a new Labor Dept. contract to train and locate jobs for 1,550 unemployed and underemployed workers in 12 states.

Under previous government contracts, more than 13,000 workers have been placed in jobs through the Appalachian Council's program, the Labor Dept. reported.

The council will develop subcontracts to hire and train about 1,160 unemployed persons with the new one-year, $1.3 million contract. About half will come from minority groups and the remainder will be disadvantaged persons.

The other 390 training opportunities will be used to upgrade the skills of low-paid workers.

Allocations and the number of trainees in each state are specified in the contract:

Alabama, $110,860 for 146 openings; Georgia, $64,230, 73 openings; Kentucky, $122,560, 146 openings; Maryland, $122,560, 146 openings; Mississippi, $68,655, 73 openings; North Carolina, $67,000, 73 openings; Ohio, $169,100, 219 openings; Pennsylvania, $215,625, 292 openings; South Carolina, $68,655, 73 openings; Tennessee, $115,200, 146 openings; Virginia, $75,000, 90 openings, and West Virginia, $83,500, 73 openings.

All but $50,000 of the contract funds will finance on-the-job training costs. The remainder of the funds will be used for classroom instruction.

On-the-job training will last from four to 26 weeks, depending on the type of training and individual needs. Wages and fringe benefits paid by employers will comply with existing collective bargaining agreements, the Labor Dept. noted.

Trainees are paid the federal minimum wage or prevailing rates in their area—whichever is higher.

The Appalachian Council is made up of the state AFL-CIO federations in the 12-state area. Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, is the council chairman.

State-County Adds 4,000 in 2 Units

Two independent employe organizations representing nearly 4,000 public employes in Illinois and California have voted to affiliate with the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The Illinois Union of Social Service Employes, with more than 2,600 members, voted 1,671 to 134 for affiliation with AFSCME. Earlier, the United Clerical Employes Association of Contra Costa County, Calif., representing 1,200 clerical and white-collar workers, also voted overwhelmingly for affiliation.

For Labor Dept., HEW:

Compromise Settles Battle over Funding

After two successive vetoes, Congress and the Administration reached agreement on appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept.

The legislation, which the President said he will sign, includes a compromise solution to the continuing battle between Congress and the White House over impoundment of funds.

It allows the President to refuse to spend up to $400 million of the $32.9 billion appropriation voted by Congress for the fiscal year that began last July 1. But it forbids him from cutting any single program or function by more than 5 percent. That would prevent the President from completely eliminating or drastically curtailing programs that he doesn't like but Congress wants to continue.

If Nixon used his full $400 million impoundment authority, the appropriations remaining would still exceed his budget requests by nearly $977 million.

The Labor Dept. appropriation is virtually the same as the budget request and is not expected to be affected by the impoundment provision.

The big Labor Dept. money item —for manpower training programs —is not included in the appropriations bill because the legislation authorizing a comprehensive manpower and public service employment program has not been finally passed. Similar House and Senate versions are awaiting conference committee action.

The department's new budget, however, will finance an increase in the Occupational Safety & Health Administration that will permit the number of safety inspectors to be increased from fewer than 600 to 800.

Safety inspection was one of the victims of the 18-month appropriations deadlock resulting from presidential vetoes. Money for Labor and HEW programs was provided under "continuing resolutions" which allowed departments to spend at the same level provided in the appropriations for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1973—but didn't allow for shifting funds from one program to another.

The big dollar increases added by Congress to the President's budget were in education and health. Congress also doubled the President's fund request for the Office of Economic Opportunity—which the Administration had sought to phase out until a court order barred OEO's disbandment without approval from Congress.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was near passage of an emergency energy bill which provides tighter reins on presidential powers than the Senate-passed version.

Under the House bill, an energy administrator appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate would have to submit his proposals or energy restrictions and allocations to Congress before new curbs were imposed.

Because of House rules on germaneness, the House version does not include the labor-sought special unemployment benefit section that was in the Senate bill. Its inclusion in the final version will be up to a House-Senate conference committee.

'Be Sure They're Union Made!'

Study Finds Oil Firms Profiting on Fuel Crisis

The major U.S. oil companies are profiting heavily from an energy crisis they helped create, a union official told Congress.

Thanks to interlocking directorates and joint ventures, the American oil industry was in a position to use its "alarmingly" high degree of coordination to precipitate the energy crisis, Jesse M. Calhoon, president of the Marine Engineers, told a Senate subcommittee.

So far, he said, the oil companies have been remarkably successful in attaining what they wanted —higher prices, a removal of import limits, and decisively higher profits.

In addition, Calhoon said, they will keep up a steady drumbeat for relaxation of environmental protections, greater tax benefits and other incentives for exploration.

He pointed out that prices for refined products are up 47 percent this year and oil industry profits for the third quarter of 1973 were 63 percent above the same period a year ago.

A study commissioned by the MEBA found that "the weight of evidence leads to the irresistible inference that the major oil companies created domestic shortages."

The need for more oil production was obvious long before the Arab oil embargo, Calhoon said, yet both the U.S. production of crude oil and the domestic refinery output in relation to demand both declined until the present crisis emerged. It would be hard to have both those developments without a high degree of cooperation among the companies, he said.

He said the study, completed for MEBA by Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, shows that ample opportunity exists for collusion among the companies because of the proliferation of joint ventures in which two or more companies invest together.

Some 154 cooperative ventures are in operation around the world, the study found, with 30 of the joint ventures in other countries involving the same five companies —Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, BP and Shell.

Calhoon said that U.S. domestic crude oil production fell from 3.5 billion barrels in 1970 to 3.3 billion in 1971 and 1972. "At the same time, our ability to refine the oil products we use has also been declining," he testified. "In 1968 we refined 77 percent of total demand here; in 1972 we refined only 71.5 percent of demand."

The nation's present shortage levels fit in very nicely, Calhoon charged, with the oil industry's effort to reinstate the 27.5 percent depletion allowance, which was cut to 22.5 percent in 1969 and to deregulate natural gas prices.

"The oil industry would like to convince the American people—and has always maintained—that the prices which it can charge and the tax benefits it receives are not sufficient to cover the expenses and risk of domestic exploration for new oil and gas and the cost of protecting the environment," Calhoon said.

Meany Asks U.S. to Resist 'Blackmail'

(Continued from Page 1)

that the American people owe a debt of thanks to Sen. Jackson for raising this problem two years ago, while the Administration was asleep," Meany said. "We must move now, massively and dramatically."

Meany said organized labor is prepared to make the sacrifices needed to weather the energy crisis—so long as they are fair and equitable.

"But 'fair and equitable' does not mean that workers must freeze in their homes while oil profits go through the roof. . . .

"We don't think it's fair that working people should lose their jobs to the energy crisis while the fat cats get fatter."

The AFL-CIO has proposed steps to distribute the burden of the energy problems equitably among all Americans, Meany noted. If the government sticks to the principles of fairness, he said, he is confident the nation will overcome its present difficulties.

"And in doing so, I think we can all draw strength and inspiration from the courage of that little country of Israel, a nation of three million heroes," he said.

Turning to the "detente" the Administration claims to have worked out with the Russians, Meany castigated the President and businessmen who "have the idea that all problems between people can be solved with a buck."

"On behalf of American labor, I have a message for the capitalists and the commissars: we are not buying the idea that we further the cause of peace with freedom by unilateral concessions to the Soviets with nice profits for American business," Meany said.

"For us, human freedom and human dignity have always come before the dollar. That's what the labor movement is all about—by definition," he declared.

But Meany said he's "not surprised that the Administration that gave us Watergate . . . has a different set of values."

Northeast Railroad Merger Bills Provide Job and Pay Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

system. Those who refused to accept transfer would receive severance pay based on age, wage rate and years of service. Displaced workers with less than five years' service would get similar severance pay.

Earlier, in joint testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, the Congress of Railway Unions and the Railway Labor Executives' Association noted that safeguards written into the law were an absolute necessity to assure workers "the protection to which they are entitled."

William G. Mahoney, the attorney who testified on behalf of the rail unions, told the Senate committee the worker safeguards agreed upon with management "closely follow long established practice throughout the industry in virtually all major railroad merger cases since 1958."

As many as 30,000 of the 130,000 workers currently employed by the seven affected railroads could lose their jobs when reorganization is complete, Senate sources have estimated.

The legislation now goes to a House-Senate conference to work out differences between the two versions.

The Senate bill would establish a new government agency called the Government National Railway Association, or Ginnie Rae, to take over and redesign into one viable network the systems of the Boston & Maine, the Penn Central, Erie-Lackawanna, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Reading and Ann Arbor lines. The massive Penn Central is by far the largest of the bankrupt carriers.

Both Senate and House bills would provide interim emergency funds to keep the existing railroads running during the two years it is expected to take to complete the reorganization.

Unlike the House measure, which authorizes the federal government to guarantee loans up to $1 billion to finance the restructuring, the Senate bill sets no limit on such loans.

The Senate version also contains the following features not included in the House bill:

● A expanded program of federal subsidies to states and local shippers' groups to pay for losses on little-used branch lines. Minnesota Democrats Walter Mondale and Hubert Humphrey won approval of an amendment extending the subsidy program throughout the nation.

● A massive program to alleviate the current shortage of freight cars. The federal government would be obligated to provide up to $2 billion in loans for the purchase of rolling stock.

● Establishment of a "fast, efficient passenger service" between Washington, New York and Boston, either under Amtrak or a new regional transportation authority.

The bankrupt lines currently operate over some 40,000 route miles in an area east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers.

Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee and Chairman Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.) of the House Commerce Committee, who steered the historic legislation through their respective chambers, said they hoped to get a bill to the White House before Congress adjourns for its Christmas recess.

Local Governments Boost Employment

Local governments in the nation's 72 largest metropolitan areas employed 4.2 million workers in October 1972, the Commerce Dept. reported.

This is an increase of 300,000 in public employe rolls over October 1970, the report noted.

Republicans Elect Rhodes House Leader

Republicans have elected Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona to replace Vice President Gerald Ford as House Minority Leader.

Rhodes, 57, has been in the House 20 years and has a record about as conservative as Ford's—Rhodes has 11 right and 103 wrong on labor's voting scorecard and Ford was 7-120.

Rhodes, who has been chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, was elected without opposition by his colleagues. Several possible opponents withdrew before the caucus.

In another political development, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York resigned after 15 years in office. He was succeeded by the state's lieutenant governor, Malcolm Wilson.

Rockefeller, who is 65, said he wants to devote his time to two national study commissions which he heads. Rockefeller, who sought the GOP presidential nomination in 1960, 1964 and 1968, said he didn't know if he'd become a candidate in 1976.

But he added, "I'd like to keep my options open."

12-15-73

SEASON'S GREETINGS FROM THE AFL-CIO NEWS STAFF

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Congress Acts to Revive Public Service Jobs Plan

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES Vice President David Crombie signs the new three-year contract ending a six-week strike against the carrier by 5,300 members of the Airline Stewards & Stewardesses Association, a division of the Transport Workers. Observing are TWU President Matthew Guinan, at Crombie's right, and, next to Guinan, TWU Vice President William Lindner. ALSSA President Martha O'Rourke looks on from the rear, along with other stewardesses. TWA labor relations representative, T. M. Cromartie, is at the left.

Guarantee Of Funding Approved

The public service employment program that the Nixon Administration tried to kill off earlier this year is being given a new lease on life.

Congress neared final approval of a comprehensive manpower bill that includes:

- A guarantee of at least $600 million over the next 18 months for public service employment programs in communities or neighborhoods with jobless rates of 6.5 percent or higher.
- Broad flexibility for cities, counties and states to use federal manpower grants for public service jobs as well as other training and job creation programs.

The compromise bill put in final form by a House-Senate conference committee was the product of a bipartisan effort and weeks of patient negotiations.

Its public service jobs feature isn't as extensive as labor had sought. But it earmarks $250 million to be spent on the program during the six months remaining in this fiscal year and a minimum of $350 million for the fiscal year starting next July 1.

Other segments of the legislation meet labor's objections to the "no-strings" revenue-sharing ap-

(Continued on Page 8)

Nixon Hit On Oil Tax 'Deception'

The AFL-CIO charged President Nixon with "utter deception" in pretending that his "windfall profits" tax on oil is "fair" in terms of meeting the energy crisis.

Federation President George Meany declared in a statement that "as has happened so often in the past, the President's rhetoric was good, but the Treasury Dept.'s proposal bears no resemblance to the rhetoric."

"It is outrageous," said Meany, "for the Administration to pretend that it has proposed a tax on excess or windfall profits."

The AFL-CIO will demand of Congress "a real excess profits tax on those who profit from the sacrifice of others during this energy emergency," he declared.

Noting that the Administration has not yet offered a bill and that judgments can be made only on the basis of press releases, the federation's statement pointed out that the Wall Street Journal said that the President's proposal "really doesn't tax profits at all, but rather is an excise-type levy on crude oil and will apply only if prices skyrocket."

What is perfectly clear in the Administration's proposal is that "consumers will pay more, that oil companies will continue to reap exorbitant profits; that oil companies will continue to enjoy the tax bonanzas of depletion and intangible drilling allowances and foreign tax credits; and that there is no equality of sacrifice," said Meany.

Meany pointed out that the AFL-CIO had called more than a month ago for an excess profits tax on "corporations which receive windfall profits" so that "workers and their families should not be forced to sacrifice while others are allowed to profit because of an emergency situation."

The AFL-CIO's position was given strong endorsement by President I. W. Abel of the federation's Industrial Union Dept. at a Washington news conference.

(Continued on Page 3)

Adjournment Drive Spurs Major Bills

A flurry of House-Senate conference agreements on major legislation paved the way for adjournment of the first session of the 93rd Congress.

Scheduled for final action in the concluding hours of the session were:

- An emergency energy bill that gives the President broad authority to cope with the fuel crisis—but retains for Congress a veto power over Administration decisions. Included in the conference agreement was a provision for up to two years of extended unemployment benefits for workers who lose their jobs because of layoffs or closings caused by energy restric-

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TWA Strike Ended With 3-Year Pact

A 44-day strike against giant Trans World Airlines ended when members of the Airline Stewards & Stewardesses Association ratified a new three-year contract.

The agreement, giving some 5,300 U.S.-based flight attendants their first wage increase in two years, was reached after negotiations—stalemated for 17 months—had resumed with the aid of the National Mediation Board. ALSSA is a Chicago-based arm of the Transport Workers.

The new agreement, which expires July 31, 1975, provides a 13.5 percent wage increase compounded over the life of the contract. Five and one-half percent is retroactive to Aug. 1, 1972, another 1.5 percent dates back to Dec. 1, 1973, and increments of 3 percent each become effective on Oct. 1, 1974, and on Apr. 1, 1975. The pact also covers improved fringe benefits and working conditions.

Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan, who described the agreement as "one of the best settlements ever negotiated for

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Meany Prods Administration:

Oil Blackmail Key To Testing 'Detente'

New York—AFL-CIO President George Meany called on the Nixon Administration to insist that its "detente" with the Soviet Union be a two-way street.

"Let the Administration call upon Russia to join the United States in an effort to end the oil blackmail," Meany said in an address to an American Jewish Committee dinner in his honor.

If the Soviets refuse cooperation, Meany declared, the United States "should suspend all Moscow-Washington scientific cooperation and all trade and credit arrangements" with the Soviets.

He noted that Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) has introduced a Senate resolution calling for such action as long as the oil embargo prevails.

Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg presented the American Jewish Committee's first Democratic Heritage Award to Meany, and mediator Theodore Kheel served as the master of ceremonies. The award was set up to honor "distinguished labor leaders whose careers and principles have

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Two Stevens Officials Convicted in Bugging

Greenville, S.C.—Two officials of J. P. Stevens & Co. face a maximum sentence of five years in prison and $10,000 fines for their conviction in the illegal wiretapping of two labor organizers in Wallace, S.C.

Harold E. Guerry, a Stevens personnel director, and Larry E. Burroughs, a plant safety engineer, were found guilty in federal district court here. But sentencing is being delayed pending court action on their motion for a new trial.

Their conviction came after a four-day trial on the charge they had bugged the telephones of Alfred L. Motley of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Mike Kirvosh of the Textile Workers Union of America while they were engaged in an organizing campaign.

The bug was found by a telephone company worker last January in Motley's motel room in Wallace which was used as the headquarters in the organizing drive at two Stevens plants. Guerry and Burroughs were in-

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Sixth in a Series—The Case for Impeachment:

The Threat to Press Freedom

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by interfering with the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press by means of wiretaps, FBI investigations and threats of punitive action.

On October 17, 1969, former White House aide Jeb Stuart Magruder wrote former Presidential Assistant H. R. Haldeman:

"I have enclosed from the log approximately 21 requests from the President in the last 30 days requesting specific action relating to what could be considered unfair news coverage. . . . In the short time that I have been here, I would gather that there have been at least double or triple this many requests made through other parties to accomplish the same objective.

"It is my opinion this continual daily attempt to get to the media or to anti-Administration spokesmen because of specific things they have said is very unfruitful and wasteful of our time. . . .

"The real problem . . . is to get to this unfair coverage in such a way that we make major impact on a basis which the networks-newspapers and Congress will react to and begin to look at things somewhat differently. It is my opinion that we should begin concentrated efforts in a number of major areas that will have much more impact on the media and other anti-Administration spokesmen and will do more good in the long run. The following is my suggestion as to how we can achieve this goal:

"1. Begin an official monitoring system through the FCC as soon as Dean Burch is officially on board as chairman.

"2. Utilize the anti-trust division to investigate various media relating to anti-trust violations. Even the possible threat of an anti-trust action I think would be effective in changing their views in the above matter.

"3. Utilizing the Internal Revenue Service as a method to look into the various organizations that we are most concerned about. Just a threat of IRS investigation will probably turn their approach."

Attached to this memo was a list of requests from the President which included:

"President's request that you take action to counter (CBS Newscaster Dan) Rather's allegation that the Hershey move was decided upon because of the moratorium.

"President's request for a report on what actions were taken to complain to NBC, Time and Newsweek concerning a recent article coverage on the Administration.

"President's request that you take appropriate action to counter biased TV coverage of the Administration over the summer. CONFIDENTIAL.

"President's request that you ask Rogers Morton (Interior Secretary) to take action to counter (ABC Newscaster) Howard Smith's remarks concerning the three House seats lost by the GOP this year.

"President's request that we have the Chicago Tribune hit Senator Percy hard on his ties with the peace group. CONFIDENTIAL.

"President's request for letters to the editor regarding Newsweek's lead article covering the President's UN speech."

On February 4, 1970, Haldeman wrote Magruder:

"The need, probably, is to concentrate on NBC and give some real thought as to how to handle the problem that they have created in their almost totally negative approach to everything the Administration does. I would like to see a plan from you; don't worry about fancy form; just some specific thinking on steps that can be taken to try to change this. . . .

"Another area is the mobilization of the Silent Majority. . . . We just haven't really mobilized them, and we have got to move now in every effective way we can to get them working to pound the magazines and the networks in counteraction to the obvious shift of the establishment to an attack on Vietnam again. Concentrate this on the few places that count, which would be NBC, Time, Newsweek and Life, the New York Times, and the Washington Post. Don't waste your fire on other things."

On July 16, 1970, Larry Higby, Haldeman's aide, wrote to Magruder:

"We need to get some creative thinking going on an attack on (Newscaster Chet) Huntley for his statements in Life. . . . The point behind this whole thing is that we don't care about Huntley — he is going to leave anyway. What we are trying to do here is to tear down the institution. . . . Let's put a full plan on this and get the thing moving."

In an undated memo, Magruder wrote to Higby:

"We will continue to hammer at press favoritism on a regular basis. We will ask the Vice President to make this standard fare while he's on the stump in the congressional campaigns. We will keep tabs on examples of partisan press treatment and feed them into the Vice President (and Cabinet officers on the stump) on a regular basis."

On July 17, 1970, Magruder sent Haldeman a memo outlining a "tentative plan on press objectivity" which included a compilation of suggestions from White House staff members Herbert Klein, William Safire, now a New York Times columnist, Lyn Nofziger, Charles Colson and Patrick Buchanan, which said:

"Objective: To question the overall objectivity of a television newscaster (NBC's Chet Huntley) who has expressed opinionated views (in the July 17 issue of Life) in an influential consumer publication while still employed as a supposedly objective television newscaster and to question the motivation for such remarks and the possible breach of professional ethics by allowing such remarks to be published prior to retirement into private life. Further, to extend these questions to cover the professional objectivity and ethics of the whole media and to generate a public re-examination of the role of the media in American life. . . .

"The focus of our effort should be to raise the larger question of objectivity and ethics in the media as an institution. To do this, we will have to turn objectivity into an issue and a subject of public debate.

"Follow-up: . . . Plant a column with a syndicated columnist which raises the question of objectivity and ethics in the news media. Kevin Phillips (author of 'The Emerging Majority' and a former White House aide) would be a good choice. . . . — Klein

"Through an academic source, encourage the dean of a leading graduate school of journalism to publicly acknowledge that press objectivity is a serious problem that should be discussed. Also, attempt to arrange an in-depth analysis in a prestigious journal like the Columbia Journalism Review.—Klein/Safire

"Have Rogers Morton go on the attack in a news conference. . . . Have him charge that the great majority of the working press are Democrats and this colors their presentation of the news. Have him charge that their (sic) is a political conspiracy in the media to attack the Administration.—Klein/Colson

"Have Dean Burch 'express concern' about press objectivity in response to a letter from a congressman. —Nofziger

"Arrange for an 'expose' to be written by an author such as Earl Mazo or Victor Lasky. . . . —Klein

"Produce a prime-time special, sponsored by private funds, that would examine the question of objectivity and show how TV newsmen can structure the news by innuendo. For instance, use film clips to show how a raised eyebrow or a tone of voice can convey criticism.—Klein/Magruder

"Have outside groups petition the FCC and issue public 'statements of concern' over press objectivity.—Colson

"Have a senator or congressman write a public letter to the FCC suggesting the 'licensing' of individual newsmen, i.e. the airwaves belong to the public, therefore the public should be protected from the misuses of these airwaves by individual newsmen.—Nofziger."

On August 26, 1970, Colson wrote Haldeman:

"I think it is time for us to generate again a PR campaign against the Democrats and CBS."

On the memo was the notation: "Absolutely.—H."

On September 25, 1970, Colson wrote Haldeman, in an "Eyes Only" memo:

"The networks are terribly nervous over the uncertain state of the law, i.e., the recent FCC decisions and the pressures to grant Congress access to TV. They are also apprehensive about us. . . .

"ABC and NBC believe that the whole controversy over 'answers' to the President can be handled by giving some time regularly to presentations by the Congress. . . . (On this point, which may become the most critical of all, we can split the networks in a way that will be very much to our advantage.)

"This all adds up to the fact that they are damned nervous and scared and we should continue to take a tough line, face to face, and in other ways.

"As to follow-up, I believe the following is in order:

"1. I will review with (then CBS President Frank) Stanton and (NBC President Julian) Goodman the substantiation of my assertion to them that their news coverage has been slanted. We will go over it point by point. This will, perhaps, make them even more cautious.

"2. There should be a mechanism . . . every time we believe coverage is slanted whereby we point it out either to the chief executive or to whomever he designates. . . . We should do it so they know we are not bluffing.

"3. I will pursue with ABC and NBC the possibility of their issuing declarations of policy (one that we find generally favorable as to the President's use of TV). If I can get them to issue such a policy statement, CBS will be backed into an untenable position.

"4. I will pursue with Dean Burch the possibility of an interpretive ruling by the FCC on the role of the President when he uses TV, as soon as we have a majority. I think this point could be very favorably clarified and it would, of course, have an inhibiting impact on the networks and their professed concern with achieving balance.

"I think we can dampen their ardor for putting on 'loyal opposition' type programs."

On March 14, 1972, Buchanan wrote to then-campaign director John Mitchell:

". . . if we get anything less than equal (TV network) time . . . send a memorandum to John Mitchell who should get on the horn to the network president and point this out, indicating that if it is not corrected, and equal time provided—this will be made an issue in the campaign, and the subject of legislation in the coming Congress."

On November 17, 1972, Colson wrote in a memo to former White House Counsel John Dean:

"I have received from an informer some interesting information on Jack Anderson. . . . You know my personal feelings about Jack Anderson. After his incredibly sloppy and malicious reporting on Eagleton, his credibility has diminished. It now appears as if we have the opportunity to destroy it. Do you agree that we should pursue this activity?"

On May 14, 1973, Acting FBI Director William Ruckelshaus said:

"Shortly after assuming this job, my attention was drawn to several newspaper and periodical accounts of electronic surveillances — wiretaps — having been placed on telephones of government employes and newsmen in an effort to stem the leaks of information related to highly sensitive foreign policy issues. Upon inquiry, I was informed by FBI employes that these surveillances had been performed and that the records relating to them were missing from the FBI files. . . .

"(My) investigation revealed that from May 1969, to February 1971, based on consultations between the Director of the FBI and the White House, certain wiretaps were instituted in an effort to pinpoint responsibility for leaks. . . .

"There was a total of 17 wiretaps placed for this purpose. Four were placed on newsmen as the potential recipients of leaks. . . . The taps were on for varying lengths of time . . . ; two for as little as 30 days and one for as long as 21 months. . . .

". . . the records were located in the White House, having been filed in a safe in Mr. (former Presidential Assistant John) Ehrlichman's outer office."

On May 22, 1973, President Nixon admitted ordering the wiretaps, citing "national security leaks" as his justification.

On June 25, 1973, Dean told the Senate Watergate Committee:

"I would guess that I had been at the White House almost a year before (White House Aide John) Caulfield told me he had been directed by Ehrlichman to wiretap a newsman's telephone in pursuit of a leak. He told me that he had been directed to perform the wiretap when Mr. Hoover (former FBI director) was unwilling, but Mr. Ehrlichman wished to proceed. . . . I believe Caulfield told me it was (columnist) Joseph Kraft's telephone they tapped."

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by interfering with the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press by means of wiretaps, FBI investigations and threats of punitive action.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

Congress Speeds Action:

Adjournment Drive Spurs Major Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. A maximum of $500 million was authorized for the program in the current fiscal year.

● A two-step, 11 percent raise in benefits for nearly 30 million person on the social security rolls.

● A bill consolidating seven bankrupt railroads serving the Northeast and portions of the Midwest into a single, streamlined operation—with federally paid income guarantees for workers who lose their jobs or are downgraded in the consolidation.

There were other major legislative developments as Congress cleared the decks for a one-month break—until Jan. 21, unless House and Senate leaders exercise their prerogative to summon Congress back at an earlier date.

A bill providing for year-'round daylight savings time was passed and quickly signed by the President. As of Jan. 6, clocks will be turned ahead one hour. The goal is to conserve fuel through earlier closing of workplaces and stores in relation to sunset.

Both the House and the Senate agreed on a national speed limit of 55 miles an hour for all vehicles. States could impose lower but not higher speed limits.

Conferees approved a five-year program of federal assistance to set up prepaid group medical plans, authorizing up to $375 million over that period. The AFL-CIO has strongly supported the concept. The House approved the conference report, and the Senate was expected to complete final passage before adjournment.

A Senate filibuster was broken by a two-thirds vote to close debate on a bill that would repeal a 1971 law that allowed importation of chrome from Rhodesia despite United Nations sanctions against the white supremacist government. The repeal measure was then passed and sent to the House.

The Senate, however, put off until the second session further action on establishment of an independent Legal Services Corp. to provide assistance to the poor. A filibuster blocked passage this year.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, there were rumblings of a possible veto of the emergency energy bill if it went to the President's desk with the restrictions imposed by House-Senate conferees.

The version tentatively agreed to by the conferees would allow President Nixon to impose gasoline rationing without further congressional action.

Other emergency actions taken by the President before June 30 to conserve energy would take effect immediately, but could be reversed by a vote of either the House or Senate within 15 days. In the case of action taken between sessions of Congress, the 15-day veto authority would begin when Congress returns on Jan. 21.

After June 30, the President would have to seek approval from Congress before taking any new conservation measures.

The conferees dropped a number of provisions added by the House during a three-day debate that ran until 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, Dec. 15. Among the discards was an anti-busing amendment passed by the House as a fuel conservation measure.

The House, however, ended up imposing stricter curbs on presidential powers than the earlier Senate version of the bill.

ENERGY CRISIS developments so far leave little doubt the Nixon Administration's grasp of the situation has been "uncertain and unclear," President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. charged at a Washington news conference. Abel warned that Americans can expect to have their lives disrupted by the energy crisis, and many will lose their jobs. Seated next to him is IUD Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman.

TWA Strike Ended With 3-Year Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

flight attendants," expressed thanks to other airline unions for honoring TWU picket lines and to other AFL-CIO affiliates for their support.

Despite the settlement, TWU and other airline unions are continuing their drive to "scrap MAP," the industry's so-called "mutual aid pact," which they say makes it possible—even profitable—for an airline to take a long strike.

"This agreement proves that neither MAP . . . nor any other management conspiracy can prevail over organized employes determined in the exercise of their collective bargaining rights," Guinan said.

Under the aid pact, a struck airline is eligible to receive as much as $2 million a day from other carriers who are signatories to the agreement. TWU, the Air Line Pilots and other unions—as well as the AFL-CIO—have mounted a campaign to outlaw MAP through federal legislation.

In addition to wages, the new TWA contract provides for shortened maximum duty hours and other work rule improvements, increases in away-from-home expenses in both domestic and international operations, and improved medical and life insurance coverage.

TWA, the nation's second largest airline in terms of revenues, said it planned to be fully operational in time to accommodate heavy passenger travel over the pre-Christmas weekend.

Nixon Oil Tax Proposal Called 'Utter Deception'

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Abel noted at his news conference that profits in the oil industry soared to new all-time highs in the third quarter of 1973.

"Exxon reports a third-quarter increase of 80 percent in profits. Mobil reports an increase of more than 64 percent, and Gulf Oil reports an increase of 90 percent," he said.

"It is beyond belief that the Nixon Administration or anyone else can expect American working men and women to provide new windfalls for the multinational oil corporations in addition to giving up jobs, purchasing power, and a portion of the standard of living they have struggled so hard to achieve."

Abel scored the Administration's bungling of the energy crisis and warned that many Americans are going to find their jobs disappearing as a result.

"While the federal government speaks of possible 6 percent unemployment, other more realistic estimates warn us that unemployment in the coming months may reach 7 or 8 percent or even higher," he said.

Abel also took the occasion to focus attention on the current issue of the IUD quarterly publication, Viewpoint, which is devoted entirely to a discussion of the energy crisis. The magazine outlines IUD's recommendations for equitably resolving problems related to the crisis, and includes several articles by experts in the field.

"One of the steps needed immediately is the passage of legislation to arm the government with the power to compel the energy producers to reveal the facts on energy production," Abel said. "Reports on how much oil is available or in reserve are conflicting, to say the least."

15,000 Found Victims Of Age Discrimination

Almost 15,000 American workers, aged 40 to 65, were found by the Dept. of Labor to be victims of illegal age discrimination during fiscal year 1973.

The employes were working or looking for work in more than 2,800 establishments found violating one or more provisions of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA).

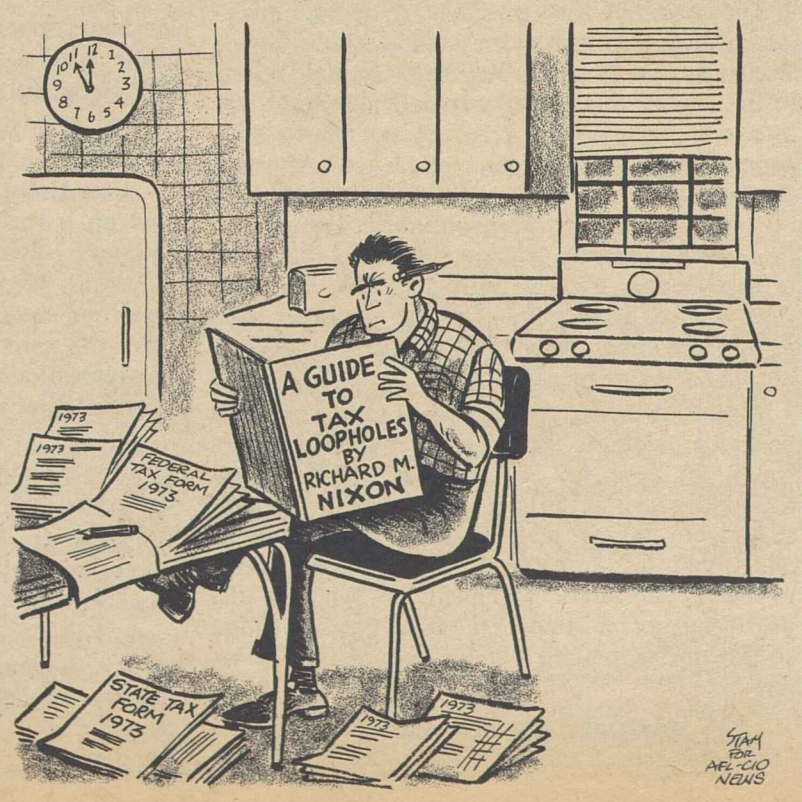
Bernard E. Delury, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards, said age discrimination law enforcement is among the Labor Dept.'s highest priorities.

Enforced by the department's Wage & Hour Division, the ADEA protects workers aged 40-to-65 from arbitrary age discrimination in hiring, firing, job referral, and the granting of fringe benefits or other terms and conditions of employment. It specifically prohibits placement of help-wanted advertisements containing words or phrases that imply older workers will not be considered for job vacancies.

Among the violators were 1,836 employers, employment agencies and unions known to have placed discriminatory help-wanted advertising; 957 found refusing to hire 40-to-65-year-olds; 181 known to have fired them and 149 which denied them promotions, leave pay or other job benefits—all because of age.

In addition, 1,031 workers were found to be owed $1,866,226 because of lost working time or other damages resulting from age discrimination.

Wage-Hour was able to correct many of the violations through voluntary compliance, resulting in agreements to restore $662,324 to 304 employes.



Two Stevens Officials Convicted in Bugging

(Continued from Page 1)

dicted by a federal grand jury in October.

The company, which has a long record of anti-union activities and labor law violations, attempted to dissociate itself from Guerry and Burroughs after the indictment by announcing the two had been suspended.

In their testimony to the court, however, neither referred to himself as being a "former" employe of Stevens, TWUA lawyers pointed out.

TWUA President Sol Stetin noted following the trial that "J. P. Stevens & Co. lied when it charged that the bugging of a union representative's motel room early this year was staged by the union in order to place the blame on the Stevens company."

"Twelve jurors studied the evidence and came to the conclusion that this Watergate-style incident did indeed happen.

"The pity of it all is that two company officials were used as pawns in J. P. Stevens's unlawful attempt to prevent its workers from forming a union," Stetin declared.

"The company's claim that its two convicted officials were acting on their own was even less credible than the White House claim that the Watergate tapes were accidently erased by a careless secretary," Stetin declared.

When the IUD and the TWUA filed a multimillion-dollar civil damage suit in August charging that the company violated federal and state statutes, Stevens also denied it was involved in the bugging and called the suit a publicity stunt.

Stevens has repeatedly ignored orders by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts to bargain with the TWUA.

The NLRB recently filed new civil contempt actions in federal courts charging the company with failure to comply with earlier court orders.

The NLRB also called off an election at Wallace in September after Stevens illegally fired employes who tried to ask questions at "captive audience" meetings less than two days before the scheduled vote.

Six Unions Ratify Disney World Pact

Orlando, Fla.—A new 24-month contract reopening settlement covering the 4,600 employes of Disney World here has been overwhelmingly ratified by the six unions comprising the Service Trades Council.

The settlement is retroactive to Nov. 3, and provides hourly wage boosts of 20 cents the first year and 15 cents the second year. Employes had been working under a five-year agreement that was signed on June 8, 1972.

Christmas 1973

ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1973 the quest for peace continues in Southeast Asia, Northern Ireland, the Middle East—wherever the whine of gunfire and the boom of bombs are taking lives and bringing death, fear and despair.

In the more than a quarter century since the holocaust of World War II, the striving for peace has continued unabated with but limited success. For there are nations to whom power and control are more important than peace—the nations that have refused to condemn terrorism or torture as political weapons.

Nevertheless, the struggle to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis must continue without letup. For it is as clear now as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of missiles and satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

Yet as we move further into the 1970s repression and dictatorship are still prevalent for most of the world's peoples, and the battle against hunger and disease and want goes slowly.

But the struggle goes on because there is the eternal hope for a better tomorrow, another opportunity to try to bring to fruition the ancient message of peace and goodwill.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY the violence of a few years ago has subsided, but there is a sense of unease and frustration, a new concern for insidious forms of repression and subversion of government that do not conform to our democratic ways and traditions.

And the problems of poverty and discrimination and injustice persist, albeit in small measure when compared to the problems elsewhere in the world.

It is time, perhaps, to shed the self-indulgence of an exaggerated affluence, the hedonistic lifestyles, and turn to the ills still besetting us, the problems still unsolved.

As we make the turn into 1974 the trade union movement, operating as it has always as the people's lobby, will take up anew the battle to bring a sense of dignity and worth and well-being, a fair share of the wealth they produce, to America's workers and to the nation as a whole.

The issues change little: a good job, decent housing, proper health care, quality education, assistance against the hazards of unemployment, injury, old age, and above all an atmosphere in which freedom—civil rights, civil liberties—and peace can flourish.

Peace and goodwill, bread and freedom—these are the goals that express the essence of the trade union movement and for which it will expend all its efforts and resources.

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A Word Edgewise:

Nixon's Principles Questioned For Freeloading on Tax Breaks

By John P. Roche

THIS IS A BIG YEAR for amateur hours. A while back the papers were full of essays on American constitutional law, particularly the scope of the impeachment power. Now the focus has shifted: all hands are busy boning up as tax lawyers and certified public accountants.

President Nixon, who formerly was a vigorous exponent of executive privilege, has since reversed signals and is punting. The ball is now in Congress, which is in acute danger of being smothered by detail. Moreover, as the President has agreed to abide by the judgment of Congressman Wilbur Mills's Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as to whether he owes $267,000 in taxes, this maneuver is bound to take a lot of steam out of the demand for impeachment.

Being incapable of adding a column of figures with precision, I shall not dabble in the esoteric problems the Nixon tax returns present. And while I think it was preposterous for him to get a $576,000 tax writeoff for his vice presidential papers, my objection runs to the principle, not to his taking advantage of it.

The tradition that presidential or vice presidential papers belong to the individual has always struck me as preposterous: they should belong to the United States and automatically be moved into the Archives. (I refer of course to state papers, not to personal correspondence.) After all, the President (or Vice President) was on the public payroll when he prepared these documents, they were typed by government secretaries, and in any sensible universe he would have no more right to take them home than he would to pack up a Rembrandt given to the National Gallery during his tenure of office.

Indeed, if memory serves, the original purpose behind providing a tax writeoff for official papers was to get them for the Archives, but it became a boondoggle (all sorts of high government officials were taking advantage of the provision) and Congress eliminated it in 1969. There seems to be a subsidiary argument on whether the President got in under the deadline, but that strikes me as a matter of paperwork, not of intention.

The substantive problem that Mr. Nixon's financial report raises in my mind is not in the area of tax law. It is his obvious addiction for "freebies," that is, for making a lot of money—quite legally—from what was obviously a free ride. There is no law that stipulates that a seller shall not be nice to the President of the United States. But when he can purchase two lots on Key Biscayne for $53,100 in 1971 and sell them for $150,000 in 1972, one begins to wonder about the nature of the free-enterprise system.

Then you spot Mr. Charles Rebozo hovering in the background at one end of the transaction and Mr. Robert Abplanalp at the other and it becomes hard to avoid the conclusion that the President was handed $100,000 on a (quite legal) platter.

THEN, OUT OF THE BLUE, came the information that in 1958 a Mr. Elmer H. Bobst set up a $25,000 trust fund for Tricia Nixon. At that point in time, as we veteran Watergaters say, Bobst was chairman of a large pharmaceutical company and the late Sen. Estes Kefauver was blowing the drug manufacturers out of the water for price gouging. Vice President Nixon was shaping up as the GOP nominee for President in 1960. However, both Nixon and John F. Kennedy opposed the Kefauver program in the 1960 election and there is no reason to believe that Bobst persuaded Nixon to change his mind; on the contrary, his opposition was completely predictable.

Yes, Bobst, allegedly an old family friend, set up a trust fund for Tricia. (Why "Uncle Elmer" discriminated against Julie is unknown.) Given the circumstances, Mr. Nixon was foolish to let him indulge his philanthropy: had the news gotten out, it could have raised a tremendous political storm. But apparently he could not resist a "freebie."

The insight into the President's character that really disturbed me was that in 1967 he borrowed $20,000 from Tricia at 6 percent interest. The White House has admitted that the interest was never paid. Now how tight-fisted can you get? Even with kids there are limits.

As I have noted before, I have nothing against money. I would be delighted if some generous reader established a $25,000 trust fund for my daughter. But Mr. Nixon's avarice passeth understanding.

Myth Overrides Facts:

Intellectuals Misread Attitudes Of Workers on Job Alienation

The following remarks by Machinists Vice President William W. Winpisinger come from a recent speech titled "Worker Alienation: Myth or Fact." These excerpts appeared in the IAM weekly paper, the Machinist.

ACCORDING TO EXPERTS who range from college professors to government bureaucrats to editors, one of the major problems afflicting the American economy today is a bad case of alienation of affection as between workers and their jobs.

This phenomenon is variously referred to as the blue-collar blues, the white-collar woes or the nobody-gives-a-damn syndrome.

There's no doubt in my mind that American workers have plenty of reason to feel alienated. No group in our society has been more victimized by the nation's economic, legislative and financial arrangements.

Certainly working people have reason to be alienated by the Nixon Administration's wage and price controls. While profits set new all-time records both last year and this year, while prices, rents and interest rates have soared, while farmers, speculators, businessmen and bankers have been making it big, the working people, who must live on wages, have less real purchasing power now than five years ago.

Certainly it's not conducive to worker morale that the President of the United States paid less income tax in 1970 and 1971 than the average worker in most of the nation's mills, mines and factories.

Working people have reason to be alienated when government permits multinational corporations to export American jobs and technology from cities like Utica and Cleveland and Cincinnati to places like Taiwan and Hong Kong and Malaysia.

When a $50,000-a-year executive leaves to take a $100,000-a-year position with another company, that's the epitome of the American spirit of strive and succeed. When a $3-an-hour worker leaves to take a $4-an-hour job elsewhere, that's not only excessive turnover but evidence that workers are spoiled by too many job opportunities.

Most intellectuals view repetitive manual labor as deadening to the spirit. When they contemplate the monotony of a production line they think, "My God, what a horrible way to spend one's life." And because they would hate such work, they assume workers hate it.

There has never been a time when industrial workers loved their jobs. But that doesn't mean they hate them or are alienated by them. Most workers are not seeking self-fulfillment on the job. They are looking for a pay check. The job is the means by which they can support their families. And if it pays enough they can seek self-fulfillment in other ways.

The millions of people who do the hard, dirty, monotonous and not-too-well paid jobs in our society have plenty of reason to be alienated. But amazingly they are not. There is no group, as a group, in our society that is more 100 percent red, white and blue American.

Despite the blood, sweat and tears they have shed on the picket lines they are the strongest advocates of the capitalistic system. Throughout this nation's history they have consistently rejected radicalism, communism and revolutionary appeals of all kinds.

WORKER ALIENATION is a myth. Certainly there is plenty of room for improvement both in the laws of the land and in the share that workers receive of the wealth they produce with their labor. But the working people of this country are not as dumb as a lot of intellectuals think they are. They know how far they have been able to come. They know that despite many inequities they are better off than any other work force in the world.

And as long as America's working men and women feel that they can continue to make the kind of progress in wages, hours, working conditions and fringe benefits that they have made through collective bargaining in the last two generations, they will continue to go to their jobs, raise their families, love their country, support the free enterprise system and retain the right to bitch whenever they feel like bitching.

If that's alienation, what this country needs is more of it.

Boycott Takes Toll:

Churches Back Farah Strikers In Struggle for Social Justice

ISSUES OF SOCIAL justice, human dignity and union rights have united the religious community and the labor movement in an all-out effort in behalf of the 3,000 workers on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co.

Reporting on the status of the strike and boycott of Farah-made men's pants, Vice President Howard Samuel of the Clothing Workers said the widening support of religious groups of all denominations has given the strikers a great moral boost and is a major factor in the sharp production cutbacks and drop in Farah's sales. He said that Farah has been forced to close all its plants outside El Paso and dwindling profits have driven down the market value of its shares.

Willie Farah, president of the corporation, "has found that it is not quite as easy to defy workers' wishes as he thought it would be," Samuel declared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Appearing with Samuel on the public affairs program was John Cosgrove, director of the Division for Urban Affairs of the U.S. Catholic Conference, who said "religious leaders do feel an obligation to apply the social doctrine that they hold and believe and teach—apply that doctrine to the concrete situation." He said the adamant and arbitrary refusal of the Farah company to let its employes choose a fair and legitimate union to represent them draws a clear line between this case and the normal negotiation situation.

"It is wrong, it raises a question of social justice" and "that is why we are involved," Cosgrove declared. He said that endorsement of the Farah strike and boycott by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States is not binding on rank-and-file Catholics, but is an extension of the leadership responsibility and teaching function of the bishops.

"We're one of many organizations that are involved," Cosgrove said. "We've been involved in the Farah situation in a couple of different ways.

"The major reason we're involved in Farah is that it is our determination that a matter of social justice is involved here."

Samuel agreed that social justice and dignity on the job are even more important than money in the Farah dispute, and that the "climate of absolute terror Farah established inside its plants," as much as anything, led to the walkout.

"They have had absolutely no job security—a worker could be fired without cause, even without warning," Samuel said. "Their treatment inside the plant was deplorable, something out of the 19th Century.

"The factory—the physical plant—is a large white building, three blocks long, air-conditioned, but also has barbed wire all around it. The people are not allowed to talk to one another inside.

"That's the kind of climate Farah established inside his plants."

Reporters questioning Samuel and Cosgrove were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Lou Panarale of the National Catholic News Service. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

PROGRESS IS BEING MADE in efforts to pass the National No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act.

The Senate Commerce Committee, after lengthy hearings, approved the bill sponsored by Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.), on August 2 by a vote of 15-3.

Under the terms of the bill, each state would be required to enact laws incorporating minimum federal no-fault insurance standards. It would require that each policy cover all medical and rehabilitation expenses up to $15,000 plus wage losses, levels of replacement services and survivors' losses to be determined by each state. The bill also restricts the right to sue in cases involving serious injury or death.

The Commerce Committee also voted to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee because of constitutional issues involving such questions as states' rights to regulate insurance and equal protection under the law.

The Judiciary Committee must report the bill to the Senate floor by Feb. 15. At about the time the measure does go to the floor the House will open major hearings.

Support for the Hart-Magnuson bill seems to be almost across-the-board. It includes the AFL-CIO, the UAW, and other unions, the American Issurance Association, Consumer Federation of America, Common Cause, Consumers Union, Automobile Manufacturers Association, State Farm Insurance, American Trucking Association and Hertz and Avis rental car companies.

Opposed are the Nixon Administration, the National Association of Independent Insurers and some governors and state insurance commissioners.

The American Trial Lawyers Association and some segments of the insurance industry have financed a major lobbying campaign to pass weak state no-fault laws that would afford little of the protection provided by the Hart-Magnuson bill and are designed to undercut a strong federal law.

This is the approach sought by the Nixon Administration, but counting even the weak state measures only 11 states have enacted no-fault to date. And only one state, Michigan, meets the Hart-Magnuson standards.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT has lent even more encouragement to supporters of national no-fault. This was disclosed by Magnuson in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He reported that he had asked the Secretary of Transportation to contract for a study on cost information concerning no-fault. The actuarial firm of Milliman & Robertson, which had developed a computer cost model for the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, made the study.

"The results are dramatic," Magnuson said. "The study shows that in enacting a plan in compliance with S345 (Hart-Magnuson), every state could produce significant savings in the average personal injury insurance premium."

The study estimated $1.3 billion per year could be saved each year in the United States with national no-fault. In California the savings would be $267 million per year. In the state of Washington it would be about $9 million.

Savings of 28 percent in New Jersey, 18 percent in Ohio, 16 percent in Illinois, 22 percent in New York and 12 percent in Indiana were found.

However, the study also concluded that if there were an "add-on"—a provision which allows a person to sue even in non-serious cases—the cost of no-fault could go up in most states, as high as 20 percent in South Carolina, for example.

But without the "add-on," the study leaves little question of the critical need of no-fault.

HUMAN JUSTICE and union rights sought by Farah workers united the religious community and the labor movement in all-out support for the 3,000 strikers and the boycott of Farah pants, John Cosgrove of the U.S. Catholic Conference and Clothing Workers Vice President Howard Samuel, second and third from left, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning them were Lou Panarale, left, of the National Catholic News Service and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The interview program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Key Votes in House on Trade Bill

The House on Dec. 11 passed a foreign trade bill opposed by the AFL-CIO but included a labor-supported amendment to bar credits to the Soviet Union unless it permits free emigration.

***Column I** shows the 272-140 vote to pass the trade bill. Right votes (R) against the bill were cast by 121 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 112 Democrats and 160 Republicans.*

***Column II** is the 319-80 vote for the amendment by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio). Voting right were 194 Democrats and 125 Republicans; wrong votes against the amendment were cast by 29 Democrats and 51 Republicans.*

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent. Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	R
2. Dickinson (R)	W	R
3. Nichols (D)	W	R
4. Bevill (D)	W	R
5. Jones (D)	W	R
6. Buchanan (R)	W	R
7. Flowers (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	R	R
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	W	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	R
4. Conlan (R)	R	R
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	W	R
2. Mills (D)	A	A
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	W	A
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	R
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	W	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	W	W
7. Dellums (D)	R	R
8. Stark (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. Ryan (D)	R	R
12. Talcott (R)	W	R
13. Teague (R)	W	R
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	W	W
16. Sisk (D)	W	R
17. McCloskey (R)	W	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	R
19. Holifield (D)	W	R
20. Moorhead (R)	W	A
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	W	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	R
24. Rousselot (R)	W	R
25. Wiggins (R)	A	W
26. Rees (D)	W	R
27. Goldwater (R)	W	R
28. Bell (R)	W	R
29. Danielson (D)	R	A
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	W	R
34. Hanna (D)	A	W
35. Anderson (D)	W	R
36. Ketchum (R)	W	W
37. Burke (D)	A	A
38. Brown (D)	W	R
39. Hinshaw (R)	W	R
40. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	R
41. Van Deerlin (D)	W	R
42. Burgener (R)	W	R
43. Veysey (R)	A	A
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	W	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	R
3. Evans (D)	W	W
4. Johnson (R)	W	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Steele (R)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	W	R
5. Sarasin (R)	W	R
6. Grasso (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	W	R
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	R
2. Fuqua (D)	W	R
3. Bennett (D)	W	R
4. Chappell (D)	W	R
5. Gunter (D)	W	R
6. Young (R)	W	R
7. Gibbons (D)	W	R
8. Haley (D)	W	R
9. Frey (R)	W	R
10. Bafalis (R)	W	R
11. Rogers (D)	W	R
12. Burke (R)	W	R
13. Lehman (D)	W	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	W	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	W	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	R
3. Brinkley (D)	W	R
4. Blackburn (R)	W	R
5. Young (D)	R	R
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	R	R
8. Stuckey (D)	W	R
9. Landrum (D)	W	W
10. Stephens (D)	W	W
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	W	R
2. Mink (D)	W	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	R
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R
3. Hanrahan (R)	W	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	R
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R
6. Collier (R)	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Young (R)	W	R
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	R
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	A	A
15. Arends (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	R
17. O'Brien (R)	W	R
18. Michel (R)	A	A
19. Railsback (R)	W	W
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	W	R
22. Shipley (D)	R	R
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Gray (D)	PW	A
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	W	R
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	W	R
5. Hillis (R)	W	R
6. Bray (R)	R	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	R
9. Hamilton (D)	W	W
10. Dennis (R)	W	W
11. Hudnut (R)	W	R
IOWA		
1. Mezvinsky (D)	W	R
2. Culver (D)	W	R
3. Gross (R)	R	W
4. Smith (D)	W	R
5. Scherle (R)	W	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Roy (D)	W	R
3. Winn (R)	W	R
4. Shriver (R)	W	R
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	W	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	W	W
4. Snyder (R)	R	R
5. Carter (R)	R	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	W	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	PW	A
2. Boggs (D)	W	R
3. Treen (R)	W	R
4. Waggonner (D)	W	R
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	R	R
7. Breaux (D)	R	R
8. Long (D)	R	R
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Cohen (R)	W	R
MARYLAND		
1. Bauman (R)	W	R
2. Long (D)	W	R
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	R
5. Hogan (R)	W	R
6. Byron (D)	R	R
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	W	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	W	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Donohue (D)	R	A
4. Drinan (D)	W	R
5. Cronin (R)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	W	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	A
8. O'Neill (D)	W	R
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
2. Esch (R)	W	R
3. Brown (R)	W	R
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	R
5. Vacancy		
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (D)	W	R
8. Harvey (R)	W	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	R
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W
12. O'Hara (D)	R	W
13. Diggs (D)	W	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	W	R
18. Huber (R)	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	R
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	R
4. Karth (D)	W	R
5. Fraser (D)	W	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Bergland (D)	W	R
8. Blatnik (D)	W	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1, Whitten (D)	W	R
2. Bowen (D)	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	R
4. Cochran (R)	W	R
5. Lott (R)	W	R
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	R
5. Bolling (D)	W	R
6. Litton (D)	R	W
7. Taylor (R)	R	R
8. Ichord (D)	R	R
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	W
MONTANA		
1. Shoup (R)	A	A
2. Melcher (D)	R	W
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Towell (R)	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	R
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	A	A
2. Sandman (R)	W	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	PR	A
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	W	R
7. Widnall (R)	W	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R
13. Maraziti (R)	W	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	R	R
2. Runnels (D)	R	R
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	W	R
2. Grover (R)	W	R
3. Roncallo (R)	W	R
4. Lent (R)	W	R
5. Wydler (R)	W	R
6. Wolff (D)	W	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	A
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	PR	A
15. Carey (D)	R	A
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R
18. Koch (D)	W	R
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Abzug (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	A
22. Bingham (D)	W	R
23. Peyser (R)	W	R
24. Reid (D)	W	R
25. Fish (R)	W	A
26. Gilman (R)	W	R
27. Robison (R)	W	R
28. Stratton (D)	R	R
29. King (R)	W	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W
31. Mitchell (R)	W	R
32. Hanley (D)	W	R
33. Walsh (R)	A	A
34. Horton (R)	W	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W
36. Smith (R)	A	R
37. Dulski (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	R
39. Hastings (R)	W	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	R
2. Fountain (D)	W	R
3. Henderson (D)	W	R
4. Andrews (D)	W	R
5. Mizell (R)	W	R
6. Preyer (D)	W	W
7. Rose (D)	W	R
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W	R
11. Taylor (D)	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	R	W
OHIO		
1. Keating (R)	W	R
2. Clancy (R)	W	R
3. Whalen (R)	W	W
4. Guyer (R)	W	R
5. Latta (R)	W	R
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Powell (R)	W	R
9. Ashley (D)	W	W
10. Miller (R)	W	R
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	W	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	W	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	R
16. Regula (R)	W	R
17. Ashbrook (R)	R	R
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, James V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	PR	A
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	W	A
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	W	R
2. McSpadden (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	Speaker	
4. Steed (D)	W	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	A	A
2. Ullman (D)	W	W
3. Green (D)	W	W
4. Dellenback (R)	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Ware (R)	W	A
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	R	R
8. Biester (R)	W	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	R
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Vacancy		
13. Coughlin (R)	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	W	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	R
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	A	A
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Morgan (D)	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	R
24. Vigorito (D)	R	W
25. Clark (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	R	R
2. Spence (R)	W	R
3. Dorn (D)	W	R
4. Mann (D)	W	A
5. Gettys (D)	W	R
6. Young (R)	W	R
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Denholm (D)	R	R
2. Abdnor (R)	A	A
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	R
2. Duncan (R)	W	R
3. Baker (R)	W	R
4. Evins (D)	W	R
5. Fulton (D)	W	R
6. Beard (R)	W	R
7. Jones (D)	R	R
8. Kuykendall (R)	W	R
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	A
2. Wilson (D)	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	R
4. Roberts (D)	W	R
5. Steelman (R)	W	R
6. Teague (D)	W	R
7. Archer (R)	W	R
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	W
11. Poage (D)	R	W
12. Wright (D)	W	W
13. Price (R)	W	W
14. Young (D)	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R
16. White (D)	W	R
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	PW	A
22. Casey (D)	W	R
23. Kazen (D)	W	R
24. Milford (D)	W	R
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	W	R
2. Owens (D)	R	R
VERMONT		
AL Mallary (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	R
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	R
3. Satterfield (D)	W	R
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	R
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	R
6. Butler (R)	W	A
7. Robinson (R)	W	R
8. Parris (R)	W	R
9. Wampler (R)	W	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W	R
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	W	R
2. Meeds (D)	W	W
3. Hansen (D)	W	A
4. McCormack (D)	W	R
5. Foley (D)	W	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	W	A
2. Kastenmeier (D)	W	W
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	W	W
5. Reuss (D)	W	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	W
7. Obey (D)	W	W
8. Froehlich (R)	R	R
9. Davis (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R

Hidden Cost to Consumer:

High Interest Rates Push All Prices Up

You don't have to borrow money to pay the price of record high interest rates.

Anne Draper, an AFL-CIO economist, makes the point that "the cost of money enters into every price in the economy, including the cost of government.

Her article in the December issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, explores both the clearly visible and the hidden cost to Americans of the sharp rise in the cost of borrowing money.

A homebuyer knows that mortgage rates have nearly doubled in the past decade. Less obvious is the fact that the price of a new house is also higher because the builder has to pay higher interest on his construction loan. Just between January and October of 1973, the total cost of the average new home financed by a conventional mortgage rose $8,755 over the life of the mortgage.

Consumers, of course, pay the highest interest rates on credit purchases, bank and finance company loans. And while they are getting higher interest on savings accounts, the return is not nearly as high as that paid to businesses that buy large-denomination certificates of deposit.

A point stressed by Miss Draper is that the ordinary consumer is penalized by high interest rates even if he carefully refrains from buying on credit.

"Manufacturers, farmers, public utilities, builders, wholesalers and retailers all borrow money to buy equipment and supplies and to finance production and inventories. . . . The price paid for this money thus enters into costs all along the line."

Thus, she notes, "the consumer foots the ultimate bill in the price of food, clothing, housing, transport and everything he buys."

Another little noticed rise in cost directly tied to higher interest rates is in taxes.

"When a government borrows to build schools, streets, sewer systems or other government projects, it must pay interest on the debt. This interest cost is paid by the taxpayers."

In the current fiscal year, interest payments by the Treasury on the national debt are running more than $5 billion above the previous year.

Ironically, Administration and Federal Reserve Board economic policies have contributed heavily to the tight money, high interest rates that were clearly dragging the nation into recession, even before the latest energy crisis.

And, as the Federationist article points out, the rise in the price of money — touted as a means of curtailing inflation by slowing down the economy — has in fact been one of the prime causes of inflation.

The consumer thus pays a double price—in economic slowdown and the risk of increased unemployment as well as in the cost of what he buys and the amount of taxes he must pay.

FOOD AND TOY CARAVAN arrives in Delano, Calif., with a load of Christmas gifts for Farm Workers and their families. Dozens of unions participated in the effort sponsored by the Los Angeles AFL-CIO to collect the goods and load the 105-vehicle caravan of cars, trucks, vans and station wagons.

Carpenters Set Drive In Home Construction

The Carpenters are initiating a major organizing push in the home construction industry to combat the surge of non-union activity in recent decades.

Carpenters President William Sidell noted in announcing Operation CHOP—Coordinated Housing Organizing Program—that the majority of the nearly 2 million housing units built annually in the United States and Canada are non-union.

The union estimated that at least a half-million carpentry jobs in the home construction industry are held by non-members.

"And if you add to this total hundreds of thousands of non-union building tradesmen of other crafts, you get the picture of a growing cancer in the building trades—and particularly in our own skilled craft — which must be cured." Sidell declared.

He said that residential construction has always been a backbone of the union. But in the 1940s, journeymen began drifting away from home building to the more lucrative jobs in defense and industrial construction.

After World War II, changing concepts of home building led to the fragmentation of on-site operations and the emergence of myriad specialty subcontractors, and the Carpenters lost their dominant position in the industry, Sidell said in an article in the union's monthly magazine the Carpenter.

The number of non-union contractors grew and a serious decline in the quality of workmanship in most home construction followed, he said.

Today, the non-union status of 500,000 U.S. and Canadian carpentry workers brings a major threat to the union's entire membership, Sidell warned.

The non-union contractors have turned into anti-union contractors, he stressed, "intent upon spreading out into all the branches of our industry and focused upon destroying our brotherhood's effectiveness and that of the other craft unions in the construction industry."

CHOP's biggest hurdle in the organizing drive is the Associated Builders & Contractors. "This notoriously anti-union group has declared open war upon the craft unions in the construction industry," he asserted.

He said CHOP's success will depend upon the cooperation of all organizational segments of the union—from state and provincial councils to district councils and local unions.

CHOP materials, including manuals, leaflets, question and answer booklet and other aids, have been distributed at regional seminars to get the wide-ranging organizing campaign on the road, Sidell reported.

10% Increase Cited in NLRB Election Cases

The National Labor Relations Board reported a 10 percent increase in petitions for union representation elections and a slight dip in unfair labor practice charges during the first quarter of the current 1974 fiscal year.

When combined, the two categories brought the agency a total of 10,515 cases of all types—a record for a July-August-September period.

During the quarter, 6,761 unfair labor practice charges were filed with the agency—down from 6,790 a year ago.

The NLRB received 3,754 election petitions, compared with 3,415 in the same period of fiscal year 1973.

In the 2,120 collective-bargaining elections held during the three months, 123,509 employes were eligible to vote, and 109,127 employes, or 88 percent, cast valid ballots, the NLRB said. Of the valid votes, 54,597 were cast in favor of union representation. Unions won majority designation in 1,108 elections, or 52 percent of all collective-bargaining elections conducted.

Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO participated in 1,291 elections, and won in 605 of them, NLRB reported.

At the end of September, 12,828 cases of all types were pending disposition at various procedural levels, the agency said.

2 AFL-CIO Staffers Die In Retirement

Two retired AFL-CIO staff representatives, William Dorsey of New Orleans and Henry A. McFarland of Philadelphia, died last month.

McFarland, 62, had been an organizer with the AFL since 1936 before joining the AFL-CIO organizing staff following merger. Dorsey, 73, had been an organizer with the CIO since 1937. Both retired in 1966.

Supreme Court Curbs Initiation Fee Waiver

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled it is illegal for a union to waive initiation fees for employes who sign union authorization cards prior to a National Labor Relations Board representation election, while requiring payment of the fees by those who sign up after the election.

In a 6 to 3 decision, the high court said in an opinion by Justice William O. Douglas that the practice allows a union "to buy endorsements and paint a false portrait of employe support during its election campaign." This "useful campaign tool" amounts to coercion, the court ruled.

Justice Byron R. White, one of the dissenters, noted in his opinion the waiving of initiation fees is "a form of economic inducement," but that its consideration by an employe mulling whether to join a union could only be "marginal."

The court's ruling dealt specifically with a case involving an election among production and maintenance workers of the Savair Manufacturing Co. in Detroit to decide whether they would be represented by the Mechanics Educational Society of America.

The ruling does not preclude a union from making an "unconditional" offer to waive initiation fees in an organizing drive where the waiver offer is left open for some period of time after the election. As White noted in his dissent, "it is well established" that such a policy "is not coercive and does not constitute an unfair labor practice."

In the Michigan case, the union, an AFL-CIO affiliate, won the election by a narrow vote, 22 to 20. Savair objected to the conduct of the union's election campaign, but the NLRB rejected the protest and certified the union. The firm refused to bargain, and the union filed unfair practice charges.

Although NLRB sustained the union's charges, the 6th U.S. Circuit Appeals Court denied enforcement of the board order and was upheld in the Supreme Court ruling.

Prior to the election, "recognition slips" were circulated among employes by the union. A union official told workers that if they signed the slip they would become a union member without paying what was referred to as an "initiation fee."

If the union won the election, employes who had not signed the slip before the vote would be required to pay. Under the union's bylaws, an initiation fee could not be higher than $10.

"We do not believe that the statutory policy of fair elections . . . permits endorsements, whether for or against the union, to be bought and sold in this fashion," the Supreme Court said.

Joining White in his dissent were Justices William J. Brennan and Harry A. Blackmun.

Guild Wins $42 Boost At Washington Daily

A $42-a-week increase in the top minimum wage for key classifications, plus substantial fringe benefit improvements, highlight a new two-year agreement between members of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild and the Washington Star-News.

The contract was overwhelmingly ratified, 124 to 10, a week after the old pact expired on Dec. 7. The vote ended several weeks of negotiations during which members had authorized the local's executive board to call a strike.

More than 500 employes are covered by the new agreement. Immediate wage increases range from $5 to $12 a week, with an identical boost set for next Aug. 18. The final increment of $6 to $18 is set for Apr. 21, 1975.

The total of $42 in increases will raise the top minimum for the key classifications of reporters, photographers and advertising salesmen to $442. Editorial writers also will receive $42 in increases over the life of the contract to raise their top minimum to $452. Minimums will go from $390 to $437 for copy editors, and from $430 to $497 for editors.

The pact also contains a cost-of-living escalator clause granting wage increases if the rise in the federal consumer price index exceeds 4.75 percent between October 1973 and October 1974, or between October 1974 and October 1975.

The agreement also calls for the employer to assume total payment of each worker's hospitalization and life insurance premiums. Employes had been paying between $9 and $17.50 a week depending on their coverage. Now, that payment will go into the workers' paychecks.

Other highlights include improved pension and sick-leave plans, coverage of added positions in the newsroom, limitations on the use of free-lancers and upgrading of a number of jobs.

Health Peril Cited In Plastic Fumes

Chicago—The Meat Cutters executive board has called for more stringent occupational safety standards to protect its members from fumes given off by plastic wrapping material, which is used at meat counters, when it comes in contact with heat.

The union cited an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association which reported that the fumes — polyvinyl chloride — are suspected of causing respiratory illness among meat wrappers and probably other retail meat department employes.

Funding Guarantee Approved:

Congress Acts to Revive Public Service Jobs Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

proach favored by the Administration, while giving communities a bigger say in the use of federal manpower grants.

"Prime sponsors" of manpower programs—cities over 100,000, counties and states—will develop their own plans for the use of the funds instead of being committed to parcelling out the money for specified categorical programs.

But the Dept. of Labor must first approve the local plans and then will continue to oversee the programs for compliance with federal policy, guidelines and regulations, including safeguarding of labor standards.

The Labor Dept. will also continue to fund directly various national programs, including the Job Corps and union-sponsored projects.

While the labor movement has long advanced the concept of public service employment as a major cushion to high unemployment and as a means of providing meaningful jobs—not just training—the Nixon Administration has shifted back and forth on the issue.

In 1970, President Nixon vetoed a labor-supported manpower bill that would have launched a public service jobs program.

AFL-CIO President George Meany denounced the "outrageous" veto, and pledged that labor will continue to press for legislation "and we intend to win."

By mid-1971, as the number of unemployed rose to a 10-year high, the Administration bowed to increased congressional pressure and the President signed a bill providing more than $1 billion a year for a two-year emergency employment program.

At the start of 1973, with just six months remaining in the public service jobs legislation, President Nixon served notice that the Administration intended to let the program die.

It is no longer needed, he said in his budget message, because "unemployment has fallen and the financial ability of state and local governments to meet demands for services has improved."

At House hearings in March, the AFL-CIO urged renewal of the program and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared: "The Administration's determination to abolish this program makes no sense." He quoted from the President's own Manpower Report to Congress a glowing testimonial to the effectiveness of the program in providing "useful" jobs to several hundred thousand persons who would otherwise be unemployed.

A delegation from the U.S. Conference of Mayors called on AFL-CIO President Meany for help in getting the program extended. Public service jobs, the mayors said, were "a necessity."

In late April, however, a conservative coalition appeared to have derailed the drive for legislation. By a 209-193 vote, the House blocked immediate consideration of the public service jobs bill sent to the floor by its Labor Committee.

Just before the August recess of Congress, the Senate countered with a 74-21 vote to continue the program with emphasis on hiring the long-term unemployed and jobless veterans.

This fall, ranking members of the House Labor Committee and the subcommittee dealing with manpower legislation began an effort to negotiate an end to the deadlock. In consultation with labor and the Administration they agreed—with one reservation—on a bill that was introduced jointly by Democrats and Republicans.

At issue was whether there would be guaranteed funding for public service jobs during the 1975 fiscal year, as the Democrats and labor urged, or merely authorization for congressional appropriations, as the Republicans and the Administration favored.

The House accepted the Democratic version, with a commitment of $500 million in addition to the $250 million for the balance of this fiscal year.

In a House-Senate conference, to avoid the threat of a veto, the second-year figure was trimmed to "at least $350 million," leaving open the issue of a higher figure.

Priority in public service hiring was assigned to the "most severely disadvantaged" among the unemployed and to Vietnam-era veterans. The jobs they are to fill were labeled "transitional" with the goal of preparing those hired to move up to permanent jobs in the public or private sector.

No funding ceiling was set for the overall manpower program, leaving it up to Congress to determine the level of appropriations.

DEMOCRATIC HERITAGE AWARD of the American Jewish Committee is accepted by AFL-CIO President George Meany, the first recipient. Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, left, and Elmer L. Winter, right, president of the committee, extend congratulations at a dinner in New York City.

Oil Blackmail Viewed As Test of 'Detente'

(Continued from Page 1)

furthered the labor movement's role as the vital and innovative force in strengthening democratic institutions and insuring equality of opportunity."

Meany said that the nations that "submitted to Arab threats" and took anti-Israel positions "are setting a horrible precedent for their future security."

He warned that "the stronger the Arab oil countries feel themselves to be, the more they will turn the oil spigot on and off to promote their policies—including the disruption and paralysis of the Western economy."

Meany strongly rejected the attitude that to preserve the "detente" with the Soviet Union, the United States "must lean on the Israelis to make important concessions in order to achieve a peaceful settlement."

He told the gathering that he expects the Israelis to be "reasonable" at the peace table, "but I am damn sure they will also be realistic."

Israel needs "an iron-clad guarantee of its right to exist as a free nation," Meany said, and "I firmly believe it is in the best interests of our country to see to it that Israel is given such a guarantee."

Meany said Israelis fought in the Yom Kippur war "not only for their survival as an independent free nation but also for the cause of human freedom everywhere on earth."

The American labor movement has "an international orientation," Meany said, because "we believe that destruction of individual freedom anywhere in the world represents a threat to the preservation of our free society here at home."

It's not a new development, he noted. Samuel Gompers, who led the American labor movement in its early years, was instrumental in establishing the International Labor Organization to promote peace through narrowing the gap in living standards among the nations of the world.

And at a time when most of the nation was isolationist, just two weeks after Hitler came to power American labor leaders were joining in a boycott of products from Nazi Germany.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute spoke to the gathering on the role of the AFL-CIO and of Meany in promoting both economic opportunities and equal rights for black Americans and other minorities.

As a result, he said, 15 percent of apprentices in the building trades are from minority groups as contrasted with 2.5 percent five years ago.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), who was forced to cancel his scheduled trip to ice-glazed New York, sent a message to the gathering that joined in Meany's warning of Soviet intentions in the Middle East.

"The only peace they are interested in," Jackson said, "is a peace which leads to more Russian influence in the Middle East, to more sales of Soviet arms for Arab countries, and to more use of the Arab oil weapon against countries of the West. That is no peace but merely a stopping place on the road to another war."

Metzenbaum To Fill Saxbe's Seat in Senate

When Republican William B. Saxbe takes office as the Nixon Administration's latest Attorney General, a liberal Democrat will replace him in the Senate.

Ohio Gov. John J. Gilligan, a Democrat, announced that he will appoint Howard M. Metzenbaum to serve the remaining year of Saxbe's Senate term.

Metzenbaum ran for the Senate in 1970 with COPE endorsement and narrowly lost to Republican Robert Taft, Jr.

Saxbe was confirmed by the Senate, 75-10, for the Attorney General post that has been vacant since Elliot L. Richardson resigned rather than carry out President Nixon's order to fire Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

To clear a constitutional obstacle to Saxbe's appointment, Congress cut the pay of the Attorney General from $60,000 to the $35,000 rate that existed before Saxbe began his Senate term. The Constitution bars a member of Congress from being appointed to a federal job where the pay had been increased during his term in Congress.

Although Saxbe had differed from the Administration on some issues, his COPE record through the end of the 92nd Congress in 1972 was 9 "right" votes and 16 "wrong" votes.

Metzenbaum's appointment will shift the Senate lineup to 58 Democrats and 42 Republicans.

12-22-73

Limited D.C. Home Rule Wins Congress Approval

The nation's capital moved a step closer to self-government as Congress gave final approval to a home rule bill for the District of Columbia.

The legislation, which President Nixon has promised to sign, provides for an elected mayor and city council. These offices are now filled by presidential appointment and the only public body elected by the people of Washington is the school board.

Congress and the President would retain substantial power under the compromise bill, which is more limited than home rule supporters had sought. But until this year, home rule bills passed by the Senate had always died in a hostile House.

The provisions of the bill will be incorporated in a charter which will be submitted to a referendum of D.C. voters this spring. If they approve, elections for mayor and the city council will be held in November 1974.

Congress retains the final say on the city's budget, but taxing authority would be shifted to the elected government—except that it could not levy a commuter income tax.

Other major restrictions:

- A veto by the mayor could be overridden by the city council unless the President intervened to sustain the mayor's veto.
- Any action by the city government could be overturned by a majority vote of both the House and Senate.

The bill provides for partisan elections and Congress is expected to amend the Hatch Act so that incumbent city officials can run for election without first resigning. A Civil Service Commission interpretation would require the present mayor, Walter Washington, and council members to resign before becoming candidates for election.

AFL-CIO conventions have regularly supported the fullest measure of self-government for Washington, D.C., and the city's labor movement has been part of the home rule campaign.

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 5, 1974, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.

Israeli-Arab Unionist Cites Peace Hopes

Nawaf Massalha, director of the Young Arab Workers' Division of Histadrut, thinks the conference in Geneva may be "the first real opportunity for a chance to negotiate peace with the Arabs."

The young Arab leader of the Israeli Federation of Labor, told a Washington press conference that Histadrut has been an important political vehicle for Israeli-Arabs. "Fifty Israeli-Arabs were elected to the last conference. It has been a means to improve the social position of Arabs in Israel," he said.

Massalha is currently on a speaking tour of U.S. campuses sponsored by the Youth Institute for Peace in the Middle East, a youth organization of young Americans working to promote peace between Israel and the Arab nations.

His talks deal with Histadrut activities among Israeli-Arabs, legal and political status of young Israeli-Arabs and the possibility of peaceful relations between the two groups in the Middle East.

In Israel he has worked to gain scholarships and other forms of assistance for young Arabs. He is currently running for a seat in the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, on the Labor Party ticket.